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STRATHCLYDE BUSINESS PARK (DEVELOPMENTS) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Notes	£	30 June 2022 £	£	23 June 2021 £
Current assets					
Debtors	3	50,000		1,000,000	
Cash at bank and in hand		433		28,501	
		50,433		1,028,501	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	•	•		,	
one year	4	(15,122)		(19,855)	
Net current assets			35,311		1,008,646
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			34,311		1,007,646
Total equity			35,311		1,008,646

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 June 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary 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 member has 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 $\frac{16 / 06 / 2023}{1000}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

W D Hill

Director

Company Registration No. SC128301

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Strathclyde Business Park (Developments) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 177 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom, G2 7ER.

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.

1.2 Going concern

Following the reporting date the company has ceased to trade and at the time of approving the financial statements, the directors intend for the company to be wound up through a members' voluntary liquidation. The financial statements have therefore been prepared on a basis other than going concern. There has been no change in the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure as a consequence of adopting a basis other than going concern when preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Reporting period

The financial statements for the current period cover the period from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022 utilising the 7 day variation to statutory year end for administrative purposes. The prior period accounts are drawn up for an 18 month period from 24 December 2019 to 30 June 2021, again utilising the 7 day variation to statutory year end for administrative purposes. Comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are therefore not entirely comparable.

1.4 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.

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents rental income which is recognised on a straightline basis over the period of the lease and sale of land for development purposes. The company's activities are carried out wholly in the UK.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 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, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 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		3	3
Debtors			
		2022	2021
Amounts falling due v	vithin one year:	£	£
Amounts owed by grou	p undertakings	50,000	1,000,000
Creditors: amounts fa	illing due within one year		
		2022	2021
	•	£	£
Trade creditors		8,500	8,695
Corporation tax		6,255	-
Other taxation and soci	al security	367	324
Other creditors			10,836
		15,122	19,855
Corporation tax	al security	8,500 6,255 367	10

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

5	Called up share capital	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary A shares of £1 each	500	500	500	500
	Ordinary B shares of £1 each	500	500	500	500
	•				
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
					

6 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in FRS 102 Section 1A whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the immediate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of the group.

7 Parent company

The parent of the smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are drawn up is HFD Construction Group Limited, whose registered office is 177 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, G2 7ER.