CASTINGS DRAINAGE SUPPLIES LIMITED

Filleted Accounts

30 November 2020

CASTINGS DRAINAGE SUPPLIES LIMITED

Registered number: 08304400

Balance Sheet

as at 30 November 2020

	Notes		2020		2019
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		10,039		12,871
Current assets					
Stocks		99,388		81,408	
Debtors	4	255,211		283,487	
Cash at bank and in hand	·	71,683		20,085	
		426,282		384,980	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	5	(358,843)		(312,991)	
Net current assets			67,439		71,989
				-	
Total assets less current liabilities			77,478		84,860
			,		21,000
B			(4.00 =)		(0.44=)
Provisions for liabilities			(1,907)		(2,445)
				_	
Net assets			75,571		82,415
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			75,471		82,315
			,		,
Shareholders' funds			75,571	-	82,415
		•		-	

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Dennis Mackle

Director

Approved by the board on 20 August 2021

CASTINGS DRAINAGE SUPPLIES LIMITED

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 30 November 2020

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Vehicles 20% Reducing Balance

Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment over 4 years

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing

differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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. 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, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees	2020	2019	
			Number	Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company		5	5
3	Tangible fixed assets			
		Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 December 2019	5,911	19,849	25,760
	Additions	465	-	465
	At 30 November 2020	6,376	19,849	26,225
	Depreciation			
	At 1 December 2019	5,108	7,781	12,889
	Charge for the year	880	2,417	3,297
	At 30 November 2020	5,988	10,198	16,186

	Net book value			
	At 30 November 2020	388	9,651	10,039
	At 30 November 2019	803	12,068	12,871
4	Debtors		2020	2019
			£	£
	Trade debtors		248,328	276,604
	Other debtors		6,883	6,883
		•	255,211	283,487
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2020	2019
			£	£
	Trade creditors		302,080	246,519
	Taxation and social security costs		32,271	38,105
	Director's loan account		24,492	28,367
			358,843	312,991

6 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling shareholder during the period: S Mackle S Mackle holds 51% of the issued share capital and is deemed the ultimate controlling shareholder. The ultimate controlling party during the period: D Mackle D Mackle has right to exercise significant influence and control over the company and is deemed the ultimate controlling party.

7 Other information

CASTINGS DRAINAGE SUPPLIES LIMITED is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Unit 21

Bilton Industrial Estate

Lovelace Road

BRACKNELL

RG128YT

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