

**Castle Construction Products Limited**

**Annual report and financial  
statements**

**Registered number 09487148**

**30 September 2019**



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## **Company information**

### **Directors**

MR Hewitt  
AM Elliott  
TCA Diggle  
SR Cowley  
DR Humphriss  
AM Smith

### **Secretary**

AM Smith

### **Registered office**

Castle Environmental  
Crompton Road  
Ilkeston  
Derbyshire  
DE7 4BG

### **Bankers**

Barclays plc  
Snow Hill Queensway  
Birmingham  
B4 6GN

### **Auditors**

KPMG LLP  
St Nicholas House  
Park Row  
Nottingham  
NG1 6FQ

## **Strategic report**

### **Business review**

The Directors noted the business performance in the year and will continue to look for ways of improving performance next year. The Directors acknowledge the contribution that Castle Construction Products Limited makes to the future development and value of the group.

### **Principal risks, uncertainties and financial management objectives**

The key performance indicators for the business are cash flow and profitability and hence the most significant risks to the business are those that directly impact on these, which are correlated with general economic activity.

The company follows the following financial risk management policies:

#### ***Price risk***

The business may be affected by rising costs of inputs, although purchasing policies and practices seek to mitigate, where practicable, such risks.

The business continues to offset the risk of competitive pressure through continual improvement in its customer-focussed activities, providing a good quality service at a market price.

#### ***Interest rate risk***

The company is exposed to movements in interest rates and seeks to mitigate such exposure by obtaining facilities on the most beneficial terms available.

#### ***Credit risk***

Credit risk arises on assets such as trade debtors. Policies and procedures exist to ensure that the trade debtors have an appropriate credit history before credit is granted.

#### ***Liquidity risk***

At the year end the Hillbridge Investments Limited Group has bank and cash balances of £2,114,000 (2018: £2,500,000) and also continues to have access to an unused short term borrowing facility. The company itself has cash at the balance sheet date of £243,000.

The Directors are confident that this funding structure is appropriate to allow the company to achieve its financial targets in the future, noting the reliance placed on support from the wider group, as outlined at note 1.2 to these accounts.

#### ***Brexit uncertainties***

The company is exposed to movements in interest rates and price inflation given the current Brexit negotiations taking place in the UK. We are continuing the process of reviewing the risks of disruption to supply following Brexit and have not identified any significant risk, mainly because the vast majority of our key suppliers are UK based. The full extent of any impact is currently unknown until a Brexit deal has been established.

By order of the board



**AM Smith**  
*Secretary*

Dated: 27 February 2020

## **Directors' report**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

### **Principal activity**

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture of concrete construction products.

### **Dividends and transfers to reserves**

The results for the year are shown in the profit and loss account on page 7.

Dividends of £nil (2018: £nil) were paid during the year.

### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report were as follows:

MR Hewitt  
AM Elliott  
TCA Diggle  
SR Cowley  
DR Humphriss  
AM Smith

### **Political contributions**

The Company made no political donations or incurred any political expenditure during the year (2018: £nil).

### **Disclosure of information to auditor**

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### **Other information**

An indication of likely future developments in the business and particulars of significant events which have occurred since the end of the financial year have been included in the Strategic Report on page 2.

### **Auditor**

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



**AM Smith**  
*Secretary*

Dated: 27 February 2020

## **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report, the strategic report and the financial statements**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.



## **Independent auditor's report to the members of Castle Construction Products Limited**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Castle Construction Products Limited ("the company") for the year ended 30 September 2019 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

### **The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit**

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates and related disclosures made by the directors and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of consequences, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

### **Going concern**

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

### **Strategic report and directors' report**

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.



## **Independent auditor's report to the members of Castle Construction Products Limited** *(continued)*

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

### **Directors' responsibilities**

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

### **The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities**

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Louise De Lucchi** (*Senior Statutory Auditor*)  
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor  
Chartered Accountants

St Nicholas House  
Park Row  
Nottingham NG1 6FQ

Dated: 27 February 2020



**Statement of income and retained earnings**  
*for the year ended 30 September 2019*

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2019</b> <b>£000</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>£000</b>
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>2,353</b>
Cost of sales		(2,000)	(2,165)
<b>Gross (loss)/profit</b>		<b>(94)</b>	<b>188</b>
Administrative charges		(503)	(497)
<b>Operating loss and loss before taxation</b>		<b>(597)</b>	<b>(309)</b>
Tax on loss	<b>6</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Loss after tax</b>		<b>(503)</b>	<b>(270)</b>
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the year		(603)	(333)
<b>Shareholders' deficit at the end of the year</b>		<b>(1,106)</b>	<b>(603)</b>

In both the current and prior period, the company made no material acquisitions and had no discontinued operations. There were no recognised gains or losses in either the current or prior year other than the result shown above. Accordingly, no statement of other comprehensive income is presented.

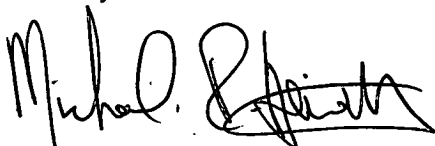
The attached notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

**Balance sheet**  
*at 30 September 2019*


	Note	2019 £000	2018 £000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7	981	1,150
		<u>981</u>	<u>1,150</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	8	109	135
Debtors (including £nil (2018: £nil) due after more than one year)	9	416	493
Cash at bank and in hand		243	210
		<u>768</u>	<u>838</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	<u>(2,820)</u>	<u>(2,528)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(2,052)</u>	<u>(1,690)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>(1,071)</u>	<u>(540)</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	11	-	(18)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liability	13	(35)	(45)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		<u>(1,106)</u>	<u>(603)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	14	-	-
Profit and loss account		(1,106)	(603)
<b>Shareholders' deficit</b>		<u>(1,106)</u>	<u>(603)</u>

The attached notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 February 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:



MR Hewitt  
Director



AM Smith  
Director

Company registered number: 09487148

## Notes

*(forming part of the financial statements)*

### 1 Accounting policies

Castle Construction Products Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The registered number is 09487148 and the registered address is Castle Environmental, Crompton Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, DE7 4BG.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 have been applied. The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £000.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Hillbridge Investments Limited includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Hillbridge Investments Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

As the consolidated financial statements of Hillbridge Investments Limited include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 102 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instrument Issues* in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules of Paragraph 36(4) of Schedule 1.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

There are no judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

#### 1.1. Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

#### 1.2. Going concern

Notwithstanding net current liabilities of £2,052,000 (2018: £1,690,000) and a loss for the year then ended of £503,000 (2018: £270,000), the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its immediate parent company, Hillbridge Investments, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

Those forecasts are dependent on Hillbridge Investments not seeking repayment of the amounts currently due to the group, which at 30th September 2019 amounted to £2,383,000 (2018: £1,955,000), and providing additional financial support during that period. Hillbridge Investments has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company, and that it does not intend to seek repayment of the amounts due at the balance sheet date, for the period covered by the forecasts. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and consequently have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.3. Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company

In accordance with FRS 102.22, financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

#### 1.4. Basic financial instruments

##### *Trade and other debtors / creditors*

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

#### 1.5. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets, for example land is treated separately from buildings.

Leases in which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Leased assets acquired by way of finance lease are stated on initial recognition at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, including any incremental costs directly attributable to negotiating and arranging the lease. At initial recognition a finance lease liability is recognised equal to the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The present value of the minimum lease payments is calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Lease payments are accounted for as described at 1.9 below.

The company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets (including those leased under a finance lease) are impaired.

Depreciation is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Freehold buildings	- 0.85% to 10% on cost
Plant and machinery	- 10% to 25% on cost

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed if there is an indication of a significant change since last annual reporting date in the pattern by which the company expects to consume an asset's future economic benefits. Upon this review, the company deemed the straight-line method was most accurate for plant and machinery, having previously used reducing balance.

## **Notes (continued)**

### **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

#### **1.6 Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the weighted average principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the stocks, production or conversion costs and other costs in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured stocks and work in progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

#### **1.7 Impairment excluding stocks and deferred tax assets**

##### *Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)*

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For financial instruments measured at cost less impairment an impairment is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

#### **1.8 Turnover**

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods which fall within the company's ordinary activities, entirely within the United Kingdom, stated net of value added tax. Revenue is recognised on despatch of waste constructed blocks.

#### **1.9 Expenses**

##### *Operating lease*

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation; in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

##### *Finance lease*

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability using the rate implicit in the lease. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

##### *Interest receivable and interest payable*

Interest payable and similar expenses include interest payable and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the Company's right to receive payments is established.

## Notes (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.10. Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of the additional tax that will be paid or avoided on differences between the amount at which an asset (other than goodwill) or liability is recognised in a business combination and the corresponding amount that can be deducted or assessed for tax. Goodwill is adjusted by the amount of such deferred tax.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. In the latter case the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference is used. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

### 2 Turnover

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Sale of goods	1,906	2,353
Total turnover	<u>1,906</u>	<u>2,353</u>

All turnover arises in the United Kingdom.

### 3 Auditor's remuneration

#### Auditor's remuneration:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Audit of these financial statements	11	10
Amounts receivable by the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
Tax compliance services	3	3
Other tax advisory services	2	2
XBRL accounts tagging	1	1
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

## Notes (continued)

### 4 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2019	2018
Operations and sales	12	13
Office and management	1	-
	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Wages and salaries	479	482
Social security costs	47	44
	<u>526</u>	<u>526</u>

### 5 Directors' remuneration

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Directors' remuneration	92	88
Company contributions to money purchase pension plans	2	2
	<u>94</u>	<u>90</u>

Directors' remuneration represents an allocation of the time dedicated to the Company by directors remunerated elsewhere in the group.

### 6 Taxation

Total tax charge recognised in the profit and loss account, other comprehensive income and equity

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<i>Current tax</i>		
Group relief receivable	(84)	(24)
Total current tax	<u>(84)</u>	<u>(24)</u>
<i>Deferred tax (note 13)</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(10)	(15)
Total deferred tax	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(15)</u>
Total tax	<u>(94)</u>	<u>(39)</u>

## Notes (continued)

### 6 Taxation (continued)

#### Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Loss for the year	(503)	(270)
Total tax credit	94	39
Loss before taxation	(597)	(309)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	(113)	(59)
Fixed asset differences	18	18
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-
Other tax adjustments, reliefs and transfers	-	-
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19%	5	7
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19%	(4)	(5)
Total tax charge included in profit or loss	(94)	(39)

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 15 September 2016. The deferred tax liability at 30 September 2019 has been calculated based on these rates and the rate at which the balance is expected to unwind.

### 7 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold buildings £000	Plant and machinery £000	Total £000
<b>Cost</b>			
Balance at 1 October 2018	889	945	1,834
Additions	-	45	45
Balance at 30 September 2019	889	990	1,879
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
Balance at 1 October 2018	241	443	684
Depreciation charge for the year	94	120	214
Balance at 30 September 2019	335	563	898
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 30 September 2019	554	427	981
At 30 September 2018	648	502	1,150

The net book value of plant and machinery includes £154,000 (2018: £198,000) in relation to assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts. Depreciation charged on these assets in the year was £44,000 (2018: £81,000).



## Notes (continued)

### 8 Stocks

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Finished Goods	100	126
Raw Materials	9	9
	<u>109</u>	<u>135</u>

Raw materials, consumables and changes in finished goods and work in progress recognised as cost of sales in the year amounted to £861,000 (2018: £959,000).

The write-down of stocks to net realisable value amounted to £8,000 (2018: £nil).

### 9 Debtors

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Trade debtors	296	421
Amounts owed by group undertakings	84	26
Prepayments and accrued income	36	46
	<u>416</u>	<u>493</u>

Amounts owed to and by group undertakings are repayable on demand.

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

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Trade creditors	332	439
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (note 12)	18	47
Other creditors	-	13
Accruals and deferred income	87	74
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,383	1,955
	<u>2,820</u>	<u>2,528</u>

Amounts owed to and by group undertakings are repayable on demand.

### 11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (note 12)	-	18
	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>

## Notes (continued)

### 12 Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's interest-bearing loans and borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost.

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<b>Creditors falling due after more than one year</b>		
Finance lease liabilities	-	18
	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>
<b>Creditors falling due within less than one year</b>		
Finance lease liabilities	18	47
	<u>18</u>	<u>47</u>

#### Terms and debt repayment schedule

	Currency	Nominal interest rate	Year of maturity	Repayment schedule	2019 £000	2018 £000
Finance lease liabilities	GBP	Various	Various	Various	18	65
					<u>18</u>	<u>65</u>

### 13 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2019 £000	2018 £000	2019 £000	2018 £000	2019 £000	2018 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	-	35	45	35	45
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>45</u>

The Company has no unrecognised tax losses. Deferred tax is recognised at 17% which is the rate at which the liability is expected to unwind.

### 14 Capital and reserves

<b>Share capital</b>	2019 £	2018 £
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1,000,000 ordinary share of £1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Shares classified in shareholders' funds	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

## **Notes (continued)**

### **15 Operating leases**

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Less than one year	26	27
Between one and five years	74	106
More than five years	-	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	135
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year £112,000 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2018: £48,000).

### **16 Commitments**

#### *Capital commitments*

The Company's contractual commitments to purchase tangible fixed assets at the year end were £nil (2018: £nil).

### **17 Contingent liabilities**

The Company is a member of a VAT Group which comprises itself and its fellow subsidiaries, Castle Waste Services Limited and Castle Oil Limited. As such it has jointly guaranteed the VAT liability of all Group Companies such that failure by other Group members to make payment may give rise to additional liabilities by the Company. The Directors are of the opinion that no additional liability is likely to arise.

### **18 Related parties**

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hillbridge Investments Limited, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS102.33.1A and has therefore not disclosed transactions or balances with wholly owned entities which form part of the group headed by Hillbridge Investments Limited.

### **19 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group**

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Hillbridge Investments Limited whose registered address is Castle Environmental, Crompton Road, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, DE7 4BG.

The consolidated financial statements of Hillbridge Investments Limited are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The ultimate controlling party is MR Hewitt.