

Hampton & Steel Limited

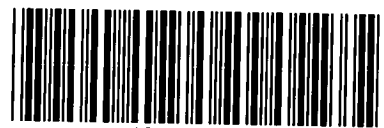
Director's Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 March 2017

Company Number SC047321

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Hampton & Steel Limited

Company Information

Director	A.G.W. Wylie, F.C.I.O.B.
Company secretary	B. Rooney, B.A., C.A.
Registered number	SC047321
Registered office	1 Cambuslang Road Glasgow G32 8NB
Independent auditor	BDO LLP 4 Atlantic Quay 70 York Street Glasgow G2 8JX
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc 10 Gordon Street Glasgow G1 3PL
Solicitors	Anderson Strathern LLP 50 George Square Glasgow G2 1EH

Hampton & Steel Limited

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Hampton & Steel Limited

Director's report For the year ended 31 March 2017

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity was that of flooring contractors.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £209,892 (2016 - £263,740).

During the year dividends of £500,000 (2016 - £Nil) were paid to shareholders.

Director

The director who served during the year was:

A.G.W. Wylie, F.C.I.O.B.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that he gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The director at the time when this director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- he has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Hampton & Steel Limited

Director's report (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2017

Auditor

The auditor, BDO LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

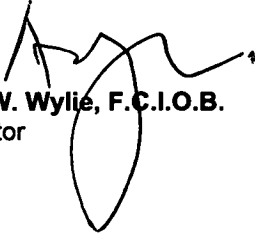
Small companies note

In preparing this report, the director have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

6/11/2017

and signed on its behalf.



A.G.W. Wylie, F.C.I.O.B.
Director

Hampton & Steel Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hampton & Steel Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Hampton & Steel Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its profit for the year 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Hampton & Steel Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hampton & Steel Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained during the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements and the directors' report in accordance with the small companies regime and to the exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.



8 November 2017

Martin Gill (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
Glasgow
United Kingdom

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Hampton & Steel Limited

Statement of income and retained earnings For the year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	4	1,618,174	1,420,898
Cost of sales		(1,229,453)	(983,292)
Gross profit		388,721	437,606
Administrative expenses		(127,207)	(107,301)
Operating profit	5	261,514	330,305
Interest receivable and similar income		-	32
Interest payable and expenses		-	(159)
Profit before tax		261,514	330,178
Tax on profit	8	(51,622)	(66,438)
Profit after tax		209,892	263,740
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year		933,039	669,299
		933,039	669,299
Profit for the year		209,892	263,740
Dividends declared and paid	9	(500,000)	-
Retained earnings at the end of the year		642,931	933,039

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Hampton & Steel Limited
Registered number: SC047321

Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	13,623	27,602
		<u>13,623</u>	<u>27,602</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	246,912	237,664
Cash at bank and in hand	12	597,877	885,163
		<u>844,789</u>	<u>1,122,827</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(207,481)	(209,390)
Net current assets		<u>637,308</u>	<u>913,437</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>650,931</u>	<u>941,039</u>
Net assets		<u>650,931</u>	<u>941,039</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	8,000	8,000
Profit and loss account	16	642,931	933,039
		<u>650,931</u>	<u>941,039</u>

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

6/11/2017


.....
A.G.W. Wylie, F.C.I.O.B.
Director
The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Hampton & Steel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

Hampton & Steel Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Scotland under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland for small companies and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The functional currency of these financial statements is GBP. These figures have been rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Full provision is made for payments on account received which are not fully matched by attributable costs and recognised profit and known and anticipated losses on contracts.

Hampton & Steel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Contract valuations

Contracts are accounted for by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover represents the value of work carried out to date, determined on a contract by contract basis. Full provision is made for:

(a) Payments on account received, which are not fully matched by attributable costs and recognised profit.

(b) Known and anticipated losses on contracts.

These provisions are separately disclosed in current liabilities.

Amounts recognised within turnover which are not invoiced at the year end date are included in debtors as amounts recoverable on contracts.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	-	25% straight line
Freehold land and buildings	-	10% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

2.5 Operating leases: the company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Hampton & Steel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than its legal form.

The company's cash at bank and in hand and trade and other debtors and its trade and other creditors are measured initially at the transaction price, including transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

2.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.11 Pensions

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings using the effective interest method.

Hampton & Steel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these financial statements the directors have made the following judgements:

Tangible fixed assets

The useful economic lives of the fixed assets and the depreciation rates applied.

Whether there are indicators of impairment of tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Contract accounting

The amount of profit to be recognised on individual contracts. Factors considered will include stage of completion and forecast outturn.

Hampton & Steel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2017 £	2016 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	13,979	21,970
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	2,000	1,620
Defined contribution pension cost	5,291	5,533

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the year was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Administration	2	2
Production	12	13
	14	15

7. Director's remuneration

The directors received no emoluments during the current year (2016 - £nil).

There were no directors in the company's defined contribution pension scheme during the year (2016 - none).

Hampton & Steel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

8. Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	53,964	53,200
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(163)	-
	<u>53,801</u>	<u>53,200</u>
 Group taxation relief	 117	 15,512
	<u>53,918</u>	<u>68,712</u>
 Total current tax	 <u>53,918</u>	 <u>68,712</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(2,340)	(2,274)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	44	-
	<u>(2,296)</u>	<u>(2,274)</u>
 Total deferred tax	 <u>(2,296)</u>	 <u>(2,274)</u>
 Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	 <u>51,622</u>	 <u>66,438</u>

Hampton & Steel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	261,514	330,178
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016 - 20%)	52,303	66,036
Effects of:		
Fixed asset differences	(802)	402
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(46)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	44	-
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 20.00%	123	-
Group relief surrendered/(claimed)	-	(15,512)
Payment/(receipt) for group relief	-	15,512
Total tax charge for the year	51,622	66,438

9. Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Dividends to ordinary shareholders of £62.50 each (2016 - £Nil)	500,000	-
	500,000	-

Hampton & Steel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Freehold land and buildings £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2016	68,712	20,050	88,762
At 31 March 2017	68,712	20,050	88,762
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2016	56,733	4,427	61,160
Charge for the year	11,974	2,005	13,979
At 31 March 2017	68,707	6,432	75,139
Net book value			
At 31 March 2017	5	13,618	13,623
At 31 March 2016	11,979	15,623	27,602

11. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	227,346	215,979
Other debtors	1,238	23
Amounts recoverable on contracts	15,997	21,627
Deferred taxation	2,331	35
	246,912	237,664

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 £	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	597,877	885,163
	597,877	885,163

Hampton & Steel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	71,012	80,542
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,589	15,512
Corporation tax	53,964	53,200
Taxation and social security	61,179	51,401
Other creditors	6,595	5,427
Accruals and deferred income	13,142	3,308
	<u>207,481</u>	<u>209,390</u>

14. Deferred taxation

	2017 £
At beginning of year	35
Charged to profit or loss	2,296
At end of year	<u>2,331</u>

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2017 £
Fixed asset timing differences	2,297
Short term timing differences	34
	<u>2,331</u>

Hampton & Steel Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2017

15. Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
8,000 Ordinary £1 shares shares of £1 each	<u>8,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>

16. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

17. Contingent liabilities

The company has guaranteed the bank borrowings of CCG (Holdings) Limited group of companies. At the year end the liabilities covered by these guarantees totalled £2,559,078 (2016 - £4,327,999).

18. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge amounted to £5,291 (2016 - £5,533).

19. Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CCG (Holdings) Limited and has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by section 33 of FRS 102 'Related Party Disclosures' not to disclose transactions with CCG (Holdings) Limited or other wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

20. Controlling party

The director regards CCG (Holdings) Limited, a company controlled by A.G.W. Wylie, F.C.I.O.B., as the company's ultimate parent company.

The only company within the CCG (Holdings) Limited group for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member is CCG (Holdings) Limited. Copies of the group financial statements can be obtained from its registered office at 1 Cambuslang Road, Glasgow, G32 8NB.