

**1st ADVANCED HEATING &  
PLUMBING LIMITED FILLETED  
ACCOUNTS COVER**

**1st ADVANCED HEATING & PLUMBING LIMITED**

**Company No. 07129038**

**Information for Filing with The Registrar**

**31 January 2019**

**1st ADVANCED HEATING &  
PLUMBING LIMITED BALANCE  
SHEET REGISTRAR  
at 31 January 2019**

**Company No. 07129038**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2019 £</b>	<b>2018 £</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	2	187	250
		<u>187</u>	<u>250</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	3	3,806	-
Cash at bank and in hand		-	2,981
		<u>3,806</u>	<u>2,981</u>
<b>Creditors: Amount falling due within one year</b>	4	(3,489)	(2,639)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>317</u>	<u>342</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>504</u>	<u>592</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>504</u>	<u>592</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account	5	503	591
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>504</u>	<u>592</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 January 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 24 October 2019

And signed on its behalf by:

S. Pearson  
Director

**1st ADVANCED HEATING &  
PLUMBING LIMITED NOTES TO THE  
ACCOUNTS REGISTRAR  
for the year ended 31 January 2019**

**1 Accounting policies**

**Basis of preparation**

The accounts have been prepared 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) and the Companies Act 2006 . There were no material departures from that standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

The accounts are presented in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company.

**Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

**Tangible fixed assets and depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance
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## Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

## Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

## Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## 2 Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Total £
<b>Cost or revaluation</b>		
At 1 February 2018	2,500	2,500
At 31 January 2019	2,500	2,500
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 February 2018	2,250	2,250
Charge for the year	63	63
At 31 January 2019	2,313	2,313
<b>Net book values</b>		
At 31 January 2019	187	187
At 31 January 2018	250	250

### 3 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other debtors	3,806	-
	<u>3,806</u>	<u>-</u>

### 4 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	1,442	1,451
Corporation tax	1,284	296
Loans from directors	-	129
Accruals and deferred income	763	763
	<u>3,489</u>	<u>2,639</u>

### 5 Reserves

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

### 6 Dividends

	2019	2018
	£	£
Dividends for the period:		
Dividends paid in the period	5,500	1,500
	<u>5,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Dividends by type:		
Equity dividends	5,500	1,500
	<u>5,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>

### 7 Additional information

Its registered number is:

07129038

31 Beachcroft Place

Lancing

West Sussex

BN15 8JN

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.