Fife Letting Service Limited

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 December 2017

Fife Letting Service Limited

Registered number: 06445722

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2017

N	lotes		2017		2016
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		330,760		283,438
Investments	5	_	20,100	_	20,100
			350,860		303,538
Current assets					
Debtors	6	58,201		71,619	
Cash at bank and in hand		144,431		110,129	
		202,632		181,748	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	7	(158,868)		(144,483)	
Net current assets			43,764		37,265
Total assets less current liabilities		-	394,624	-	340,803
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(261,932)		(228,953)
Provisions for liabilities			(521)		(459)
Net assets			132,171	-	111,391
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account			132,169		111,389
Shareholders' funds			132,171	-	111,391

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.

S Couser

Director

Approved by the board on 19 September 2018

Fife Letting Service Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 December 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.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

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:

Freehold buildings over 50 years

Leasehold land and buildings over the lease term

Plant and machinery over 5 years
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 3 years

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Listed investments are measured at fair value. Unlisted investments are measured at fair value unless the value cannot be measured reliably, in which case they are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account.

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.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2	Employees	2017	2016
		Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	12	11
3	Intangible fixed assets		£
	Goodwill:		
	Cost		
	At 1 January 2017		159,460
	At 31 December 2017	- -	159,460
	Amortisation		
	At 1 January 2017	_	159,460

At 31 December 2017	159,460
Net book value	
At 31 December 2017	-

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

4 Tangible fixed assets

		Plant and		
	Land and	machinery	Motor	
	buildings	etc	vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	282,235	19,139	4,767	306,141
Additions	50,663	2,649	-	53,312
At 31 December 2017	332,898	21,788	4,767	359,453
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	2,820	17,816	2,067	22,703
Charge for the year	3,349	1,835	806	5,990
At 31 December 2017	6,169	19,651	2,873	28,693
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	326,729	2,137	1,894	330,760
At 31 December 2016	279,415	1,323	2,700	283,438

5 Investments

	Other investments
	£
	20,100
	20,100
2017	2016
£	£
1,124	18,619
57,077	53,000
	71,619
	£ 1,124 57,077

	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	14,657	11,854
Corporation tax	16,940	19,788
Other taxes and social security costs	15,858	17,187
Amounts owed to clients	108,548	92,333
Other creditors	2,865	3,321
	158,868	144,483
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank loans	261,932	228,953
	Corporation tax Other taxes and social security costs Amounts owed to clients Other creditors Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	Bank loans and overdrafts Corporation tax 16,940 Other taxes and social security costs Amounts owed to clients 108,548 Other creditors 2,865 158,868 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year £

9 Controlling party

The company is controlled by its directors.

10 Other information

Fife Letting Service Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

B3 Kingfisher House

Team Valley

Gateshead

Tyne & Wear

NE11 0JQ

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.