

**CASTLE HOMES 1974 LTD**

**Company Registration Number:  
10499845 (England and Wales)**

**Unaudited abridged accounts for the year ended 30 November 2020**

**Period of accounts**

**Start date: 01 December 2019**

**End date: 30 November 2020**

# **CASTLE HOMES 1974 LTD**

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# CASTLE HOMES 1974 LTD

## Balance sheet

As at 30 November 2020

	<i>Notes</i>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets:	3	800,000	715,358
<b>Total fixed assets:</b>		<u>800,000</u>	<u>715,358</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand:		3,852	4,110
<b>Total current assets:</b>		<u>3,852</u>	<u>4,110</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year:		(648,607)	(671,151)
<b>Net current assets (liabilities):</b>		<u>(644,755)</u>	<u>(667,041)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities:		155,245	48,317
Provision for liabilities:		(12,265)	
<b>Total net assets (liabilities):</b>		<u>142,980</u>	<u>48,317</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital:		100	100
Other reserves:		72,377	
Profit and loss account:		70,503	48,217
<b>Shareholders funds:</b>		<u>142,980</u>	<u>48,317</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

# CASTLE HOMES 1974 LTD

## Balance sheet statements

For the year ending 30 November 2020 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A).

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit & loss account.

**This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 July 2021  
and signed on behalf of the board by:**

Name: A G CASTLEDINE  
Status: Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

# CASTLE HOMES 1974 LTD

## Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Period Ended 30 November 2020

### 1. Accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A (Small Entities) of Financial Reporting Standard 102

#### Turnover policy

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the rental of properties in the ordinary course of the company's activities. The company recognises revenue when: The amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

#### Valuation and information policy

Investment property Investment property is initially recorded at cost which includes its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit and loss.

#### Other accounting policies

Tax The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Trade creditors Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Share capital Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Financial instruments Classification Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all the liabilities. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then that is classified as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

# **CASTLE HOMES 1974 LTD**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 November 2020**

### **2. Employees**

	<i>2020</i>	<i>2019</i>
Average number of employees during the period	1	1

# CASTLE HOMES 1974 LTD

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30 November 2020

### 3. Tangible Assets

	Total
<b>Cost</b>	£
At 01 December 2019	715,358
Revaluations	84,642
At 30 November 2020	<u>800,000</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 30 November 2020	<u>800,000</u>
At 30 November 2019	<u>715,358</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.