

Company Registration No. SC017828 (Scotland)

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited

unaudited financial statements

for the year ended 30 January 2023

Pages for filing with Registrar

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited

Contents

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited

Balance sheet

as at 30 January 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	13,406		27,036	
Investment properties	5	2,848,306		2,463,597	
Investments	4	84,100		84,100	
		<u>2,945,812</u>		<u>2,574,733</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	6	6,787		6,632	
Cash at bank and in hand		752,851		1,182,933	
		<u>759,638</u>		<u>1,189,565</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(248,998)</u>		<u>(481,918)</u>	
Net current assets		<u>510,640</u>		<u>707,647</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,456,452</u>		<u>3,282,380</u>	
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(140,534)</u>		<u>(123,899)</u>	
Net assets		<u><u>3,315,918</u></u>		<u><u>3,158,481</u></u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital		10,000		10,000	
Non distributable reserve	8	447,782		488,177	
Other reserves		219,162		219,162	
Profit and loss reserves		2,638,974		2,441,142	
Total equity		<u><u>3,315,918</u></u>		<u><u>3,158,481</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 January 2023 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.

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

as at 30 January 2023

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

MN Goodfellow
Director

Company Registration No. SC017828

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 30 January 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 81 Gray Street, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, DD5 2BQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the revaluation of freehold land and buildings.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by Section 403 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts. These accounts therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

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 properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents income from the letting of property and management charges and arises wholly in the United Kingdom.

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.

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:

Motor vehicles	25% straight line method
----------------	--------------------------

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.

1.5 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.

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 January 2023

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 January 2023

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 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.

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 January 2023

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.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

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

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	3	3
	==	==

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 January 2023

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 31 January 2022 and 30 January 2023	54,518
Depreciation and impairment	
At 31 January 2022	27,482
Depreciation charged in the year	13,630
At 30 January 2023	41,112
Carrying amount	
At 30 January 2023	13,406
At 30 January 2022	27,036

4 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	84,100	84,100

5 Investment property

	2023 £
Fair value	
At 31 January 2022	2,463,597
Additions	384,709
At 30 January 2023	2,848,306

In the directors' opinion the fair value of the investment property at the year end would not differ significantly from a valuation carried out by a independent valuer and therefore no valuation has been carried out at the year end.

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 30 January 2023

6 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	4,726	-
Other debtors	2,061	6,632
	<u>6,787</u>	<u>6,632</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	152,878	344,313
Corporation tax	49,383	47,382
Other taxation and social security	3,650	6,586
Other creditors	43,087	83,637
	<u>248,998</u>	<u>481,918</u>

8 Revaluation reserve

	2023	2022
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	488,177	488,177
Other movements	(40,395)	-
	<u>447,782</u>	<u>488,177</u>

9 Equity reserve

Called-up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained distributable profit and losses.

Non distributable reserves represent the revaluation gain arising on previous UK GAAP treatment of heritable property, now reclassified as investment property under FRS 102. To comply with the requirements of FRS 102 deferred tax has been applied on the gain.

Other reserves relate to other non distributable reserves.

10 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £27,414 (2022 - £50,441) were declared in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Goodfellow & Steven Group Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 30 January 2023

11 Controlling party

There is no individual controlling party.

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.