Company Registration No. SC096905 (Scotland	<b>1</b> )
ANGLE PARK (MOTOR SERVICES) LIMITED  UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020  PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

### CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 8

**BALANCE SHEET** 

#### AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020		0	2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		605		1,130
Investment properties	4		415,000		415,000
Investments	5		8,328		8,493
			423,933		424,623
Current assets					
Debtors	6	-		1,268	
Cash at bank and in hand		22,490		22,181	
		22,490		23,449	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(7,673)		(9,355)	
Net current assets			14,817		14,094
Total assets less current liabilities			438,750		438,717
Provisions for liabilities			(61,295)		(61,295
Net assets			377,455		377,422
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			79,754		79,754
Revaluation reserve			330,180		267,446
Profit and loss reserves			(32,479)		30,222
Total equity			377,455		377,422

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

# BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 1 October 2021

Mr Malcolm Oswald

Director

Company Registration No. SC096905

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

		Share capital		Profit and ss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2019		79,754	264,716	30,666	375,136
Year ended 31 December 2019: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends Transfers		- - -	2,730	21,286 (19,000) (2,730)	21,286 (19,000) -
Balance at 31 December 2019		79,754	267,446	30,222	377,422
Year ended 31 December 2020: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year Dividends Transfers		- - -	62,734	18,033 (18,000) (62,734)	18,033 (18,000)
Balance at 31 December 2020		79,754 ———	330,180	(32,479)	377,455

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Angle Park (Motor Services) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 45/1 Spylaw road, Edinburgh, EH10 5BP.

#### 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 a mounts 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 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 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:

Plant and equipment

25% Reducing Balance

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.

#### 1.4 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2020

2019

#### 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.

### 1.9 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.

#### 2 Employees

3

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

	Number	Number
Total	1	1
Tangible fixed assets		
		Plant and machinery etc
		£
Cost At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020		36,968
Depreciation and impairment		
At 1 January 2020		35,838
Depreciation charged in the year		525
At 31 December 2020		36,363
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2020		605
At 31 December 2019		1,130

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

4	Investment property		2020 £
	Fair value At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020		415,000
5	Fixed asset investments	2020 £	2019 £
	Other investments other than loans	8,328	8,493 ———
	Fixed asset investments revalued Shares held in Lloyds have been written down to their market value at 31 December 2020.		
	Movements in fixed asset investments		
	Movements in fixed asset investments		Investments
	Movements in fixed asset investments  Cost or valuation		Investments £
	Cost or valuation		£
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020		£ 8,493
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 Amount written off At 31 December 2020  Carrying amount		8,493 (165)
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 Amount written off At 31 December 2020		8,493 (165)
	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 Amount written off At 31 December 2020  Carrying amount		8,493 (165) ————————————————————————————————————
6	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 Amount written off At 31 December 2020  Carrying amount At 31 December 2020		8,493 (165) 8,328
6	Cost or valuation At 1 January 2020 Amount written off At 31 December 2020  Carrying amount At 31 December 2020  At 31 December 2019	2020 £	8,493 (165) 8,328

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	-	1,662
	Corporation tax	4,338	5,349
	Other creditors	3,335	2,344
		7,673	9,355

### 8 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £18,000 (2019 - £19,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	AmountsAmounts repaidClosing balan advanced		ng balance
		£	£	£	£
Mr Malcolm Oswald -	-	1,480	1,221	(230)	2,471
		<b>1,480</b>	1,221	(230)	2,471

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.