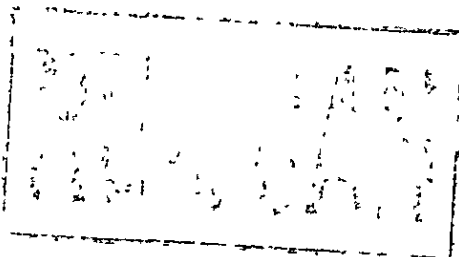


6722

Company Registration No. 7541741 (England and Wales)

NA LEWS CASTLE LIMITED

**UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2015**



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23/12/2015
COMPANIES HOUSE

31/12/15 102 (8/6/15)

NA LEWS CASTLE LIMITED
UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2015

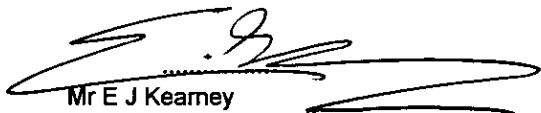
	Notes	2015 £	£	2014 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets			-		-
Current assets					
Debtors		240		161,139	
Cash at bank and in hand		500,120		243	
		<u>500,360</u>		<u>161,382</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(2,250)</u>		<u>(1,900)</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities			498,110		159,482
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			<u>(327,594)</u>		<u>-</u>
Net assets			<u>170,516</u>		<u>159,482</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	2		1		1
Profit and loss account			<u>170,515</u>		<u>159,481</u>
Shareholders' funds			<u>170,516</u>		<u>159,482</u>

For the financial year ended 31 March 2015 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies and 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

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

These abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime

The abbreviated financial statements on pages 1 to 3 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21/12/15 and are signed on its behalf by


 Mr E J Kearney
 Director

NA LEWS CASTLE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

1 Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Going concern

As part of its going concern review the Board has followed the guidelines published by the Financial Reporting Council entitled "Going Concern and Liquidity Risk Guidance for UK Companies 2009" The Board has prepared detailed financial forecasts and cash flows looking 12 months ahead from the date the accounts are signed In drawing up these forecasts the Board has made assumptions based upon its view of the current and future economic conditions that will prevail over the forecast period

The company has support from related parties, including its ultimate parent undertaking, and in turn, from the loan holder (and main shareholder) in the ultimate parent undertaking The loan holder (and major shareholder) is considered to have adequate capabilities to provide support as required and has formally confirmed that he will support the company and its parent undertaking for at least the next 12 months

The current cash funding requirements prepared by management have given the directors a reasonable expectation that the company will have sufficient resources available to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, with the confirmed continued support of its parent company and loan holder as noted above For these reasons, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis

Turnover

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

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity

NA LEWS CASTLE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2015

2	Share capital	2015	2014
		£	£
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	1 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>