COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: SC643421

Harvey House 7 Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

31 October 2020

Harvey House 7 Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 October 2020

	Note	31 Oct 20 £
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	**4**	250,187
Current assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		3,278
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	252,246
Net current liabilities		248,968
Total assets less current liabilities		1,219
Net assets		1,219
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Profit and loss account		1,119
Shareholders funds		1,219

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the period ending 31 October 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476 ;

- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 July 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

R Harvey

Director

Company registration number: SC643421

Harvey House 7 Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Period from 3 October 2019 to 31 October 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is Forbes House, 36 Huntly Street, Inverness, IV3 5PR, Scotland.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Revenue recognition

Rental income from operating leases (net of any incentives given to the lesees) is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Equipment	-	33% straight line

Investment property

Investment property is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

4. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Equipment	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 3 October 2019	–	–	–
Additions	250,000	280	250,280
At 31 October 2020	250,000	280	250,280
Depreciation			
At 3 October 2019	–	–	–
Charge for the period	–	93	93
At 31 October 2020	–	93	93
Carrying amount			
At 31 October 2020	250,000	187	250,187

Included within the above is investment property as follows:

	£
At 3 October 2019	–
Additions	250,000
At 31 October 2020	250,000

Investment properties were valued on the basis of market value in October 2020 at £250,000 by the directors. The historical cost of the properties included at valuation amounted to £250,000.

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31 Oct 20
	£
Corporation tax	547
Other creditors	251,699
	252,246

6. Related party transactions

At 31 October 2020 the company was due two directors £ 250,100 . These loans are interest free and have no definite terms of repayment.

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.