Company Registration No. 03312523 (England and Wales)	
OXFORD CASTLE LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

		2019	2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Current assets						
Debtors	3	-		106,103		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one						
year	4	(600)		(23,132)		
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(600)		82,971	
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One that and an arrange						
Capital and reserves	-		4		4	
Called up share capital	5		1		1	
Profit and loss reserves		_	(601)		82,970	
Total equity			(600)		82,971	
		=				

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 30 September 2019 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 28 September 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

T Osborne

Director

Company Registration No. 03312523

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Oxford Castle Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Lynton House, 7-12 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9BQ.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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

1.2 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.3 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 and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost less impairment.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

1.4 Equity instruments

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

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.5 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.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

		2019 Number	2018 Number
	Total	2	2
3	Debtors		
•	Delitors	2019	2018
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	106,103

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade creditors	-	3,834
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	10,000
	Other creditors	600	9,298
		600	23,132
			_
5	Called up share capital		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

6 Events after the reporting date

The outbreak of COVID-19 will affect this company and virtually every company in the UK. The financial impact cannot be estimated although it is anticipated that profitability post the commencement of the outbreak will be reduced and there is a risk that capital values may be negatively affected. The director has considered the effect of this with regards to the going concern basis of the company and whilst they cannot currently provide a reliable estimate of the cost to the business (given the uncertainty over the longevity of the outbreak) they feel that it will not be detrimental to the going concern of the business.

7 Parent company

The directors regard The Trevor Osborne Property Group Limited as the ultimate parent company. The parent undertaking of both the smallest and largest group within which the company belongs and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is The Trevor Osborne Property Group Limited and these consolidated financial statements are available from The Registrar of Companies.

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.