ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

REGISTERED NUMBER: SC108543

16/12/2020 COMPANIES HOUSE

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Statutory Information

Directors C S Murray (appointed 16 October 2020)

M B Watt (resigned 16 October 2020)

M A Blyth D A Stewart

Secretary SLA Corporate Secretary Limited (appointed 16 October 2020)

H S Kidd (resigned 16 October 2020)

Independent Auditor KPMG LLP

Saltire Court 20 Castle Terrace Edinburgh EH1 2EG

Registered Office 1 George Street

Edinburgh EH2 2LL

Directors' Report

The Directors submit their audited annual report and Financial Statements of 3 St Andrew Square Apartments Limited ("the Company"), registered number SC108543, for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Incorporation

The Company was incorporated on 6 January 1988 and is a private company limited by shares, incorporated, registered and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

Principal activities

On 19 December 2017 the Company entered into a 125 year lease from Standard Life Assurance Limited ("SLAL") relating to residential apartments at 3 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Business review

The Company made a profit of £10,940 for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £10,473). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2018: £nil). No cash flows have occurred during the year (2018: nil), accordingly a Statement of Cash Flows has not been prepared for the year.

Given the uncomplicated nature of the business, the Company's Directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

The principal risks to which the Company is most specifically exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the Group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the Group's annual report and financial statements which does not form part of this report. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditor

KPMG LLP have been appointed as auditor for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Financial risk management

The Company manages its various financial risks as outlined in note 7 of the Financial Statements.

Directors

The names of the current Directors are shown on page 2, the Directors are not subject to retirement by rotation.

Going concern

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Directors expect that the Company will continue in business for at least 12 months from the date of signing these Financial Statements.

Statement on disclosure of information to the auditor

So far as each Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing their report, of which the auditor are unaware. Having made enquiries of the Company's auditor, each of the Directors has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to make them aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor are aware of that information.

Directors' Report (continued)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Director's Report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRSs as adopted by the EU) and applicable law.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable, relevant and reliable;
- state whether applicable IFRS issued by the IASB as adopted by the EU;
- · assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:				٠
	(Area)			
Director	David Stewart	Date	9 December 2020	

Independent auditor's report to the members of 3 St Andrew Square Apartments Limited

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of 3 St Andrew Square Apartments ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The Directors have prepared the Financial Statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the Financial Statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the Financial Statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Directors' Report

The Directors are responsible for the Directors' Report. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- · we have not identified material misstatements in that report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the Financial Statements; and
- in our opinion, that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns: or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Independent auditor's report to the members of 3 St Andrew Square Apartments Limited (continued)

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the Directors are responsible for: the preparation of the Financial Statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Hugh Harvie (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Saltire Court
20 Castle Terrace

Edinburgh United Kingdom

EH1 2EG

Date

14 December 2020

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Revenue		400.00=	201.620
Turnover	3	199,997	201,628
Expenses			
Management fee		(23,787)	(24,195)
Insurance		(4,822)	(4,825)
Service charge and sundries		(36,330)	(43,308)
Total expenses		(64,939)	(72,328)
Profit before turnover rent and taxation		135,058	129,300
Turnover rent cost		(121,552)	(116,370)
Profit before taxation		13,506	12,930
Taxation	4	(2,566)	(2,457)
Total comprehensive income for the year		10,940	10,473

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
ASSETS		. 	, £
Non-current assets			
Leasehold asset	8.	36	36
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	2,313	216,197
Cash and cash equivalents	_	278,436	
	_	280,749	216,197
LIABILITIES			•
Non-current liabilities			
Leasehold obligation	7	(35)	(35)
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	(259,204)	(205,592)
Net Assets	-	21,546	10,606
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	100	100
Retained earnings		21,446	10,506
Total equity	<u>-</u>	21,546	10,606

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

	A Common of the		
Director	David Stewart	Date	9 December 2020

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Retained earnings £	Share capital £	Total equity £
Opening balance at 1 January 2019 Profit for the year	10,506 10,940	100	10,606 10,940
Closing balance at 31 December 2019	21,446	100	21,546
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2018	Retained earnings £	Share capital £	Total equity £
Opening balance at 1 January 2018	33	100	133
Profit for the year	10,473	-	10,473
Closing balance at 31 December 2018	10,506	100	10,606

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		£	£
Cash flows from operating activities			
Result for the year		10,940	10,473
Net change in receivables and other financial assets		213,884	(205,170)
Net change in other financial liabilities		53,612	194,697
Net cash generated from operating activities	_	267,496	· _
Cash flows from investing activities			-
Interest received		-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents in the year	_	278,436	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		-	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	-	278,436	-

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form an integral part of these Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

On 19 December 2017 the Company entered into a 125 year lease from Standard Life Assurance Limited ("SLAL") relating to residential apartments at 3 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh with the agreed rent of £1 per annum plus turnover rent equating to 90% of turnover income less deductions.

These audited Financial Statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 09 December 2020.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The Company's Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historic cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"), with interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The presentational currency of the Company is Pound Sterling, all values within the Annual Report and Financial Statements are rounded to the nearest whole pound.

The principal accounting policies set out below have been consistently applied to all financial reporting periods presented in these Financial Statements unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

After assessing the going concern of the Company in light of the impact of COVID-19, the directors believe that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements of 3 St Andrew Square Apartments Limited. This decision is based on current and forecast leases for 2021.

The company has secured leases for 2021 for its properties. The Company's principal expense, turnover rent cost, is variable and based on turnover. Any shortfall in forecast turnover is therefore largely offset by a reduction in turnover rent cost. The remaining net income generated by the Company, taking into account the impact of COVID-19 is forecast to remain sufficient to cover all other remaining operational costs and may provide a buffer cash balance for the Company. In reasonably possible downside forecast scenarios of reduced rental income the Company continues to forecast sufficient liquidity.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Critical accounting estimates and judgement in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with IFRS, requires management to make estimates and exercise judgements in applying the accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses arising during the year. The area where the exercise of judgement has the most significant effect on the Financial Statements is in the application of IFRS16, further details are provided under the subheader 'Leases' later in the note. The Directors consider that there are no estimates made which have a material impact on the Financial Statements.

New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Company

A number of new standards were effective from 1 January 2019 but they had no impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

Early adoption of standards

The Company did not early adopt any new or amended standards in the year ended 31 December 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised as follows:

Rental income from third parties in relation to residential apartments at 3 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh is recognised on an accruals basis.

Expense recognition

Expenditure incurred by the Company is recognised in the month to which it relates. Expenses relating to a month

that have not been invoiced are accrued, while invoices received for expenses relating to future months are prepaid.

Tax

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified; the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
- the Company has the right to operate the asset; or
- the Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company has elected not to

separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain premeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

As explained in note 1, the lease also contains an annual rent based on turnover. The turnover rent element is not considered in the determination of the lease liability and corresponding asset. Consequently, the assessment of the asset and liability takes account of the £1 per annum fixed payment only.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 TURNOVER

TORNOVER	2019 £	2018 £
Rental income	199,997	201,628

4 TAXATION

The current taxation charge for the year is £2,566 (2018: £2,457).

No deferred taxation arose during the year.

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020.

	2019	2018
	£	£
<u>Taxation</u>		
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	13,506	12,930
Current taxation at 19%	2,566	2,457

5 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Auditor's remuneration of £4,940 is paid by the parent company in respect of the audit of the Company's Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: £4,700).

6 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

No amounts are payable to the Directors in respect of their services to the Company.

7 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Company overview

The Company's business is leasing residential apartments at 3 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh. The Company is exposed to various financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. All of the Company's assets and liabilities are denominated in Sterling, and the Company has no significant exposure to interest rate risk.

The financial risks relate to the financial assets and liabilities set out by category in the following table:

	Other financial assets and
	liabilities at
2019	amortised cost
	3
Financial assets	•
Trade and other receivables	2,313
Cash and cash equivalents	278,436
Financial liabilities	
Leasehold obligation	35
Trade and other payables	259,204

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Company overview (continued)

	Other financial assets and
	liabilities at
2018	amortised cost
	£
Financial assets	
Trade and other receivables	216,197
Financial liabilities	
Leasehold obligation	35
Trade and other payables	205,592

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Company. The Company finances its operations principally through working capital. No speculative transactions are undertaken and, during the last two financial periods, no derivative contracts were transacted. Financial assets include assets of a financial nature, namely intercompany receivables.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in realising assets or otherwise raising funds to meet its financial obligations. The Company seeks to manage financial risk to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs.

A summary table with the maturities of financial assets and liabilities is presented below.

	2018	2019
	£	£
Financial assets - maturity within one year		
Trade and other receivables	2,313	216,197
Financial liabilities - maturity over one year		
Leasehold obligation - one to five years	5	5
Leasehold obligation - more than five years	30	30
	35	35
Financial liabilities - maturity within one year		
Leasehold obligation	1	i
Trade and other payables	259,203	205,591
	259,204	205,592

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss, or adverse consequences for the Company's business, resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events.

The assessment of operational risk exposure is performed on an ongoing basis taking into account a combination of impact and likelihood on the Company's performance. The management team review on a regular basis the competitors, changes in legislation, security policy and changes in technological landscape. Appropriate action is taken to ensure exposure is limited based on specific events or actions.

8 RIGHT OF USE OF ASSET

8 RIGHT OF USE OF ASSET		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Opening balance	36	36
Disposals	-	•
Closing balance	36	36
9 LEASE LIABILITY		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flow	s	
Less than one year	1	i
One to five years	4	4
More than five years	118	119
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	123	124
10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts due from SLAL	1,183	210,923
Prepayments	1,130	5,274
	2,313	216,197

All receivables are expected to be settled within 12 months. The carrying amounts disclosed above are a reasonable approximation of the fair values at the year end. No interest is applied to other financial assets.

11 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred rental income	9,419	5,700
Accruals	8,924	-
Amounts due to SLAL	238,294	197,426
Taxation	2,566	2,465
Leasehold obligation	1	1
-	259,204	205,592

All trade and other payables are expected to be settled within 12 months. The carrying amounts disclosed above are a reasonable approximation of the fair values at the year end. No interest is applied to other financial liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

12 SHARE CAPITAL

	2019 £	2018 £
Authorised share capital: 1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
Issued share capital: 100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

13 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

Standard Life Assurance Limited (SLAL)

The Company's sole shareholder is SLAL who has invested £100 in the Company.

The parent Company is due an agreed rent of £1 per annum plus turnover rent equating to 90% of turnover income less deductions.

During the year SLAL received and paid the income and expenses relating to the Company until a bank account is opened in due course.

14 CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Phoenix Group Holdings plc, incorporated in the United Kingdom. The smallest group in which these Financial Statements are consolidated is Standard Life Assurance Limited, registered office address Standard Life House, 30 Lothian Road, Edinburgh, EH1 2DH. Copies of the financial statements of the ultimate controlling party, in which these Financial Statements are consolidated can be obtained at the registered office of Phoenix Group Holdings plc at Juxon House, 100 St Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8BU.

15 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At 31 December 2019 the Company had no outstanding commitments or contingent liabilities (2018: £nil).

16 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

(a) Coronavirus

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus COVID-19 is the most acute challenge that the world has faced in many years. Since it first appeared in China's Hubei province in late 2019, the virus has spread across many countries around the world. The outbreak has had a considerable impact on economic activity, including severe disruption to many global supply chains. Many governments have taken significant steps to stem the spread of the virus, with significant restriction on movement in a number of countries.

In addition, with the threat of a global recession looming large, governments and central banks have adopted a range of fiscal and monetary stimulus packages to counter the economic effects of the virus. With the situation changing so rapidly, it is very difficult to predict how the virus will affect asset prices and the global economy over the longer term. As yet, it is unclear as to whether the outcome will be a short-term slowdown in growth, or a prolonged global recession. What does seem likely, however, is that volatility will prevail over the months to come.

The Directors do not forsee this having a material impact on the Company and on that basis the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors report on page 3 gives more detail on this.

(b) Balancing Service Charge Credits

During the year 2020 balancing service charge credits related to the year 2018 and 2019 were identified and are due back to the Company from the managing agents responsible for the 5 Apartments. At the time of the signing of the accounts the credit balance due back to 3 St Andrew Square Apartments Limited totals £53,342.06 These have not been reflected in the year ended 31 December 2019 financial statements but will be reflected in the following years finacial statements as at 31 December 2020.