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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Company Number: SC106059

BEYOND THE NUMBERS

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Lord Selkirk of Douglas William Macleod Fiona Sheldon
Secretary	Fiona Sheldon
Company number	SC106059
Registered office	Lennoxlove Estate Office Lennoxlove Haddington East Lothian EH41 4NZ
Auditor	Springfords LLP Dundas House Westfield Park Eskbank Edinburgh EH22 3FB
Bankers	Bank of Scotland 44 Court Street Haddington EH41 3NP

LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED

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LENNOXLOVE HOUSE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		2,027,843		2,025,550
Current assets					
Debtors	4	76,968		90,962	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,077		6,588	
		78,045		97,550	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(748,319)		(780,525)	
Net current liabilities			(670,274)		(682,975)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,357,569		1,342,575
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		6,100		6,100
Share premium account			2,114,731		2,114,731
Profit and loss reserves			(763,262)		(778,256)
Total equity			1,357,569		1,342,575

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 1 September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Selkirk of Douglas

Lord Selkirk of Douglas
Director

William Macleod
Director

Company Registration No. SC106059

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Lennoxlove House Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Lennoxlove Estate Office, Lennoxlove, Haddington, East Lothian, EH41 4NZ.

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 amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Lennoxlove House Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern
The company has sustained trading losses in prior years which has placed pressure on its working capital. The company has loan facilities in place to finance its operations. Based on cash flow projections the directors consider that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and they therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover
Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods net of VAT and trade discounts.

Rental income is recognised on accruals basis. All other income is recognised when the transfer of the income to the company can be estimated reliably.

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:

Plant and machinery etc	15% Straight line on cost
Moveable property	15% Straight line on cost

Heritable land and buildings and certain items of moveable property are reviewed annually for impairment and the directors are of the opinion that their useful economic lives and residual values are such that any depreciation would not be material.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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).

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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 profit and loss account 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.

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 profit and loss account, 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 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.10 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.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Leases

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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2015 - 3).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	538,574	1,625,929	2,164,503
Additions	-	8,218	8,218
At 31 December 2016	538,574	1,634,147	2,172,721
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	-	138,953	138,953
Depreciation charged in the year	-	5,925	5,925
At 31 December 2016	-	144,878	144,878
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2016	538,574	1,489,269	2,027,843
At 31 December 2015	538,574	1,486,976	2,025,550

4 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	735	16,494
Other debtors	76,233	74,468
	76,968	90,962

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	8,716	59,351
Corporation tax	1,748	-
Other taxation and social security	617	633
Other creditors	737,238	720,541
	748,319	780,525

6 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
12,200 Ordinary shares of 50p each	6,100	6,100

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.
The senior statutory auditor was J Fergus Kerr ACA.
The auditor was Springfords LLP.