



Harpmanor Limited Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016



HARPMANOR LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

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Officers and professional advisers

DIRECTORS

SP Baker	(Resigned 27 April 2016)
GD Beckett	
W Bowser*	(Appointed 24 March 2016)
MR Goldberg	
GA	(Resigned 30 September 2015)
Jennison	(Appointed 27 April 2016)
(Resigned 30 September 2015)	
RM McTighe*	
HN Moser	
HC Wright	(Appointed 24 March 2016)

*Non-Executives

COMPANY SECRETARIES

GD Beckett	(Resigned 27 April 2016)
NA Dale	(Appointed 27 April 2016)

REGISTERED OFFICE

Lake View
Lakeside
Cheadle
Cheshire
SK8 3GW

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
2 Hardman Street
Manchester
United Kingdom
M3 3HF

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Barclays Bank PLC	HSBC Bank PLC	Lloyds Bank PLC	Natixis	The Royal Bank of
5 The North Colonnade	8 Canada Square	10 Gresham	Cannon Bridge	Scotland PLC
Canary Wharf	London	Street	House	135 Bishopsgate
London	E14 5HQ	London	25 Dowgate Hill	London
E14 4BB		EC2V 7AE	London	EC2M 3UR
			EC4R 2YA	

Strategic Report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016.

Business review

Business model and strategy

The principal activity of Harpmanor Limited ('The Company') continues to be that of financiers. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jerrold Holdings Limited which, with its subsidiaries, operates as the Together Group of businesses. The Company offers mortgage loans to markets under-served by mainstream lenders.

The Company underwrites and services all its loans in house and all operations are located at its head office.

Results and dividends

As shown in the Company's statement of comprehensive income on page 10, profit after tax has increased to £4.7m (2015: £3.5m).

The directors of the Company do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015: £nil).

Position

As shown in the statement of financial position, loan book values have increased significantly by 74% to £120.3m (2015: £69.1m). At the same time, shareholder's equity has increased by 30% to £20.4m (2015: £15.7m). The gearing ratio (being the ratio of debt to equity) has increased to 4.81:1 (2015: 3.28:1) due to debt increasing at a proportionally higher rate than the increase in equity. Debt facilities include the securitisation facilities (net of debt issue costs) and the net amounts owed to Group undertakings.

Liquidity

The Company is financed by its parent company, Jerrold Holdings Limited, and securitisation facilities provided by Charles Street Conduit Asset Backed Securitisation 1 Limited and Lakeside Asset Backed Securitisation 1 Limited.

On 27 August 2015 the Group successfully refinanced its revolving credit facility (bank loans), securing funds of £18m, and on 11 January 2016 raised a further £11m thereby increasing the facility to £29m (2015: £25m). The facility will run until August 2017.

On 13 October 2016, the Group successfully issued £375m senior secured notes due in 2021, refinancing the £300m senior secured notes due in 2018.

Loan notes are provided through two revolving securitisation facilities, Charles Street Conduit Asset Backed Securitisation 1 Limited (Charles Street ABS) established in 2007 and Lakeside Asset Backed Securitisation 1 Limited (Lakeside ABS). Each of the facilities is secured on specific loan assets. On 13 August 2015 the Group successfully completed a new £255m revolving securitisation programme, known as Lakeside ABS. The facility will run until August 2018 and will support the Group's commercial lending activity. On 7 March 2016, the Charles Street ABS facility ratings were re-confirmed as Aa2 by Moody's and AA by DBRS. The facility was further increased on 7 March 2016 from £675m to £1bn and the term extended to January 2021.

The raising of the additional debt amounts, detailed above, demonstrates the continued appetite and support for the Company and the Jerrold Holdings Group from its bankers and the capital markets.

The Board of Jerrold Holdings Limited has confirmed that it will continue to provide funding to the Company for the foreseeable future.

Strategic Report (continued)

Business review (continued)

Liquidity (continued)

The ability of the Company to service its debts is measured using an interest cover ratio, being profit before tax and interest divided by interest payable. This has decreased to 2.62:1 (2015: 3.16:1). The Company closely monitors its liquidity position against its business plan on a regular basis taking into consideration the level of redemption activity, recurring income levels, planned expenditure and new business advance levels. Any material deviations are identified and appropriate action taken to ensure that sufficient liquidity headroom exists at all times.

Economic conditions

The Company and wider Group are impacted by business and economic conditions in the United Kingdom. To mitigate adverse economic conditions the Company underwrites each loan application in detail undertaking affordability, repayment and property valuation assessments as appropriate. The Company lends conservatively against property valuations to protect its security position should property prices move adversely.

Economic conditions within the UK have improved since the financial crisis, with interest rates remaining stable and low, unemployment rates falling and property prices increasing. The vote to leave the EU in June 2016 created some economic uncertainty. It is too early to identify the implications of the Brexit vote as this will depend on the success of the forthcoming negotiations to determine the terms of the UK's future relationship with the EU.

Whilst uncertain and adverse economic conditions may present challenges, such conditions may also present opportunities for specialist lenders and reduce competition.

Regulatory and legal considerations

The Company's operations must comply with the relevant UK and EU regulations including anti-money laundering regulations and the Data Protection Act 1998. The Company has an experienced team of professionals and third-party advisers who provide oversight and support to ensure it continues to meet regulatory and legal standards.

Principal risk and uncertainties

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss should borrowers default on their contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to changes in the economic position of its customers, which may adversely impact their ability to make loan repayments. The level of this risk is driven by both macro-economic factors, as well as by factors relating to specific customers, such as a change in the borrower's circumstances.

Note 18 to the accounts provides detailed financial disclosures relating to the relevant risks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its current and future financial obligations as they fall due, or can do so only at excessive cost. The Company actively monitors and considers compliance with its funding covenants, including formal monthly reporting and by performing stress-test analysis as part of its budgeting and forecasting process.

Principal risk and uncertainties (continued)

Strategic Report (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss as a result of the value of financial assets or liabilities being adversely affected by movements in market rates or prices. The main market risk potentially faced by the Company is interest-rate risk, the risk of loss through mismatched asset and liability positions sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Company has limited material market risk as its loan book consists primarily of variable rate mortgages. In addition, the Company has the ability to undertake hedging transactions in order to mitigate potential interest rate risk.

Conduct risk

Conduct risk is the risk of customer detriment arising from the Company's behaviors, products or interactions. The Company has no appetite for activities that may cause detriment to customers and requires all colleagues to behave and conduct business activities in accordance with Company's values. Individual departments monitor conduct risk through quantitative and qualitative measures. The Conduct Excellence Committee monitors the effectiveness of this and reports on it to the Board.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the risk of failure to comply with existing regulation and the potential impacts of changes in regulation on the Company's markets and operations. The Company mitigates compliance risk through robust control frameworks and quality assurance reviews in operational areas supported by experienced risk and compliance departments.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. The Company uses its operational systems and controls to mitigate these risks, including policies and procedures to manage specific risks. It has taken steps to ensure its IT infrastructure meets operational performance needs, is sufficiently resilient and has controls in place to mitigate cyber risk. A documented and tested business continuity plan is in place to enable the recovery of operations in the event of an incident. Financial crime-prevention controls are in place overseen by the risk department.

Approved on behalf of the Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



GD Beckett
Chief Financial Officer

|| November 2016

Directors' report

Environment

As the Company operates in the financial services sector, its actions do not have a significant environmental impact. However, the Company does recognise the importance of the environment, and acts to minimise its impact on the environment wherever it can, including recycling and reducing energy consumption.

Statement of going concern

As set out in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are required to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors of the Company have considered the Company's forecast funding and liquidity positions and applied reasonable sensitivities thereon in order to confirm that the preparation of the Company's financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.

The Company is reliant on its parent company, Jerrold Holdings Limited, for a significant proportion of its funding. The Board of Jerrold Holdings Limited has confirmed that it is a going concern and that it will provide funding to the Company for the foreseeable future.

On the basis that Harpmanor Limited has adequate funding as detailed above, together with its current performance and financial position, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have sufficient funding and liquidity facilities to ensure that it will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors of the Company have adopted the going concern basis in preparing financial statements.

Directors

The directors of the Company are set out on page 1.

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Directors' report (continued)

Audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors of the Company at the date when this report is approved:

- as far as each of the directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- each of the directors has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This statement is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of S418(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Auditor

Deloitte LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as auditor and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors
and signed on behalf of the Board



GD Beckett
Chief Financial Officer

// November 2016

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible 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), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*. 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HARPMANOR LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Harpmanor Limited for the year ended 30 June 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 19. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2016 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.



Peter Birch (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Manchester, United Kingdom

|| November 2016

Statement of comprehensive income

As at 30 June 2016

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

	Note	2016	2015
Interest receivable and similar income	4	11,265	7,989
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(3,632)	(2,053)
NET INTEREST INCOME		7,633	5,936
Fee and commission income	6	337	295
Fee and commission expense	7	(70)	(42)
Other income		4	1
OPERATING INCOME		7,904	6,190
Administrative expenses	8	(1,947)	(1,617)
OPERATING PROFIT		5,957	4,573
Impairment losses	10	(74)	(144)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		5,883	4,429
Income tax	9	(1,206)	(920)
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		4,677	3,509

Comparative information has been restated for the change in accounting standards described in note 2 and note 19.

The results for the current and preceding years relate entirely to continuing operations.

There is no other comprehensive income in either year.

Statement of financial position

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

	Note	2016	2015
FIXED ASSETS			
Deferred tax asset	14	267	133
		267	133
CURRENT ASSETS			
Loans and advances to customers	10	120,281	69,132
Debtors	11	11,559	9,563
Cash and cash equivalents		1,327	224
		133,167	78,919
CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,268)	(2,037)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		130,899	76,882
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		131,166	77,015
CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(110,789)	(61,315)
NET ASSETS		20,377	15,700
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	15	-	-
Retained earnings		20,377	15,700
TOTAL EQUITY		20,377	15,700

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 November 2016.

Company Registration No. 01954109

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors



HN Moser

Director



GD Beckett

Director

Statement of changes in equity

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

2016

	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total
At beginning of the year	-	15,700	15,700
Retained profit for the financial year	-	4,677	4,677
At end of the year	-	20,377	20,377

2015

	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total
At beginning of the year	-	12,191	12,191
Retained profit for the financial year	-	3,509	3,509
At end of the year	-	15,700	15,700

Notes to the financial statements

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

1. REPORTING ENTITY/GENERAL INFORMATION

Harpmanor Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The registered address of the Company is Lake View, Lakeside, Cheadle, Cheshire, SK8 3GW. The Company is primarily involved in financial services.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the current year and the preceding year.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared for the first time in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, *Reduced Disclosure Framework* (FRS 101). This applies the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) but provides certain exemptions from the disclosure requirements of IFRS.

The date of transition to FRS 101 and the date of the opening statement of financial position using FRS 101 recognition and measurement principles was 1 July 2014. All financial information since this date for the Company has been restated from UK GAAP to FRS 101, presented in note 19. The comparative figures reported for the year ended 30 June 2015 are non-statutory figures; the UK GAAP statutory figures have been submitted to the Registrar of Companies with an unqualified audit opinion.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the individual accounting policies.

The Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions under FRS 101 in relation to presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a statement of financial position on transition, presentation of a cashflow statement, standards not yet effective and related party transactions.

Going concern

The directors have assessed, in the light of current and anticipated economic conditions, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The directors confirm they are satisfied that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going-concern basis for preparing accounts.

Operating segments

The Company has no listed financial instruments in issue. It is therefore outside the scope of IFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, and accordingly does not disclose segment information in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income and expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Financial assets & liabilities

Financial assets

All the Company's financial assets are categorised as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are predominantly mortgage loans and advances to customers with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Company does not intend to sell in the near term. They are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

Financial liabilities

All the Company's financial liabilities are designated as financial liabilities at amortised cost and largely consist of borrowings. A financial liability is measured initially at fair value less the transaction costs that are directly attributable to its issue. Interest and fees payable on the borrowings are recognised in the income statement over the term of the instruments using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when their contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company regularly assesses whether there is evidence that financial assets are impaired. Financial assets are impaired and impairment losses incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the assets and prior to the reporting date and that have had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the loan's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred, discounted at the original effective interest rate. All impairment losses are reviewed at least at each reporting date. If subsequently the amount of the loss decreases as a result of a new event, the relevant element of the outstanding impairment loss is reversed. Impairment losses and any subsequent reversals are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment losses are assessed individually for financial assets that are individually significant and individually or collectively for assets that are not individually significant. In making collective assessment of impairment, financial assets are grouped into portfolios on the basis of similar risk characteristics.

Future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the asset group and historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions. In addition, the Company uses its experienced judgement to correct model deficiencies and systemic risks where appropriate and supported by historic loss experience data. The use of such judgements and reasonable estimates is considered by management to be an essential part of the process and improves reliability.

Where a loan is uncollectable, it is written off against the related provision. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are taken through the income statement.

Securitisation

Where the Company securitises its own financial assets, this is achieved via the sale of these assets to a special purpose entity (SPE), which in turn issues securities to investors.

Financial assets transferred to SPEs under securitisation agreements are not derecognised by the Company because it retains the risks and rewards of ownership.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method calculates the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocates the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that, at inception of the instrument, discounts its estimated future cash payments or receipts to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts that relate to the origination of the instrument.

Interest on impaired financial assets is recognised at the original effective interest rate applied to the carrying amount as reduced by an allowance for impairment.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fee and commission income and expense

Fees and commissions which are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are recognised as an adjustment to the contractual interest rate and recorded in interest income.

Fees and commissions which are not considered integral to the effective interest rate are generally recognised on an accruals basis when the service has been provided.

Fees and commissions expenses primarily consist of legal and valuations fees and credit search fees.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand, demand deposits and bank overdrafts. Cash equivalents comprise highly liquid investments which are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition, including short-term highly liquid debt securities.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, which is reliably measurable and when it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In applying the accounting policies set out above, the Company makes significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as follows:

a) Loan impairment allowances

Allowances for loan impairment represent management's best estimate of the losses incurred in the loan portfolios at the reporting date. Charges to the allowances for loan impairment are reported in the income statement as impairment losses on loans and advances.

Impairment provisions are made if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more subsequent events regarding a significant loan or a portfolio of loans and its impact can be reliably estimated.

Individual impairment losses are determined as the difference between the carrying value and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate. Impairment losses determined on a portfolio basis are calculated using a formulaic approach which allocates a loss rate dependent on the arrears status of the loan. Loss rates are based on the discounted expected future cash flows, from historical experience and are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure they remain appropriate.

Estimating the amount and timing of future recoveries involves significant judgement, and considers the level of arrears as well as the assessment of matters such as future economic conditions and the value of collateral. All impairment losses are reviewed at least annually.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

b) Revenue

Interest income

The effective interest rate method applies a rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts relating to a financial instrument to its net carrying amount. The estimated future cash flows take into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts but not future credit losses. Models are reviewed at least annually to assess expected lives of groups of assets based upon actual repayment profiles.

Fees and commission

Fee and commission income is recognised depending on the nature of service provided:

- Income which forms an integral part of the effective interest rate is recognised as an adjustment to the contractual interest rate and recorded in interest income;
- Income earned from provision of services is recognised as the services are provided; and
- Income earned on the execution of a significant act is recognised when the act is completed.

4. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2016	2015
Interest on loans and advances to customers	<u>11,265</u>	<u>7,989</u>

Included within interest on loans and advances to customers is £151,000 (2015: £145,000) relating to impaired loans.

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2016	2015
On borrowings	<u>3,632</u>	<u>2,053</u>

Interest on borrowings consists of interest payable on loan notes and on amounts owed to group undertakings.

6. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2016	2015
Fee income on loans and advances to customers	327	287
Other fees receivable	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>
	<u>337</u>	<u>295</u>

7. FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

	2016	2015
Legal, valuations and other fees	3	2
Insurance commissions and charges	<u>67</u>	<u>40</u>
	<u>70</u>	<u>42</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2016	2015
Other administrative costs	<u>1,947</u>	<u>1,617</u>

Company overheads, including directors' emoluments, wages and salaries and office administration costs, are borne by a fellow subsidiary company of Jerrold Holdings Limited, Blemain Finance Limited and are recharged to companies within the Jerrold Holdings group on a proportionate basis.

9. TAX ON PROFIT

	2016	2015
Current tax		
Corporation tax	<u>1,340</u>	<u>949</u>
Deferred tax (as shown in note 14)		
Origination and termination of temporary differences	(163)	(30)
Effect of tax rates	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>
Total deferred tax	<u>(134)</u>	<u>(29)</u>
Total tax on profit	<u>1,206</u>	<u>920</u>

The differences between the Company tax charge for the year and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax are as follows:

	2016	2015
Profit before tax	<u>5,883</u>	<u>4,429</u>
Tax at standard UK corporation tax rate of 20.00%/20.75%	1,177	919
Effects of:		
Effect of changes in tax rate	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>
Tax Charge	<u>1,206</u>	<u>920</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

10. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

	2016	2015
Aggregate gross loans and advances	120,691	69,238
Less: allowances for impairment on loans and advances	(410)	(106)
	<u>120,281</u>	<u>69,132</u>
Aggregate gross loans and advances include:		
Due within one year	25,156	8,229
Due within 2-5 years	6,425	13,523
Due after 5 years	89,110	47,486
	<u>120,691</u>	<u>69,238</u>
Allowance for impairment losses		
Balance at beginning of year	(106)	(107)
Charges to the income statement	(455)	(144)
Discount unwind	151	145
Balance at end of year	<u>(410)</u>	<u>(106)</u>
Impairment losses for year		
Charges to the income statement	(455)	(144)
Amounts released from deferred income	381	-
	<u>(74)</u>	<u>(144)</u>

11. DEBTORS

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year		
Other debtors	10	11
Prepayments and accrued income	4	4
	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11,545	9,548
	<u>11,559</u>	<u>9,563</u>

12. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
Trade creditors	22	5
Other creditors	9	13
Other taxation and social security	671	949
Accruals and deferred income	1,566	1,070
	<u>2,268</u>	<u>2,037</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

13. CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
Loan notes	70,521	37,918
Debt issue costs	(1,135)	(550)
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>41,403</u>	<u>23,947</u>
	<u>110,789</u>	<u>61,315</u>

Loan notes are provided through two revolving securitisation facilities, Charles Street Conduit Asset Backed Securitisation 1 Limited (Charles Street ABS) established in 2007 and Lakeside Asset Backed Securitisation 1 Limited (Lakeside ABS). Each of the facilities is secured on specific loan assets of the Company.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are repayable between one and five years. All other creditor balances noted above are repayable between two and five years.

14. DEFERRED TAX

	2016	2015
Deferred taxation asset		
At beginning of year	133	104
Charge to income statement	<u>134</u>	<u>29</u>
At end of year	<u>267</u>	<u>133</u>

The deferred tax asset consisted wholly of short-term temporary differences.

15. SHARE CAPITAL

All amounts are stated in pounds

	2016	2015
Authorised		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Issued, allotted and fully paid		
2 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

16. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

During the year the Company was a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Jerrold Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

The largest and smallest company of which Harpmanor Limited was a member during the year, and for which company financial statements are drawn up, was that headed by Jerrold Holdings Limited, whose principal place of business is at Lake View, Lakeside, Cheadle, Cheshire, SK8 3GW.

HN Moser, a director of Jerrold Holdings Limited, and members of his close family, control the Company as a result of controlling directly or indirectly 70% of the voting rights of Jerrold Holdings Limited.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

16. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY (continued)

Events after the year end

On 2 November 2016 all the voting rights of Jerrold Holdings Limited were acquired by Bracken Midco2 Limited, a company whose ultimate parent is Redhill Famco Limited. Redhill Famco Limited is wholly controlled by HN Moser and members of his family.

As a consequence, from that date the Company has been a member of a group headed by Redhill Famco Limited, whose principal place of business is Lake View, Lakeside, Cheadle, Cheshire, United Kingdom, SK8 3GW.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FAIR VALUES

All the Company's financial assets and liabilities are held at amortised cost. The table below summarises the carrying value, excluding deferred income and the fair value of financial assets as at the year end:

	2016		2015	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Loans and advances to customers	120,281	126,289	69,132	70,271
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11,545	11,545	9,548	9,548
Other debtors	10	10	11	11
Cash and cash equivalents	1,327	1,327	224	224
	<u>133,163</u>	<u>139,171</u>	<u>78,915</u>	<u>80,054</u>
Financial liabilities				
Loan notes	70,521	69,897	37,918	40,064
Amounts owed to group undertakings	41,403	41,403	23,947	23,947
Trade creditors	22	22	5	5
Other creditors	9	9	13	13
Other taxation and social security	671	671	949	949
	<u>112,626</u>	<u>112,002</u>	<u>62,832</u>	<u>64,978</u>

The carrying value is a reasonable approximation of fair value for all financial instruments other than for loans and advances to customers and for loan notes. For loans and advances to customers and for loan notes, fair value is calculated based upon the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. The fair value of financial assets is adjusted for future losses if considered material.

The loan notes are provided through a securitisation vehicle and secured on specific loan assets of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FAIR VALUES (continued)

The following tables analyse the fair values of loans and advances and of loan notes into different levels according to the degree to which the fair values are based on observable inputs:

- Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Measurements derived from observable data, such as market prices or rates;
- Level 3: Measurements rely on significant inputs not based on observable market data

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2016				
Financial assets				
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	126,289	126,289
Financial liabilities				
Loan notes	-	69,897	-	69,897
2015				
Financial assets				
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	70,271	70,271
Financial liabilities				
Loan notes	-	40,064	-	40,064

Loans and advances to customers are revalued to fair value based on future interest cash flows (at funding rates) and principal cash flows discounted using the rate for new originations of mortgages with similar characteristics. This rate is assumed to encompass the time value of money, plus a risk premium to account for the inherent uncertainty in the timing and amount of future cash flows arising from mortgage assets.

Forecast principal repayments are based on redemption at maturity with overlay for historical behavioural experience to take account of expected prepayment. The eventual timing of future cash flows may be different from the forecast due to unpredictable customer behaviour.

The loan notes are provided through a securitisation vehicle and secured on specific loan assets of the Company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

18. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss should borrowers default on their contractual obligations to the Company.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk after allowance for impairment is as follows:

	2016	2015
Gross loans and advances	120,691	69,238
Allowance for impairment	(410)	(106)
Loans and advances to customers	120,281	69,132
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11,545	9,548
Other debtors	14	15
Cash and cash equivalents	1,327	224
	<u>133,167</u>	<u>78,919</u>

The Company's only material credit risk relates to its loans and advances to customers. The above table represents the maximum credit risk exposure of the Company at the year end without taking account of any underlying security.

Impaired and past-due loans

The Company's credit risk is managed based on gross customer balances which reconcile to gross loans and advances recognised in the annual accounts as follows:

	2016	2015
Gross loans and advances	120,691	69,238
Accounting adjustments	438	85
Gross customer balances	<u>121,129</u>	<u>69,323</u>

Reported loans and advances differ from customer balances mainly due to various accounting adjustments necessary to comply with IFRS, as loans and advances must be accounted for using an effective interest rate.

The Company's gross customer balances are analysed in the following categories:

Neither past due nor impaired	Loans which are not in arrears and which do not meet the impaired asset definition
Past due but not impaired	Loans which are in arrears or where there is objective evidence of impairment, but the asset does not meet the definition of an impaired asset because the present value of the expected recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount
Impaired assets	Loans which are in arrears or where there is objective evidence of impairment, and where the carrying value of the amount exceeds the present value of the expected amount recoverable

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

18. CREDIT RISK (continued)

	2016	2015
Performing		
Not past due	97,402	57,476
Past due less than 2 months	17,722	7,391
	<u>115,124</u>	<u>64,867</u>
Non performing but not impaired		
Past due 2 - 3 months	1,632	1,148
Past due over 3 months	4,281	3,255
	<u>5,913</u>	<u>4,403</u>
Impaired	92	53
Gross customer balances	<u>121,129</u>	<u>69,323</u>

Management considers that contractual arrears of two months or more constitute a trigger for a potential loss event. On identification of a loss event a provision for impairment is considered based on the probability of default of the loan and the expected loss given default. The above amounts are analysed in accordance with the basis used for internal management reporting. This basis does not make adjustment for forced-sale discounts on realisation of security, nor for the discounting of future cash flows. Additional allowance is made for both of these factors in stating impairment under IFRS.

Collateral held

A key measure the business uses in assessing credit risk is the ratio of the loan amount to the value of the underlying security (LTV) based upon gross balances after impairment provisions. Prior valuations are indexed using established regional house price indices to estimate the current security value. The table below shows gross customer balances by indexed LTV banding:

	2016	2015
60% or less	96,205	61,668
60-85%	24,832	7,480
85-100%	-	122
More than 100%	92	53
Gross customer balances	<u>121,129</u>	<u>69,323</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

18. CREDIT RISK (continued)

Concentration of credit risk

The Company's lending portfolio is geographically diversified across the UK as shown below:

	2016	2015
East Anglia	2,705	1,905
East Midlands	5,289	3,451
Ireland	409	389
London regions	40,219	20,950
North East	3,139	1,816
North West	8,153	5,760
Scotland	8,703	5,990
South East	19,478	9,889
South West	6,244	3,245
Wales	7,597	5,531
West Midlands	14,643	7,296
Yorks & Humber	4,550	3,101
Gross customer balances	121,129	69,323

The Company's lending portfolio falls into the following concentrations by loan size:

	2016	2015
Up to £50,000	7,324	5,955
£50,000 - 100,000	17,521	12,590
£100,000 - 250,000	31,513	19,923
£250,000 - 500,000	24,706	14,932
£500,000 - 1,000,000	14,696	7,821
£1,000,000 - 2,500,000	18,269	3,602
£2,500,000 - £5,000,000	7,100	4,500
Gross customer balances	121,129	69,323

Forbearance

The Company offers a range of approaches to assist customers experiencing financial distress with impairment being recognised based upon the customers contractual balance. The Company considers an account as forborne at the time a customer in financial difficulty is granted a concession. The offer of forbearance is considered separately for each customer dependent on their individual circumstances. Forbearance can be temporary or permanent in nature depending on the circumstances of the customer and the concession agreed. Examples of concessions agreed include reduced payment arrangements, extension of the mortgage term, or a change in the repayment profile. Impairment is recognized based upon the contractual arrears position rather than changes in customers' preferred payment dates or to reflect agreed payment arrangements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are stated in £'000

19. FRS 101 RECONCILIATIONS

The Company previously prepared its primary financial statements under UK GAAP, which differs in certain significant respects from the IFRS measurement and recognition basis under FRS 101.

(i) Reconciliation of total equity

The table below discloses the adjustments made to total equity on transition from UK GAAP to FRS 101 for the Company.

	2015	2014
Total equity as previously reported under UK GAAP	16,234	12,608
Measurement of financial instruments at amortised cost using EIR method	(469)	(480)
Calculation of impairment provisions in accordance with IAS 39	(198)	(41)
	(667)	(521)
Tax effect on the above	133	104
Total adjustments to retained earnings	(534)	(417)
Total equity under FRS 101	15,700	12,191

(ii) Reconciliation of profit or loss on transition to FRS 101

The profit reported under UK GAAP for the year ended 30 June 2015 reconciles to that under FRS 101 as follows:

As previously reported under UK GAAP		3,626
Measurement of financial instruments at amortised cost using EIR method	11	
Calculation of impairment provisions in accordance with IAS 39	(157)	
	(146)	
Tax effect on the above	29	
Total adjustments to profit		(117)
Total profit under FRS 101		3,509

(iii) The transition to FRS 101 has resulted in the following changes in accounting policies:

- Interest income was previously recognised in the income statement using the contractual rate of the loan to the extent that it was considered recoverable. Under FRS 101 interest income is now recognised using the EIR method on the unimpaired carrying value.
- In accordance with IAS 39, all the Company's financial assets are classified as loans and receivables.
- The Company's policy for providing for loan losses has changed. The most significant change is that impairment allowances on financial assets are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted using the asset's EIR.