

Company registration number SC127176 (Scotland)

HARELAW ESTATES LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

HARELAW ESTATES LIMITED

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HARELAW ESTATES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		765,000		765,000
Current assets					
Debtors	4	30,175		28,957	
Cash at bank and in hand		399		1,625	
		<u>30,574</u>		<u>30,582</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(7,556)</u>		<u>(5,057)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>23,018</u>		<u>25,525</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>788,018</u>		<u>790,525</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(169,528)</u>		<u>(174,961)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>618,490</u></u>		<u><u>615,564</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Revaluation reserve			590,031		590,031
Profit and loss reserves			<u>28,359</u>		<u>25,433</u>
Total equity			<u><u>618,490</u></u>		<u><u>615,564</u></u>

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 30 September 2022 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.

HARELAW ESTATES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

G A More Nisbett
Director

P J McAninch
Director

Company Registration No. SC127176

HARELAW ESTATES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 October 2020	100	646,018	28,119	674,237
Year ended 30 September 2021:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(58,673)	(58,673)
Transfers	-	(55,987)	55,987	-
Balance at 30 September 2021	100	590,031	25,433	615,564
Year ended 30 September 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,926	2,926
Balance at 30 September 2022	100	590,031	28,359	618,490

HARELAW ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Harelaw Estates Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 1 Atlantic Quay, 1 Robertson Street, Glasgow, United Kingdom, G2 8JB.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold land. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The directors have considered a period of at least twelve months from the date of which these financial statements have been signed and having considered all relevant information available to them, believe it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

This assessment of going concern includes the potential impact of the current inflationary pressures on costs. The directors are satisfied that it has adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for real estate and farming 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.

1.4 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.

The only fixed asset owned by the company is land which is not depreciated.

As permitted under FRS 102, the company opted to use a previous GAAP revaluation as the deemed cost of the land on transition to FRS 102.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

HARELAW ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 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.

HARELAW ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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.

2 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	4	4

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	765,000
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	-
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2022	765,000
At 30 September 2021	765,000

HARELAW ESTATES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

4 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,391	173
Other debtors	28,784	28,784
	<u>30,175</u>	<u>28,957</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other creditors	7,556	5,057
	<u>7,556</u>	<u>5,057</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary A shares of £1 each	50	50	50	50
Ordinary B shares of £1 each	50	50	50	50
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 Option to purchase

Mactaggart & Mickel Homes Limited has an option to purchase the land owned by the company at market value.

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.