

Company Registration No. 09088021 (England and Wales)

Castle Square Securities Limited

**Unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 28 February 2018**

Pages for filing with the Registrar

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Castle Square Securities Limited

Balance sheet

As at 28 February 2018

	Notes	£	2018 £	2017 £
Current assets				
Stocks		2,005,277	2,419,253	
Debtors	3	1,800	209,500	
Cash at bank and in hand		-	45,183	
		<u>2,007,077</u>	<u>2,673,936</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(1,979,106)</u>	<u>(2,655,832)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>27,971</u>	<u>18,104</u>
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	6		100	100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>27,871</u>	<u>18,004</u>
Total equity			<u>27,971</u>	<u>18,104</u>

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

For the financial year ended 28 February 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

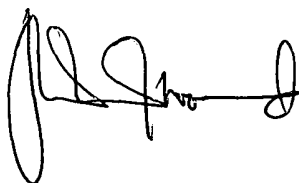
The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

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 29 August 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

J W Lockwood
Director



Company Registration No. 09088021

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

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.

1.3 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 28 February 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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 balance sheet 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 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 3 (2017 - 1).

Castle Square Securities Limited**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 28 February 2018****3 Debtors**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	207,600
Other debtors	1,800	1,900
	<u>1,800</u>	<u>209,500</u>

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	346,866	626,786
Trade creditors	33,684	272,151
Corporation tax	2,360	4,324
Other taxation and social security	48,816	40,136
Other creditors	1,547,380	1,712,435
	<u>1,979,106</u>	<u>2,655,832</u>

5 Loans and overdrafts

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans	-	626,786
Bank overdrafts	346,866	-
	<u>346,866</u>	<u>626,786</u>
 Payable within one year	 <u>346,866</u>	 <u>626,786</u>

The bank overdraft and 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.

Castle Square Securities Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 28 February 2018

6 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

The company held loans from a company in which J W Lockwood is both director and shareholder. The loans which were outstanding at the year end amounted to £1,544,740 (2017 : £1,709,740).

Interest was payable at a commercial rate of interest and amounted to £39,664 (2017 : £31,181).

A company in which J W Lockwood is a director and shareholder has provided an unlimited guarantee on the company's bank borrowings.