

Company Registration No. 06305037 (England and Wales)

**CAPITAL STEEL STRUCTURES LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**CAPITAL STEEL STRUCTURES LIMITED**

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# CAPITAL STEEL STRUCTURES LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		74,758		43,956
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	478,198		802,560	
Cash at bank and in hand		128,582		108,858	
		<u>606,780</u>		<u>911,418</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(324,716)</u>		<u>(614,140)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			282,064		297,278
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>356,822</u>		<u>341,234</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(14,442)		-
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(14,204)</u>		<u>(7,230)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>328,176</u>		<u>334,004</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>328,076</u>		<u>333,904</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>328,176</u>		<u>334,004</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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.

# **CAPITAL STEEL STRUCTURES LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2019***

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 16 December 2019

T Ross  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 06305037**

# CAPITAL STEEL STRUCTURES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Capital Steel Structures Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Second Floor, 3 Liverpool Gardens, Worthing, West Sussex, BN11 1TF.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	20% straight line basis per annum
Plant and equipment	25% reducing balance basis per annum
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance basis per annum

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### 1.5 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.

# CAPITAL STEEL STRUCTURES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

##### **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 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**

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.

#### 1.7 Equity instruments

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

#### 1.8 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.

# CAPITAL STEEL STRUCTURES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. 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.

#### **1.9 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.10 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.11 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 19 (2018 - 15).

# CAPITAL STEEL STRUCTURES LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2018	-	126,630	126,630
Additions	10,136	49,026	59,162
Disposals	-	(12,995)	(12,995)
At 31 March 2019	10,136	162,661	172,797
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2018	-	82,674	82,674
Depreciation charged in the year	2,027	22,222	24,249
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(8,884)	(8,884)
At 31 March 2019	2,027	96,012	98,039
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2019	8,109	66,649	74,758
At 31 March 2018	-	43,956	43,956

### 4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	469,634	788,388
Other debtors	8,564	14,172
	478,198	802,560

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade creditors	181,785	400,509
Taxation and social security	102,787	154,658
Other creditors	40,144	58,973
	324,716	614,140

Included in other creditors due within one year are hire purchase agreements totalling £9,498 (2018 - £5,949) which have been secured against the assets they were raised for.



## CAPITAL STEEL STRUCTURES LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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**6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2019	2018
	£	£
Other creditors	14,442	-
	<u>14,442</u>	<u>-</u>

Included within other creditors amounts falling due after more than one year are hire purchase agreements totalling £14,442 (2018 - £nil) which have been secured against the assets they were raised for.

**7 Called up share capital**

	2019	2018
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

**8 Operating lease commitments**

**Lessee**

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
	47,000	59,000
	<u>47,000</u>	<u>59,000</u>

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.