

Registered number
SC093613

Lothian Heating Services Limited

Filleled Accounts

30 June 2017

Lothian Heating Services Limited**Registered number:** SC093613**Balance Sheet****as at 30 June 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	2	8,666	8,166
Current assets			
Stocks		211,642	144,566
Debtors	3	166,481	229,036
Cash at bank and in hand		343,627	337,289
		<u>721,750</u>	<u>710,891</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(266,868)	(267,817)
Net current assets		<u>454,882</u>	<u>443,074</u>
Net assets		<u>463,548</u>	<u>451,240</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		140	140
Capital redemption reserve	5	160	160
Profit and loss account		463,248	450,940
Shareholders' funds		<u>463,548</u>	<u>451,240</u>

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

KA Liston

Director

Approved by the board on 14 September 2017

Lothian Heating Services Limited

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 30 June 2017

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	over 5 years
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Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that

are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 July 2016	118,375
Additions	3,850
Disposals	(300)
At 30 June 2017	<u>121,925</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 July 2016	110,209
At 30 June 2017	<u>113,259</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2017	<u>8,666</u>
At 30 June 2016	8,166

3 Debtors	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	148,467	211,022
Other debtors	18,014	18,014
	<u>166,481</u>	<u>229,036</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	234,735	188,992
Corporation tax	18,907	22,500
Other taxes and social security costs	10,726	51,331
Other creditors	2,500	4,994
	<u>266,868</u>	<u>267,817</u>

5 Capital redemption reserve	2017 £	2016 £
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At 1 July 2016	160	160
At 30 June 2017	<u>160</u>	<u>160</u>

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