

**Company Registration No. 00585469 (England and Wales)**

**CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

## CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED

### COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr A T De Grussa Ms S A Spry
<b>Secretary</b>	Mrs L S Tucker
<b>Company number</b>	00585469
<b>Registered office</b>	66 Prescott Street London E1 8NN
<b>Accountants</b>	Carter Backer Winter LLP 66 Prescott Street London E1 8NN
<b>Business address</b>	19 Newtown Road Verwood Dorset BH31 6EF

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# CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED

## CONTENTS

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	<b>Page</b>
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 9

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# CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		9,252		10,280
Investments	4		1		1
			<u>9,253</u>		<u>10,281</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		404,914		404,914	
Debtors	5	107,769		144,085	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,871		34,635	
		<u>519,554</u>		<u>583,634</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(112,282)</u>		<u>(140,479)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>407,272</u>		<u>443,155</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u><u>416,525</u></u>		<u><u>453,436</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		1,200		1,200
Share premium account			25,600		25,600
Profit and loss reserves			<u>389,725</u>		<u>426,636</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>416,525</u></u>		<u><u>453,436</u></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.

**CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 June 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:

Ms S A Spry  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 00585469**

**CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Share capital	Share premium	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	account £	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 January 2016</b>	1,200	25,600	2,497,932	2,524,732
<b>Year ended 31 December 2016:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	69,573	69,573
Dividends	-	-	(64,800)	(64,800)
Profit and loss reserve on transfer of investment property to stock	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(2,076,069)	(2,076,069)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>	1,200	25,600	426,636	453,436
<b>Year ended 31 December 2017:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	27,889	27,889
Dividends	-	-	(64,800)	(64,800)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>	1,200	25,600	389,725	416,525

# CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Climpson Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 66 Prescott Street, London, E1 8NN.

#### 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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value of rent and management charges receivable during the year.

#### 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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% Reducing balance
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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 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

## **CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

##### **1.5 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.

##### **1.6 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.

##### **1.7 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.

##### **1.8 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.



## CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

##### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

##### **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.

##### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 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.

# CLIMPSON HOLDINGS 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.

#### **1.11 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.

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

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017	48,302
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2017	38,022
Depreciation charged in the year	1,028
At 31 December 2017	39,050
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2017	9,252
At 31 December 2016	10,280

# CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 4 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 January 2017 & 31 December 2017	1
	<u>1</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2017	1
	<u>1</u>
At 31 December 2016	1
	<u>1</u>

### 5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	23,873	40,130
Amounts owed by group undertakings	80,221	76,937
Other debtors	3,675	27,018
	<u>107,769</u>	<u>144,085</u>

### 6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	1,832	974
Corporation tax	6,938	22,254
Other taxation and social security	-	432
Other creditors	103,512	116,819
	<u>112,282</u>	<u>140,479</u>

## CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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#### 7 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,200 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,200	1,200
	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,200</u>
	<u><u>1,200</u></u>	<u><u>1,200</u></u>

#### 8 Control

The company is controlled by the De Grussa family.

#### 9 Related party transactions

The company has utilised the related party disclosure exemption available for the Climpson group of companies.

At the balance sheet date, the company owed £914 (2016: £914) to the directors of the company.

During the year dividends of £64,800 (2016: £64,800) were paid to the directors of the company.

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