

Company Registration No. 09088021 (England and Wales)

Castle Square Securities Limited

**Annual report and unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 28 February 2016**

Pages for filing with the Registrar



Saffery Champness
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Castle Square Securities Limited

Company information

Director	J W Lockwood
Secretary	M C Karran
Company number	09088021
Registered office	Scampton House Scampton Lincoln LN1 2SF
Accountants	Saffery Champness Suite C, Unex House Bourges Boulevard Peterborough Cambridgeshire PE1 1NG

Castle Square Securities Limited

Contents

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 10

Castle Square Securities Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 28 February 2016**

	Notes	£	2016 £	£	2015 £
Current assets					
Stocks		1,863,141		1,710,749	
Debtors	3	5,457		5,464	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,502		1,785	
		<u>1,871,100</u>		<u>1,717,998</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(1,926,458)</u>		<u>(808,878)</u>	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(55,358)		909,120
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		-		(912,000)
Net liabilities			<u>(55,358)</u>		<u>(2,880)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(55,458)		(2,980)
Total equity			<u>(55,358)</u>		<u>(2,880)</u>

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

Castle Square Securities Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 28 February 2016

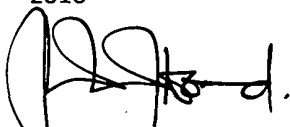
For the financial year ended 28 February 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 his 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 9 November 2016

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J.W. Lockwood', with a stylized flourish at the end.

J.W. Lockwood

Director

Company Registration No. 09088021

Castle Square Securities Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 28 February 2016**

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 16 June 2014		-	-	-
Period ended 28 February 2015:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period		-	(2,980)	(2,980)
Issue of share capital	7	100	-	100
Balance at 28 February 2015		100	(2,980)	(2,880)
Year ended 28 February 2016:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(52,478)	(52,478)
Balance at 28 February 2016		100	(55,458)	(55,358)

Castle Square Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Castle Square Securities Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Scampton House, Scampton, Lincoln, LN1 2SF.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2016 are the first financial statements of Castle Square Securities 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 16 June 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

The company has early adopted Section 1A of FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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. Accounts payable are classified as 'creditors: amounts falling due within one year' if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as 'creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year'. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including debt instruments that do not meet the definition of a basic financial instrument, are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 28 February 2016

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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. Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income. 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Total	1	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	5,457	5,464
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Castle Square Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 28 February 2016

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	912,000	-
Trade creditors	6,449	2,938
Other creditors	1,008,009	805,940
	<u>1,926,458</u>	<u>808,878</u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	912,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>912,000</u>

6 Loans and overdrafts

	2016	2015
	£	£
Bank loans	912,000	912,000
	<u>912,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Payable within one year	912,000	-
Payable after one year	-	912,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>912,000</u>

The loans are secured by fixed charges over the properties held in development stock and by an unlimited cross company guarantee by Castle Square Developments Limited.

7 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

Castle Square Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 28 February 2016

8 Related party transactions

The company held loans from Castle Square Developments Limited, a company in which J W Lockwood is both director and shareholder. The loans which were outstanding at the year end amounted to £984,440 (2015 : £804,940).

Interest was payable at a commercial rate of interest and amounted to £22,005 (2015 : £7,589).

Castle Square Developments Limited have provided an unlimited guarantee on the company's bank borrowings.