Company registration number: SC497213

LT Building Contractors Limited
Trading as LT Building Contractors Limited

Unaudited filleted abridged financial statements

28 February 2018

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LT Building Contractors Limited

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LT Building Contractors Limited

Directors and other information

Director	Mr Lee Tweedie
Company number	SC497213
Registered office	14/9 Cowgill Gardens Edinburgh Lothian EH16 6FP
Business address	14/9 Cowgill Gardens Edinburgh Lothan EH16 6FP
Bankers	Bank of Scotkand PO Box 1000 BX2 1LB

Abridged statement of comprehensive income
Year ended 28 February 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Gross profit		48,136	3,249
Distribution costs		(564)	-
Administrative expenses		(32,510)	(295)
Operating profit		15,062	2,954
Profit before taxation	5	15,062	2,954
Tax on profit		(3,072)	(561)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		11,990	2,393

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

LT Building Contractors Limited

Statement of financial position
28 February 2018

	Note	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	8,126		-	
			8,126		-
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		7,813		4,814	
		7,813		4,814	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(13,261)		(2,671)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(5,448)		2,143
Total assets less current liabilities			2,678		2,143
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		2,821		-
Net assets			5,499		2,143
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			5,499		2,143
Shareholders funds			5,499		2,143

For the year ending 28 February 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position (continued)
28 February 2018

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 4 July 2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Lee Tweedie
Director



Company registration number: SC497213

LT Building Contractors Limited

Statement of changes in equity
Year ended 28 February 2018

	Profit and loss account £	**Total £**
At 1 March 2016	-	-
Profit for the year	2,393	2,393
Total comprehensive income for the year	2,393	2,393
Dividends paid and payable	(250)	(250)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	(250)	(250)
At 28 February 2017 and 1 March 2017	2,143	2,143
Profit for the year	11,990	11,990
Total comprehensive income for the year	11,990	11,990
Dividends paid and payable	(8,634)	(8,634)
Total investments by and distributions to owners	(8,634)	(8,634)
At 28 February 2018	5,499	5,499

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The address of the registered office is LT Building Contractors Limited, 14/9 Cowgill Gardens, Edinburgh, Lothian, EH16 6FP.

2. Statement of compliance

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

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 March 2016. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 9.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, 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 are 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 capital and reserves, 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 capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves 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:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

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.

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 are 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 company 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.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 1 (2017: 1).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,036	-

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	£	£	**£**
Cost			
At 1 March 2017	-	-	-
Additions	2,347	6,816	9,163
At 28 February 2018	2,347	6,816	9,163
Depreciation			
At 1 March 2017	-	-	-
Charge for the year	187	850	1,037
At 28 February 2018	187	850	1,037
Carrying amount			
At 28 February 2018	2,160	5,966	8,126
At 28 February 2017	-	-	-

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,783	-
Corporation tax	3,072	561
Social security and other taxes	5,056	1,835
Other creditors	350	275
	13,261	2,671

8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Other creditors	(2,821)	-

9. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 March 2016.

Reconciliation of equity
No transitional adjustments were required.

Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year
No transitional adjustments were required.