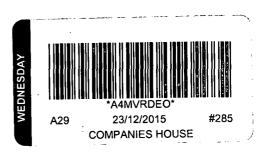
Unaudited financial statements Castlerigg Estates Limited

For the year ended 30 April 2015



Officers and professional advisers

Company registration number

4408827

Registered office

37 Queens Drive Mossley Hill Liverpool Merseyside L18 2DT

Director

T Ross-Kelly

Secretary

A Kelly

Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland

1 Dale Street Liverpool L2 2PP

Solicitors

Hill Dickinson LLP

No 1 St Paul's Square

Liverpool L3 9SJ

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Report of the director

The director presents his report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 April 2015.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company during the year was property investment.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year amounted to £383 (2014: profit £965). The director has not recommended a dividend.

Director

The director who served the company during the year was as follows:

T Ross-Kelly

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Macey Ross Kelly

21/12/ 2015

Principal accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed assets.

The principal accounting policies of the company are set out below and have remained unchanged from the prior year.

Going concern

In August 2011, the company refinanced its borrowings and repaid the directors loan. The company's projections show that the company will be able to operate within the level of this renewed facility.

The director considers the financial statements should be prepared on the going concern basis as the company has the continued support of the director.

Cash flow statement

The director has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is small.

Turnover

Turnover is the total amount of rent receivable by the company, and is attributable to the continuing activity of property investment.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Investment properties

Investment properties are shown at their open market value. The surplus or deficit arising from the annual revaluation is transferred to the investment properties revaluation reserve unless a deficit, or its reversal, on an individual investment property is expected to be permanent, in which case it is recognised in the profit and loss account for the year.

This is in accordance with SSAP 19 which, unlike the Companies Act 2006, does not require depreciation of investment properties. Investment properties are held for their investment potential and not for use by the company and so their current value is of prime importance. The departure from the provisions of the Act is required in order to give a true and fair view.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences where transactions or events that give the company an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future, have occurred by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised when it is more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is measured using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Principal accounting policies

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Profit and loss account

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	1	3,900	3,900
Other operating charges	2	2,488	1,024
Operating Profit		1,412	2,876
Interest receivable Interest payable and similar charges		(1,795)	(1,911)
Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		(383)	965
Tax on Profit on ordinary activities	5 ·	-	
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year	12	(383)	965

All of the company's activities are classed as continuing.

Balance sheet

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4 _	55,000	55,000
Current assets	,	2.406	2.262
Debtors	. 6	2,486	2,362
Cash at bank	_	8,936	9,638
•		11,422	12,000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7 _	2,571	1,788
Net current assets	_	8,851	10,212
Total assets less current liabilities		63,851	65,212
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8 _	43,090	44,068
	_	20,761	21,144
	10	2	2
Called up equity share capital	10 11	2 22 227	2 227
Revaluation reserve		23,327	23,327
Profit and loss account	12 _	(2,568)	(2,185)
Shareholders' funds	13	20,761	21,144

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) relating to the audit of the financial statements for the year by virtue of section 477(2), and that no member or members have requested an audit pursuant to section 476(1) of the Act.

The director acknowledge her responsibilities for:

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- (i) ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Act, and
- (ii) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 393, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Act relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions for small companies under Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

Tracey Ross-Ke

Director

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Other primary statements

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

	2015 £	2014 £
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year	(383)	965
Unrealised loss on revaluation of certain fixed assets: Investment property		
Total gains and losses recognised for the year	(383)	965

1 Turnover

2

The turnover and loss before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company. An analysis of turnover is given below:

	2015 £	2014 £
United Kingdom	3,900	3,900
Other operating charges	2015	2014
	£	£
Administrative expenses	2,488	1,024

3 Directors and employees

The director received no emoluments in respect of her service to the company. The company had no other employees during the year.

4 Tangible fixed assets

This comprises a freehold interest in an investment property and is stated in the accounts at its open market value. The cost of the property was £31,673

•	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Investment} \\ \textbf{property} \\ \pounds \end{array}$
Cost or valuation At 1 May 2014 Additions Revaluation	55,000
At 30 April 2015	55,000

5 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of charge in the year

2015	2014
£	£

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Current	: Lax

UK Corporation tax based on results for the year at 20% (2014 - 20%)	-	-
(Over)/Under provision prior year	-	-
	-	-

(b) Factors affecting the tax charge in the year

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is the lower rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2014: 20%).

	2015	2014
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	-	965
Profit on ordinary activities by rate of tax	-	193
Unrelieved tax losses	-	(193)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	-	-
Small companies tax relief		
Total current tax (note 4(a))	-	-

6 Debtors

	2015	2014
	£	£
Other debtors	2,486	2,362

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2015	2014
	£	£
Bank loan (secured)	-	-
Other loans	505	-
Other creditors	2,066	1,788
	2,571	1,788
Creditors: amounts falling after more than one year		
	2015	2014
	£	£
Bank loan (secured)	43,090	44,068
Other loans		
	43,090	44,068

9 Related party transactions

The company is controlled by the director and her close family. At 30 April 2015 £583 (2014 £583) was owed by the company to Capetta Estates Ltd in respect of an unsecured, interest free loan. T Ross-Kelly is a director of both companies.

10 Share capital

	2015	2014
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid, 2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

11 Revaluation reserve

	2015 £	2014 £
Balance brought forward Revaluation of fixed assets	23,327	23,327
Balance carried forward	23,327	23,327

12 Profit and loss account

	2015 £	2014 £
Balance brought forward (Loss)/Profit for the financial year	(2,185) (383)	(3,150) 965
Balance carried forward	(2,568)	(2,185)

13 Reconciliation of movement in shareholders funds

	2015 £	2014 £
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year	(383)	965
Other net recognised gains and losses	-	_
Net (decrease)/increase to shareholders' funds	(383)	965
Opening shareholders' funds	21,144	20,179
Closing shareholders' funds	20,761	21,144

14 Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at 30 April 2015 or 30 April 2014

15 Contingent liabilities

No provision has been made for any taxation that would be payable in the event of the company's investment property being sold at its revalued amount. This is because, in the opinion of the director, the property is unlikely to be sold in the foreseeable future. If the property was to be sold tax amounting to £2,443 (2014: £2,557) would be payable on the gain.