Registration number: 06840468

C T Safety Barriers Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 March 2018

Smith Butler
Chartered Certified Accountants
10 Mercury Quays
Ashley Lane
Shipley
Bradford
West Yorkshire
BD17 7DB

C T Safety Barriers Limited

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C T Safety Barriers Limited

Company Information

Directors	Mr Anthony Tracey Mr Christopher John Caunce Mrs Denise Tracey Mrs Claire Louise Caunce
Registered office	Unit 9 North Point Selby Road Eggborough Goole North Humberside DN14 0LD
Accountants	Smith Butler Chartered Certified Accountants 10 Mercury Quays Ashley Lane Shipley Bradford West Yorkshire BD17 7DB

C T Safety Barriers Limited

(Registration number: 06840468)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	44,235	31,127
Current assets			
Stocks	5	36,225	52,544
Debtors	6	311,797	272,795
Cash at bank and in hand		239,032	254,893
		587,054	580,232
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(148,949)	(205,136)
Net current assets		438,105	375,096
Total assets less current liabilities		482,340	406,223
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		(2,792)	-
Net assets		479,548	406,223
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	7	2	2
Profit and loss account		479,546	406,221
Total equity		479,548	406,223

For the financial year ending 31 March 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

C T Safety Barriers Limited

(Registration number: 06840468)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

Approved and authorised by the Board on 21 September 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

Mr Anthony Tracey
Director

.....

Mr Christopher John Caunce
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:
Unit 9 North Point
Selby Road Eggborough
Goole
North Humberside
DN14 0LD

The principal place of business is:
Unit 9
North Point Business Park
Selby Road
Eggborough
Goole
DN14 0LD

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 21 September 2018.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.
The company recognises revenue when:
The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;
and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.
The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Fixtures and fittings	15% Reducing balance
Equipment	20% Reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.
The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.
Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.
Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.
Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.
Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.
Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.
Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 13 (2017 - 12).

4 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 April 2017	70,392	70,392
Additions	20,540	20,540
Disposals	(8,000)	(8,000)
At 31 March 2018	82,932	82,932
Depreciation		
At 1 April 2017	39,266	39,266
Charge for the year	6,089	6,089
Eliminated on disposal	(6,658)	(6,658)
At 31 March 2018	38,697	38,697
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2018	44,235	44,235
At 31 March 2017	31,127	31,127

5 Stocks

	2018 £	2017 £
Other inventories	36,225	52,544

6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	308,317	168,672
Other debtors	3,480	104,123
	311,797	272,795

7 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2

8 Loans and borrowings

	2018	2017
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	2,792	-

	2018	2017
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities	2,578	-

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors

2018	At 1 April 2017	Repayments by director	At 31 March 2018
	£	£	£
Mr Christopher John Caunce	19,123	(19,346)	(223)

2017	At 1 April 2016	Repayments by director	At 31 March 2017
	£	£	£
Mr Christopher John Caunce	19,258	(135)	19,123

Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Remuneration	33,805	20,232
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	104	-
	33,909	20,232

Dividends paid to directors

	2018 £	2017 £
Mr Christopher John Caunce		
	87,740	68,870
Mr Anthony Tracey		
	50,000	68,870

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.