

Company Registration No. 05772424 (England and Wales)

HARLEY SCOTT COMMERCIAL LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

HARLEY SCOTT COMMERCIAL LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 6

HARLEY SCOTT COMMERCIAL LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	4		2,570,000		1,150,000
Current assets					
Debtors	5	2,650,762		2,481,737	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(10,569,692)		(16,499,357)	
Net current liabilities			(7,918,930)		(14,017,620)
Total assets less current liabilities			(5,348,930)		(12,867,620)
Provisions for liabilities			(115,714)		-
Net liabilities			(5,464,644)		(12,867,620)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(5,464,744)		(12,867,720)
Total equity			(5,464,644)		(12,867,620)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 4 November 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr T S Whittaker
Director

Company Registration No. 05772424

HARLEY SCOTT COMMERCIAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Harley Scott Commercial Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Group First House, 12a Mead Way, Burnley, BB12 7NG.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Group First Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office Group First House, 12a Mead Way, Burnley, BB12 7NG.

1.2 Going concern

The company is reliant upon the financial support of its related companies within the group, of which Harley Scott Commercial Limited is a subsidiary, in order to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The directors have indicated that the group support will continue for the foreseeable future and, as a result, have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for rents and services.

Revenue is recognised on the commencement of and in accordance with a lease, adjusted for any incentives as required under FRS102.

A property is regarded as sold when significant risks and returns have been transferred to the buyer. For conditional exchanges, sales are recognised as the conditions are satisfied.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

HARLEY SCOTT COMMERCIAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

1.6 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.

HARLEY SCOTT COMMERCIAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.7 Brexit

The directors have considered the impact of Brexit on the company and have concluded that there are no impacts as a result of Brexit which require disclosure at the balance sheet date.

1.8 Covid-19

The directors have closely monitored the Government guidance in response to the Covid-19 Pandemic and conclude that there are no items resulting from the Covid-19 Pandemic which require disclosure at the balance sheet date.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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 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.

3 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	-	-

HARLEY SCOTT COMMERCIAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

4 Investment property

	2020 £
Fair value	
At 1 July 2019	1,150,000
Revaluations	1,420,000
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2020	2,570,000
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The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the Directors who based their valuation on an informal valuation provided by independent property advisors, who are not connected with the company.

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	27,912	358,087
Corporation tax recoverable	-	99
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,286,356	1,730,248
Other debtors	336,494	393,303
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,650,762	2,481,737
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	2,401
Trade creditors	351,088	321,812
Amounts owed to group undertakings	9,864,546	8,926,942
Taxation and social security	201,411	81,109
Other creditors	152,647	7,167,093
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,569,692	16,499,357
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7 Called up share capital

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £	2019 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

HARLEY SCOTT COMMERCIAL LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Jonathan Brodie ACA and the auditor was Lopian Gross Barnett & Co.

9 Post balance sheet events

The entity sold investment property after the reporting date totalling £2,500,000.

There were no further events after the reporting period end which require disclosure at the balance sheet date.

10 Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions outside the normal course of business.

11 Other operating income

Other operating income relates to the release of a creditors provision.

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.