

Company Registration No. SC471288 (Scotland)

BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



Johnston Smillie Ltd
Chartered Accountants
6 Redheughs Rigg
Edinburgh
EH12 9DQ

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BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr G Ballantine Mr M Waind
Company number	SC471288
Registered office	38-40 Links Road Bo'ness West Lothian EH51 9PW
Auditor	Johnston Smillie Ltd 6 Redheughs Rigg Edinburgh EH12 9DQ

BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD

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BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

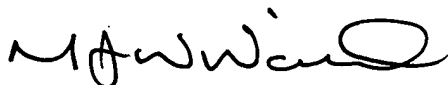
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		529,091		520,869
Current assets					
Stocks		291,337		265,994	
Debtors	4	438,266		301,797	
Cash at bank and in hand		176,862		121,968	
		906,465		689,759	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(268,248)		(166,343)	
Net current assets			638,217		523,416
Total assets less current liabilities			1,167,308		1,044,285
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(1,130,330)		(1,116,662)
Net assets/(liabilities)			36,978		(72,377)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			26,978		(82,377)
Total equity			36,978		(72,377)

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

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 June 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr M Waind
Director

Company Registration No. SC471288

BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ballantine Castings Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 38-40 Links Road, Bo'ness, West Lothian, EH51 9PW.

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.

These financial statements for the Period ended 30 September 2016 are the first financial statements of Ballantine Castings Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 28 February 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Reporting period

The financial statements have been prepared for a period of 16 months. This change in the company year end was to align the company with the year end of the parent company, Trackwork Limited. As a result of the change, comparative figures in the financial statements, including notes of the financial statements will be dated 31 May 2015.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts.

1.4 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:

Land and buildings Freehold	Not depreciated
Plant and machinery	12.5% Straight line
Computer equipment	33% Straight line
Other assets	2.5% Straight line

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.

BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Borrowing costs related to fixed assets

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.6 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.8 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.

BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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 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.

1.10 Equity instruments

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

1.11 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.

BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

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.

1.12 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.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 33 (2015 - 33).

BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Other assets	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 June 2015	315,525	146,471	80,058	542,054
Additions	-	15,462	23,350	38,812
At 30 September 2016	315,525	161,933	103,408	580,866
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 June 2015	-	19,017	2,168	21,185
Depreciation charged in the Period	-	27,484	3,106	30,590
At 30 September 2016	-	46,501	5,274	51,775
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2016	315,525	115,432	98,134	529,091
At 31 May 2015	315,525	127,454	77,890	520,869

4 Debtors

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	373,618	229,404
Corporation tax recoverable	6,263	27,172
Other debtors	58,385	45,221
	438,266	301,797

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	107,165	94,745
Other taxation and social security	75,777	39,550
Other creditors	85,306	32,048
	268,248	166,343

BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Other creditors	1,130,330	1,116,662

7 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 10,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,000	10,000

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was qualified and the auditor reported as follows:

Basis of qualified opinion on financial statements

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board, except that the scope of our work was limited as explained below.

An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. However, the evidence available to us was limited because in the previous financial period an audit was not required. With respect to the stock value of £265,994 in the comparative period the audit evidence available to us was limited because we did not observe a stock count at 31 May 2015. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the stock quantities by using other audit procedures. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Qualified opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements:

give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2016 and of its profit for the Period then ended;

have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and

have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and

BALLANTINE CASTINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

8 Audit report information

(Continued)

The senior statutory auditor was Lea Brash BA CA.
The auditor was Johnston Smillie Ltd.

9 Parent company

The parent company of Ballantine Castings Limited is Trackwork Limited (company number: 01271067).
The registered office of the parent company is: Kirk Sandall Industrial Estate, Kirk Sandall, Doncaster,
DN4 5NU.