

Company Registration No. 02104126 (England and Wales)

CASTLEMEAD INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CASTLEMEAD INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

CASTLEMEAD INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

		2017	2016
	Notes	£	as restated £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	91,202	93,293
Current assets			
Debtors	4	702,810	503,982
Cash at bank and in hand		578,645	423,653
		<u>1,281,455</u>	<u>927,635</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,161,106)</u>	<u>(379,963)</u>
Net current assets		120,349	47,672
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>211,551</u>	<u>140,965</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(9,849)	-
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(7,406)</u>	<u>(10,037)</u>
Net assets		<u>194,296</u>	<u>130,928</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		6,167	6,167
Capital redemption reserve		3,833	3,833
Profit and loss reserves		<u>184,296</u>	<u>120,928</u>
Total equity		<u>194,296</u>	<u>130,928</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

CASTLEMEAD INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 August 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr RJ Ingleby
Director

Company Registration No. 02104126

CASTLEMEAD INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Castlemead Insurance Brokers Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Castlemead House, St Johns Road, BRISTOL, Somerset, BS3 1AL.

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

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the brokerage income receivable.

Brokerage income is recognised on entitlement.

Brokerage income receivable relating to clients who pay their premiums using finance is recognised on a pro-rata basis. This is in accordance with the finance provider's terms of business whereby, should a default occur, the brokerage income is secured on a pro-rata basis only to the date the default occurred.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10-20% straight line basis
Office equipment	33% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% straight line basis

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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

CASTLEMEAD INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

CASTLEMEAD INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

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

1.10 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 the profit and loss account 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 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.

1.11 Balance Sheet

In line with industry custom and to give a fairer presentation, the balance sheet was restated to reclassify debtors and creditors in 2016.

CASTLEMEAD INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 13 (2016 - 13).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 January 2017	115,105	67,232	50,404	232,741
Additions	3,600	7,002	17,285	27,887
	<u>118,705</u>	<u>74,234</u>	<u>67,689</u>	<u>260,628</u>
At 31 December 2017	118,705	74,234	67,689	260,628
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 January 2017	59,545	50,304	29,598	139,447
Depreciation charged in the year	8,197	11,877	9,905	29,979
	<u>67,742</u>	<u>62,181</u>	<u>39,503</u>	<u>169,426</u>
At 31 December 2017	67,742	62,181	39,503	169,426
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2017	50,963	12,053	28,186	91,202
	<u>55,559</u>	<u>16,929</u>	<u>20,805</u>	<u>93,293</u>
At 31 December 2016	55,559	16,929	20,805	93,293

4 Debtors

	2017	2016 as restated
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	671,235	469,309
Other debtors	31,575	34,673
	<u>702,810</u>	<u>503,982</u>

CASTLEMEAD INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016 as restated
	£	£
Trade creditors	801,878	601,166
Corporation tax	49,321	41,224
Other taxation and social security	27,828	28,452
Other creditors	282,079	209,121
	<u>1,161,106</u>	<u>879,963</u>

The liabilities in relation to hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Other creditors	9,849	-
	<u>9,849</u>	<u>-</u>

The liabilities in relation to hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate.

7 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £107,058 (2016 - £106,875) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

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.