Company Registration No. SC140531 (Scotland)

BROOK STREET AUTOS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 MAY 2019

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BROOK STREET AUTOS LIMITED

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BROOK STREET AUTOS LIMITED

Report To The Director On The Preparation Of The Unaudited Statutory Accounts Of Brook Street Autos Limited

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Brook Street Autos Limited for the year ended 30 May 2019 which comprise, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the ICAS we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at https://www.icas.com/professional-resources/ethics/support-and-guidance.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Brook Street Autos Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Brook Street Autos Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Brook Street Autos Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the ICAS as detailed at https://www.icas.com/professional-resources/practice/support-and-guidance/framework-for-the-preparation-of-accounts-revised-january-
To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Brook Street Autos Limited and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Brook Street Autos Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Brook Street Autos Limited. You consider that Brook Street Autos Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Brook Street Autos Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Condie & Co

Chartered Accountants

28 February 2020

10 Abbey Park Place
Dunfermline
Fife
KY12 7NZ

BROOK STREET AUTOS LIMITED

Statement Of Financial Position

As At 30 May 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2019 £	2018 £	2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		466,634		470,889
Current assets					
Stocks		965		1,972	
Debtors	**5**	14,889		13,093	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,953		3,810	
		17,807		18,875	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(134,449)		(113,082)	
Net current liabilities			(116,642)		(94,207)
Total assets less current liabilities			349,992		376,682
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**7**		(119,600)		(136,751)
Provisions for liabilities	**8**		(2,860)		(2,032)
Net assets			227,532		237,899
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**9**		1		1
Revaluation reserve	**10**		185,256		188,371
Capital redemption reserve			1		1
Profit and loss reserves	**11**		42,274		49,526
Total equity			227,532		237,899

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 May 2019 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 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 February 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr W A McLellan
Director
Company Registration No. SC140531

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Brook Street Autos Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 140 Brook Street, Alva, Clackmannanshire, FK12 5AN.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will be able to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. At 30 May 2019 the company had net current liabilities of £ 116,642. The company is thus dependant on the continued support of its director. The director is confident about this continued support and accordingly consider it appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

1.3 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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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:

Heritable property	2% Straight line p.a.
Plant & machinery	25% Reducing balance p.a.
Fixtures & fittings	25% Reducing balance p.a.
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance p.a.

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 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.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1.7 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 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 statement of financial position 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 income statement 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 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 income statement, 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

BROOK STREET AUTOS LIMITED

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

For The Year Ended 30 May 2019

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 8 (2018 - 9).

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Heritable property	Plant & machinery	Fixtures & fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 31 May 2018	509,700	69,760	21,839	17,983	619,282
Additions	-	7,876	-	2,000	9,876
Disposals	-	(2,306)	(498)	-	(2,804)
At 30 May 2019	509,700	75,330	21,341	19,983	626,354
Depreciation and impairment					
At 31 May 2018	50,970	67,548	21,592	8,283	148,393
Depreciation charged in the year	10,194	1,056	143	2,738	14,131
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(2,306)	(498)	-	(2,804)
At 30 May 2019	61,164	66,298	21,237	11,021	159,720
Carrying amount					
At 30 May 2019	448,536	9,032	104	8,962	466,634
At 30 May 2018	458,730	2,212	247	9,700	470,889

Land and buildings were revalued at May 2012 by Hardie Property and Construction Consultants, independent valuers not connected with the company, on the basis of market value. The director considers the current carrying amount to be reflective of the current market value.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cost	353,959	353,959
Accumulated depreciation	(90,679)	(83,600)
Carrying value	263,280	270,359

Tangible fixed assets with a net book value of £460,032 (2018: £462,086) have been pledged as security in favour of The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland plc.

5 Debtors

	2019	2018
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**	**£**
Trade debtors	11,700	13,093
Other debtors	3,189	-
	14,889	13,093

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	**£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	12,861	10,849
Obligations under finance leases	3,073	2,721
Trade creditors	33,336	27,990
Corporation tax	8,191	6,928
Other taxation and social security	817	1,216
Other creditors	70,786	59,578
Accruals and deferred income	5,385	3,800
	134,449	113,082

The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland plc hold a bond and floating charge dated 17 February 1997 and standard securities dated 23 June 1997, 20 September 1999 and 17 August 2012 over all assets of the company.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019	2018
	£	**£**
Bank loans and overdrafts	116,356	130,510
Obligations under finance leases	3,244	6,241
	119,600	136,751

The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland plc hold a bond and floating charge dated 17 February 1997 and standard securities dated 23 June 1997, 20 September 1999 and 17 August 2012 over all assets of the company.

8 Provisions for liabilities

	2019	2018
	£	**£**
Deferred tax liabilities	2,860	2,032

9 Called up share capital

	2019	2018
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
	1	1

10 Revaluation reserve

	2019	2018
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	188,371	191,486
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,115)	(3,115)
At the end of the year	185,256	188,371

12 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of Section 1AC35 of FRS 102 whereby only material transactions which are not under the normal market conditions need to be disclosed.

13 Directors' transactions

Description	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
	£	£	£	£
Mr W A McLellan	58,884	24,900	(13,972)	69,812
	58,884	24,900	(13,972)	69,812

The balance due to the director, which is included in other creditors, is interest free and repayable on demand.