Company Registration No 01121132 (England and Wales)

BISHOP SKINNER INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors D J A Jones

K Butcher P Gallagher J Noone S S Kinnaird

M P Rea (Appointed 1 July 2010) S T B Clark (Appointed 1 July 2010)

B Park (Appointed 23 March 2011)

Secretary S T B Clark

Company number 01121132

Registered office 2 County Gate

Staceys Street Maidstone Kent ME14 1ST

Auditors Ryecroft Glenton

32 Portland Terrace Newcastle upon Tyne

NE2 1QP

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2010

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of insurance brokers

The results for the year and the financial position at the year end were considered satisfactory by the Directors

The company's key performance indicators for the year were tumover, profit for the year and staff costs. Despite the economy being in recession, the company's trading held up well, with tumover for the year ended 30 June 2010 at £2 4m as against £2 3m for the previous year. A profit on the disposal of the company's freehold land and buildings during the previous year of £567k resulted in an overall profit before taxation for the year of £617k compared to £200k for the current year. Staff costs for the year fell by 5.2% to £1.670m.

Principle risks and uncertaintles

Legislative risks

The company is governed by a wide range of legislation, including FSA regulation

The company takes great care to keep up to date with all new legislation and regulations to ensure it can maintain its position within the industry

Financial risks

The company's main area of risk is liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations.

The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by ensuring it reviews its cash management on a regular basis

Competitive risks

With the UK economy struggling to recover from recession, an improvement in the company's trading conditions in the current financial period is considered unlikely. The directors believe that as the company runs a specialised business, this should put it in a strong position to capitalise as the economy recovers

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 6

The directors do not recommend payment of an ordinary dividend

Future developments

The directors aim to continue with the current strategy of developing the company's insurance brokerage business

On 1 July 2010 the entire issued share capital of the company's parent, Bishop Skinner insurance Brokers Holdings Limited, was acquired by Cullium Capital Ventures Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Directors

The following directors have held office since 1 July 2009

RW Brewis

(Resigned 1 July 2010)

J Hart

(Resigned 1 July 2010)

D J A Jones

K Butcher

P Gallagher

J Noone

S S Kinnaird

M P Rea

0 T D 01---

(Appointed 1 July 2010)

S T B Clark

(Appointed 1 July 2010)

B Park

(Appointed 23 March 2011)

Auditors

Ryecroft Glenton have not offered themselves for reappointment as auditors. In accordance with s485(4) of the Companies Act 2006, a written resolution appointing KPMG Audit Plc as auditors was sent to the members.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give 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 directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements 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 directors are 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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Statement of disclosure to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware. Additionally, the directors have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Post balance sheet events

On 11 February 2011 a new holding company, Towergate Partnershipco Limited, was created in which funds advised by Advent International invested £200 million. Towergate Partnershipco Limited has acquired, for a combination of new shares and cash, all of the Ordinary share capital of Cullum Capital Ventures Limited. Towergate Partnership Limited. The debt facilities of Cullum Capital Ventures Limited and Towergate Partnership Limited remain seperate.

This change in group structure has resulted in Towergate Partnershipco Limited becoming the ultimate parent company and Cullum Capital Ventures Limited an intermediate holding company. Mr P G Cullum ceased to be the controlling party of the group

On behalf of the board

D J A Jones Director

25 May 2011

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BISHOP SKINNER INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Bishop Skinner Insurance Brokers Limited for the year ended 30 June 2010 set out on pages 6 to 21. 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 auditors' 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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on pages 1 - 3, 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 the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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 30 June 2010 and of its profit for the vear 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 matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BISHOP SKINNER INSURANCE BROKERS LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Grahame Maughan (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Ryecroft Glenton

25 May 2011

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

32 Portland Terrace Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1QP

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010 £	2009 £
Turnover	2	2,442,513	2,304,617
Administrative expenses		(2,255,376)	(2,276,154)
Other operating income		12,000	12,075
Operating profit	3	199,137	40,538
Profit on sale of property		-	566,998
Profit on ordinary activities before			
interest		199,137	607,536
Investment income	4	(2,400)	-
Other interest receivable and similar			
income	4	10,129	25,075
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(6,399)	(15,738)
Profit on ordinary activities before			
taxation		200,467	616,873
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(66,845)	(27,308)
Profit for the year	16	133,622	589,565
			

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the profit and loss account

Note of historical cost profits and losses

	2010	2009
	£	£
Reported profit on ordinary activities before taxation Realisation of property revaluation gains of previous years	200,467 -	616,873 497,360
Historical cost profit on ordinary activities before taxation	200,467	1,114,233
Historical cost profit for the year retained after taxation, extraordinary Items and dividends	133,622	1,066,925

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

		20)10	20	009
	Notes	3	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	8		209,034		261,292
Tangible assets	9		53,627		43,360
Investments	10		·		5,400
			262,661		310,052
Current assets					
Debtors amounts falling due within one					
year	11	3,189,102		1,907,444	
Debtors amounts falling due after more	4.4				
than one year	11	400.040		1,435,225	
Cash at bank and in hand		498,818		1,074,365	
		3,687,920		4,417,034	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	12	(2,349,699)		(3,104,445)	
Net current assets			1,338,221		1,312,589
Total assets less current liabilities			1,600,882		1,622,641
Creditors: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	13		(67,483)		(222,864)
			1,533,399		1,399,777
			=====		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	15		100		100
Profit and loss account	16		1,533,299		1,399,677

Approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 25 May 2011

D J A Jones Director

Company Registration No. 01121132

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Accounting policies

11 Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 (Revised 1996) from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a subsidiary undertaking where 90 percent or more of the voting rights are controlled within the group

1 2 Compliance with accounting standards

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), which have been applied consistently (except as otherwise stated)

1.3 Turnover

See note 1 11 below

1.4 Goodwill

Goodwill relates wholly to purchased goodwill Amounts representing goodwill are only included to the extent that the goodwill was acquired for valuable consideration

Purchased goodwill is eliminated by amortisation through the profit and loss account over its useful economic life, on a straight line basis

The useful economic life of purchased goodwill, is in the opinion of the directors', seven years from the end of the year of purchase

1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

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

Land and buildings Freehold Plant and machinery

Freehold land - nil / Buildings 2 5% straight line

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

25% reducing balance and 25% on a straight line basis

15% on a reducing balance basis

Motor vehicles

25% on a reducing balance basis

Individual freehold and leasehold properties were carried at current year value at the balance sheet date A full valuation was obtained from a qualified valuer for each property every five years, with an interim valuation three years after the previous full valuation, and in any year where it was likely that there has been a material change in value

Revaluation gains and losses were recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflected a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the losses were recognised in the profit and loss account

The part of the annual depreciation charge on revalued assets which related to the revaluation surplus was transferred from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss account

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

1 Accounting policies

(continued)

1.6 Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term

1.7 Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for impairment

1.8 Pensions

The company operates several defined contribution schemes for the benefit of its employees Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered pension funds.

1.9 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation

Deferred tax is not provided on timing differences arising from the revaluation of fixed asstes in the financial statements

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

1 Accounting policies

(continued)

1.10 Insurance debtors and creditors

Insurance brokers usually act as agents in placing the insurable risks of their clients with insurers and, as such, generally are not liable as principals for amounts arising from such transactions. Notwithstanding these legal relationships, debtors and creditors arising from insurance broking transactions are shown as assets and liabilities. This recognises that the insurance broker is entitled to retain the investment income on any cash flows arising from these transactions.

Debtors and creditors arising from a transaction between clients and insurers (e.g. a premium or a claim) are recorded simultaneously. Consequently, there is a high level of correlation between the totals reported in respect of insurance broking debtors and insurance broking creditors.

The position of the insurance broker as agent means that generally the credit risk is borne by the principals. There can be circumstances where the insurance broker acquires credit risk - through statute, or through the act or omission of the insurance broker or of one of the principals. There is much legal uncertainty surrounding the circumstances and the extent of such exposures and consequently they cannot be evaluated. However, the total of insurance broking debtors appearing in the balance sheet is not an indication of credit risk.

It is normal practice for insurance brokers to settle accounts with other intermedianes, clients, insurers and market settlement bureaux on a net basis. Thus, large changes in both insurance broking debtors and creditors can result from comparatively small cash settlements. For this reason, the totals of insurance broking debtors and creditors give no indication of future cash flows.

The legal status of this practice of net settlement is uncertain and in the event of an insolvency it is generally abandoned. Financial Reporting Standard No 5, Reporting the Substance of Transactions, requires that offset of assets and liabilities should be recognised in financial statements where, and only where, the offset would survive the insolvency of the other party. Accordingly, only such offsets have been recognised in calculating insurance broking debtors and creditors.

1 11 Revenue and expense recognition.

It is impracticable to devise accounting policies which consistently match revenue from brokerage with the related expenses. Accordingly, the following bases are adopted

a Turnover

Turnover represents brokerage and fees which are (mainly) taken to credit when debit notes are issued irrespective of the inception date or period of insurance, with the following principal exceptions

- I life and pensions brokerage and other commissions which are credited when received,
- II brokerage on direct motor agency business which is recognised when received

Alterations in brokerage arising from return and additional premiums and adjustments are taken into account as and when these occur

b Expenses

Costs are written off as incurred

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

2 Turnover

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom

3	Operating profit	2010	2009
	On and an are fit and at all all and a second	£	£
	Operating profit is stated after charging	E2 250	5 0.050
	Amortisation of intangible assets	52,258 48,247	52,258
	Depreciation of tangible assets	18,217	14,771 3,911
	Loss on disposal of tangible assets	- 18,750	17,500
	Auditors' remuneration (including expenses and benefits in kind)	16,750	17,500
	and after crediting		
	Profit on disposal of tangible assets	(301)	-
			
4	Investment income	2010	2009
		£	£
	Income from fixed asset investments	(2,400)	-
	Bank interest	10,129	24,992
	Other interest	-	83
		7,729	25,075
5	Interest payable	2010	2009
		£	£
	On bank loans and overdrafts	3,525	2,606
	On loans repayable after five years	2,235	13,057
	Hire purchase interest	639	75
		6,399	15,738
			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

6	Taxation	2010 £	2009 £
	Domestic current year tax	~	_
	U K corporation tax	66,879	27,308
	Adjustment for pnor years	(34)	
	Total current tax	66,845	27,308
	Factors affecting the tax charge for the year		
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	200,467	616,873
	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by standard rate of		
	UK corporation tax of 28 00% (2009 - 26 55%)	56,131	163,780
	Effects of		
	Non deductible expenses	14,519	12,846
	Depreciation add back	5,016	(145,578)
	Capital allowances	(7,713)	(3,333)
	Adjustment for pnor years	(34)	-
	Other tax adjustments	(1,074)	(407)
		10,714	(136,472)
	Current tax charge for the year	66,845	27,308
	No tax was payable on the profit on sale of property as this was transferred corporation tax purposes	under s171A TC	GA 1992 for
7	Dividends	2010 £	2009 £
	Ordinary interim paid	-	20,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

8	Intangible fixed assets	
-		Goodwill £
	Cost	_
	At 1 July 2009 & at 30 June 2010	686,913
	Amortisation	
	At 1 July 2009	425,621
	Charge for the year	52,258
	At 30 June 2010	477,879
	Net book value	
	At 30 June 2010	209,034
	At 30 June 2009	261,292

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

Tangible fixed assets		* **		
	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 July 2009	159,563	70,708	15,615	245,886
Additions	18,563	•	16,120	34,683
Disposals		-	(14,695)	(14,695)
At 30 June 2010	178,126	70,708	17,040	265,874
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2009	138,013	55,098	9,415	202,526
On disposals	-	-	(8,496)	(8,496)
Charge for the year	11,844	2,342	4,031	18,217
At 30 June 2010	149,857	57,440	4,950	212,247
Net book value		<u></u>		
At 30 June 2010	28,269	13,268	12,090	53,627
At 30 June 2009	21,550	15,610	6,200	43,360
Included above are assets held under finance	e leases or hire purch	ase contracts	as follows	
				Motor
				vehicles
Net book values				vehicles £
Net book values At 30 June 2010				
				£

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

10	Fixed asset investments		
			Unlisted investments
			investments £
	Cost		£
	At 1 July 2009		5,400
	Disposals		(5,400)
	At 30 June 2010		-
	Net book value		
	At 30 June 2010		_
	At 30 June 2009		5,400
11	Debtors	2010	2009
		£	£
	Trade debtors	1,641,711	1,863,470
	Amounts owed by parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	48,012	725
	Other debtors	1,453,761	1,449,844
	Prepayments and accrued income	45,618	28,630
		3,189,102	3,342,669
	Amounts falling due after more than one year and included in the debtors above are		
	above ale	2010	2009
		£	£
	Other debtors	-	1,435,225

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

12	Creditors amounts falling due within one year	2010	2009
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	73,510	136,895
	Net obligations under hire purchase contracts	7,885	-
	Trade creditors	1,863,135	2,410,976
	Corporation tax	66,879	27,291
	Other taxes and social security costs	59,526	68,859
	Other creditors	251,653	374,296
	Accruals and deferred income	27,111	86,128
		2,349,699	3,104,445
	Debt due in one year or less	105,169	121,864

The bank loans and overdraft are secured by fixed charges and floating charges over the company's assets

All hire purchase contracts and finance lease obligations are secured on the assets financed

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

13	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	2010 £	2009 £
	Bank loans	66,169	222,864
	Net obligations under hire purchase contracts	1,314	
		67,483	222,864
	Analysis of loans		
	Wholly repayable within five years	105,169	261,864
		105,169	261,864
	Included in current liabilities	(39,000)	(39,000)
		66,169	222,864
	Loan maturity analysis		
	In more than one year but not more than two years	39,000	39,000
	In more than two years but not more than five years	27,169	183,864

The bank loan of £140,000 was not repayable until expiry of three years and one days written notice given to the borrower, and was not interest bearing

The bank loan of £105,169 is repayable over a period of less than five years. Interest is charged 1.2% over the bank's sterling base rate.

The bank loans are secured by fixed charges and floating charges over the company's assets

All hire purchase contracts and finance lease obligations are secured on the assets financed

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts		
Repayable within one year	8,651	-
Repayable between one and five years	1,442	
	10,093	
Finance charges and interest allocated to future accounting periods	(894)	
	9,199	-
Included in liabilities falling due within one year	(7,885)	
	1,314	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

14 Pension and other post-retirement benefit commitments Defined contribution

The company operates several defined contribution pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £106,998 (2009 £104,748). Contributions totalling £6,131 (2009 £6,122) were payable to the funds at the year end and are included in creditors.

		2010 £	2009 £
	Contributions payable by the company for the year	106,998	104,748
15	Share capital	2010	2009
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	£	£
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
16	Statement of movements on profit and loss account		
	·		Profit and
			loss account
			£
	Balance at 1 July 2009		1,399,677
	Profit for the year		133,622
	Balance at 30 June 2010		1,533,299
17	Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds	2010 £	2009 £
		~	_
	Profit for the financial year	133,622	589,565
	Dividends	-	(20,000)
	Net addition to shareholders' funds	133,622	569,565
	Opening shareholders' funds	1,399,777	830,212
	Closing shareholders' funds	1,533,399	1,399,777

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

18	Directors' remuneration	2010 £	2009 £		
	Remuneration for qualifying services	593,791	671,766		
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	77,438	76,791 ———		
		671,229 ———	748,557		
	The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 7 (2009 - 7)				
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director				
	Remuneration for qualifying services	128,390	128,718		
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	20,000	20,000		
19	Employees				
	Number of employees The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the				
	year was	2010	2009		
		Number	Number		
	Management	7	7		
	Administration and sales	46	<u>46</u>		
		53	53		
	Employment costs	2010	2009		
		£	£		
	Wages and salaries	£ 1,418,751	£ 1,501,993		
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	_			

1,670,251

1,762,241

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

20 Control

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Cullum Capital Ventures Limited which was the ultimate parent undertaking at the year end

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Cullum Capital Ventures Limited. No other group financial statements include the results of the Company.

The consolidated financial statements of the group are available to the public and may be obtained from

2 County Gate Staceys Street Maidstone Kent ME14 1ST

21 Post balance sheet events

On 11 February 2011 a new holding company, Towergate Partnershipco Limited, was created in which funds advised by Advent International invested £200 million. Towergate Partnershipco Limited has acquired, for a combination of new shares and cash, all of the Ordinary share capital of Cullium Capital Ventures Limited. Towergate Partnership Limited. The debt facilities of Cullium Capital Ventures Limited and Towergate Partnership Limited remain seperate.

This change in group structure has resulted in Towergate Partnershipco Limited becoming the ultimate parent company and Cullium Capital Ventures Limited an intermediate holding company. Mr P G Cullium ceased to be the controlling party of the group

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

22 Related party relationships and transactions

During the year to 30 June 2010 the company made the following charges to BS Financial Services Limited, a former subsidiary company, commissions of £21,519 (2009 £21,357), rental of office space and equipment of £12,000 (2009 £12,000)

As at 30 June 2010 a balance of £8,274 (2009 £5,284) was due from BS Financial Services Limited

During the prior year a group reorganisation took place and the company transferred its 75% investment in BS Financial Services Limited for £7,500 to BS Financial Services Holdings Limited, and its freehold land and buildings at an agreed valuation of £1,750,000 along with £314,775 outstanding on the bank loan used to purchase the property to Clothco 08002 Limited Both BS Financial Services Holdings Limited and Clothco 08002 Limited are controlled by R W Brewis, J Hart and D J A Jones, who are directors of Bishop Skinner Insurance Brokers Limited

Subsequently Clothco 08002 Limited transferred these assets and liabilities to other companies controlled and owned by RW Brewis, J Hart and D J A Jones

Included within other debtors due after more than one year is £1,185,225 (2009 £1,185,225) due from Bishop Skinner Properties Limited, a company owned and controlled by R W Brewis, J Hart and D J A Jones

During the year the company paid conference hire facilities of £1,000 (2009 £nil) to Clothco 09001 Limited

Included within other debtors due after more than one year is £249,000 (2009 £250,000) due from Clothco 09001 Limited, a company owned and controlled by R W Brewis, J Hart and D J A Jones

During the year the company paid administrative expenses of £1,317 (2009 £nil) on behalf of BS Financial Services Holdings Limited

Included within other debtors due within one year is £8,817 (2009 £7,500) due from BS Financial Services Holdings Limited, a company owned and controlled by R W Brewis, J Hart and D J A Jones

All amounts owing to the company from related parties were repaid to the company after the year end