# E H THOMPSON & SON (LONDON) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

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# **Company Information**

Mr I H Terry Directors

Mrs J I Terry Mr M E Terry Mr S H Terry Mr S Jaques

Company secretary

Mrs J I Terry

Registered number

00388276

Registered office

Hallsford Bridge Industrial Estate

Ongar Essex

CM5 9RB

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E H Thompson & Son (London) Limited

Registered number 00388276

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2015

Note		2015 £	5	2014 £	
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		2,000		2,500
Tangible assets	4		293,256		207,965
		_	295,256		210,465
Current assets					,
Stock	5	162,184		287,242	
Debtors	6	1,022,651		1,017,364	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,323		65,344	
		1,192,158	-	1,369,950	
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	7	(516,647)		(750,392)	
Net current assets			675,511		619,558
Total assets less current liabilities		_	970,767		830,023
Creditors amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(118,406)		(75,018)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11		(38,727)		(21,462)
Net assets		_	813,634	_	733,543
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		50,000		50,000
Profit and loss account			763,634		683,543
		_	813,634	_	733,543

The company's financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. As permitted by S444 of the Companies Act 2006, these accounts do not include a profit and loss account or a directors' report.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board, and were signed on its behalf on 5 May 2016.

Director I H Terry

The notes on pages 2 to 11 form part of these financial statements

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

#### 12 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.

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer,
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold,
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably,
- It is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction,
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably

#### 1.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed five years

#### 1.4 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

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis

Depreciation is provided at the following rates

Plant and machinery - 20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings - 20% reducing balance
Office equipment - 25% reducing balance

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 within 'other operating income' in the Income Statement

#### 1.5 Operating leases: Lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease

#### 1.6 Stock

Stock is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work is progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carry amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The imagairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit or loss.

#### 1.7 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

#### 1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 1.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.10 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.

#### 1.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 1.12 Pensions

### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account when they fall due Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

#### 1.13 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which they are incurred

#### 1.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

# 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a change 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.

#### 2. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	826,976	709,787
Social security costs	93,524	73,966
Cost of defined contribution scheme	12,630	12,299
=	933,130	796,052
The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year wa	s as follows	
	2015 No.	2014 No
Directors	5	5
Management	2	2
Factory	12	15
_	19	22

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

3.	Intangible assets					
						Licences £
	Cost					
	At 1 January 2015 and 31 Decei	nber 2015				5,000
	Amortisation					
	At 1 January 2015					2,500
	Charge for the year					500
	At 31 December 2015				•	3,000
	Net book value					
	At 31 December 2015					2,000
	At 31 December 2014				:	2,500
4.	Tangible fixed assets			•	•	
		Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£	£
	Cost or valuation					
	At 1 January 2015	817,697	86,625	54,257	32,046	990,625
	Additions	126,914	18,150	-	3,884	148,948
	Disposals		(12,970)			(12,970
	At 31 December 2015	944,611	91,805	54,257	35,930	1,126,603
	Depreciation					
	At 1 January 2015	663,554	45,560	52,463	21,083	782,660
	Charge owned for the period	44,540	11,108	359	3,852	59,859
	Disposals	<b>-</b>	(9,172)			(9,172
	At 31 December 2015	708,094	47,496	52,822	24,935	833,347
	At 31 December 2015	236,517	44,309	1,435	10,995	293,256
	At 31 December 2014	154,143	41,065	1,794	10,963	207,965

# Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

	2015	2014
	£	£
Plant and machinery	154,101	86,599
Motor vehicles	44,206	27,446
Furniture, fittings and equipment	4,370	5,827
	202,677	119,872
Stock		
	2015 £	2014 £
Raw materials and consumables	594	654
Finished goods and goods for resale	161,590	286,588
	162,184	287,242

An impairment amounting to £102,032 (2014 - £Nil) was recognised within cost of sales against stock during the year in relation to slow-moving and obsolete stock

# 6. Debtors

	2015 £	2014 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	623,685	548,214
Due within one year		
Non factored trade debtors	4,807	14,475
Gross factored debts outstanding	333,740	395,591
Amounts owed by group companies	20,553	20,553
Other debtors	614	614
Prepayments and accrued income	39,252	37,917
	1,022,651	1,017,364

Notes to the	Financial S	Statements
For the Yea	r Ended 31	December 2015

	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Trade creditors	94,207	85,806
	Corporation tax	2,893	6,352
	Taxation and social security	86,457	141,433
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	34,271	46,913
	Proceeds of factored debts	57,769	310,727
	Other creditors	2,448	2,242
	Accruals and deferred income	238,602	156,919
		516,647	750,392
	- Loans	2015 £ 58,241	2014 £ 58,241
	Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	60,165	16,777
		118,406	75,018
9.	Loans		
9.	Loans	2015 £	2014 £
9.	Loans  Amounts falling due 1-2 years		

	s to the Financial Statements he Year Ended 31 December 2015		
10.	Hire purchase & finance leases		
	Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Within one year	34,271	46,913
	Between 1-2 years	22,633	16,777
	Between 2-5 years	37,532	-
		94,436	63,690
11.	Deferred taxation		
		Do	eferred Tax
			£
	At 1 January 2015		(21,462)
	Charged to the profit or loss		(17,265)
	At 31 December 2015	-	(38,727)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows		
		2015 £	2014 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(38,727)	(21,462)

Notes to the Financial Statements	
For the Year Ended 31 December 2	015

#### 12. Share capital

	2015 £	2014 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
50,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50,000

#### 13. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £12,630 (2014 - £12,299). Contributions totalling £1,819 (2014 - £1,753) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

#### 14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2015 the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows

	2015 £	2014 £
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	108,000	108,000

#### 15. Related party transactions

The directors have elected to take advantage of the exemption as set out in paragraph 33 1A of FRS102 not to disclose transactions with entities that are part of the group, on the grounds that the consolidated financial statements in which E H Thompson & Son (London) Limited have been included are publicly available

#### 16. General information

E H Thompson & Son (London) Limited is a company limited by shares, Incorporated in England and Wales Its registered office is Rigg Approach, Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London, E10 7QN

#### 17. Controlling party

The company's ultimate holding company is Crownfield Holdings Limited which is incorporated in England and Wales The company is ultimately controlled by I H Terry and J I Terry, directors of the company

#### 18 First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2015

# 19. Auditor's Report

The auditor's report in respect of these accounts was unqualified. The auditors were Clay Ratnage Strevens & Hills and Adrian Welch Trott FCCA signed the auditor's report as senior statutory auditor.