Report and Financial Statements
Year Ended
28 February 2018

Company Number 02385983

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Company Information

Directors A V Allen

P Dee-Shapland D S Gabbay E A Shahmoon R A Shahmoon A Gabbay D W Lyons

Registered number 02385983

Registered office 25-28 Old Burlington Street

London W1S 3AN

Independent auditors

BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London

London W1U 7EU

Contents

	Page
Directors' Report	1 - 2
Independent Auditor's Report	3 - 5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 - 16

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2018.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). 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 to 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.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity is that of the development management company for the Hampton project in Peterborough, which will continue for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £203,690 (2017 - loss £335,969).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

A V Allen

P Dee-Shapland

D S Gabbay

E A Shahmoon

R A Shahmoon

A Gabbay

D W Lyons (appointed 17 July 2017)

Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, 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 directors 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 26 November 2018 and signed on its behalf.

E A Shahmoon

Director

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of O&H Hampton Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of O&H Hampton Limited (the "company") for the year ended 28 February 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 28 February 2018 and of its loss 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of O&H Hampton Limited (continued)

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions 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.

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 in 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 in relation to which 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 in accordance with the small companies
 regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and
 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of O&H Hampton Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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.

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Paul Bailey (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

Date: 26 November 2018

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	4	6,400,357	4,183,790
Cost of sales		(6,081,031)	(3,972,450)
Gross profit		319,326	211,340
Administrative expenses		(546,141)	(547,074)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	26,068	-
Interest payable and expenses	8	(1)	-
Loss before tax		(200,748)	(335,734)
Tax on loss	9	(2,942)	(235)
Loss after tax for the year		(203,690)	(335,969)
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Other comprehensive income		-	-
		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(203,690)	(335,969)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 02385983

Statement of Financial Position As at 28 February 2018

	Note	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		340,335		352,407
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	83,936		324,798	
Cash at bank and in hand		76		328,120	
		84,012		652,918	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(12,299,117)		(12,676,405)	
Net current liabilities			(12,215,105)		(12,023,487)
Net liabilities			(11,874,770)		(11,671,080)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	14		101		101
Share premium account	15		472,999		472,999
Profit and loss account	15		(12,347,870)		(12,144,180)
·			(11,874,770)		(11,671,080)

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 26/WC/CMbc/ 2017-

E A Shahmoon

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
At 1 March 2017	101	472,999	(12,144,180)	(11,671,080)
Comprehensive income for the year Loss for the year		-	(203,690)	(203,690)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(203,690)	(203,690)
At 28 February 2018	101	472,999	(12,347,870)	(11,874,770)

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 28 February 2017

	Called up share capital £	3	3	Total equity
At 1 March 2016	101	472,999	(11,808,211)	(11,335,111)
Comprehensive income for the year				
Loss for the year	-	•	(335,969)	(335,969)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	•	(335,969)	(335,969)
At 28 February 2017	101	472,999	(12,144,180)	(11,671,080)

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

1. General information

O&H Hampton Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is given on the company information 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The functional currency is sterling and the figures are presented in round pounds.

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv);
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29Λ;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of O&H Holdings Limited as at 28 February 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

2.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which is dependent on the continued support of the ultimate parent company, O&H Holdings Limited. The directors of O&H Holdings Limited have confirmed that the company will continue to provide such support for the foreseeable future.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover represents management fees calculated as a fixed percentage of the cost incurred net of value added tax or local taxes and recharged, where the company has earned the right to receive consideration. Turnover is recognised on an accruals basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property - 2% per annum on a straight line basis
Plant and machinery - 25% per annum on a reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles - 25% per annum on a reducing balance basis
Office equipment - 25% per annum on a reducing balance basis

2.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.7 Financial assets

Financial assets, other than investments and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at cost, less any impairment.

2.8 Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form. Financial liabilities, excluding convertible debt and derivatives, are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs) and subsequently held at amortised cost.

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 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Pensions

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they become payable.

2.12 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which has accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Statement of Financial Position date.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.14 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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 tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

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

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

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty 3. (continued)

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets (see note 10)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

4. Turnover

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

5. Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	12,072	12,004
Defined contribution pension cost	55,477	52,644

Audit and taxation fees are borne by fellow subsidiaries.

6. Employees

The average number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2017 - 5).

7. Interest receivable

	2018 £	2017 £
Other interest receivable	26,068	

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2018 £	2017 £
Other interest payable	1	-

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

Taxation		
	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax	_	_
Fixed asset timing differences	-	(2,626)
Recognition of taxable losses	-	2,861
Origination and reversal of timing differences	761	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2,181	-
Total deferred tax	2,942	235
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	2,942	235
	Deferred tax Fixed asset timing differences Recognition of taxable losses Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustments in respect of prior periods Total deferred tax	Deferred tax Fixed asset timing differences Recognition of taxable losses Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustments in respect of prior periods Total deferred tax 2018 2 761 2,181

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2017 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.08% (2017 - 20.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(200,748)	(335,734)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.08% (2017 - 20.00%)	(38,303)	(67,147)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,975	-
(Profit)/loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	79
Capital gain/(loss)	-	(79)
Group relief	37,449	66,433
Prior period under/(over) provision - deferred tax	2,181	(2,132)
Adjustments to the opening/closing rate of deferred tax leading to an increase/(decrease) in the tax charge	(360)	3,081
Total tax charge for the year	2,942	235

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

10.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 March 2017	440,833	172,372	613,205
	At 28 February 2018	440,833	172,372	613,205
	Depreciation			-
	At 1 March 2017	104,389	156,409	260,798
	Charge for the year on owned assets	8,080	3,992	12,072
	At 28 February 2018	112,469	160,401	272,870
	Net book value			
	At 28 February 2018	328,364	11,971	340,335
	At 28 February 2017	336,444	15,963	352,407
11.	Debtors			
	•		2018	2017
			£	£
	Trade debtors		9,579	6,131
	Other debtors		26,142	267,510
	Deferred taxation (note 13)		48,215	51,157
			83,936	324,798
				

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

12.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Bank overdrafts	846,478	-
	Trade creditors	815,786	798,766
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	10,510,303	11,563,942
	Other taxation and social security	1,203	2,606
	Accruals and deferred income	125,347	311,091
		12,299,117	12,676,405
	There are no formal arrangements in place for the repayment of amounts and interest is not charged on these balances.	s owed to group	undertaking
13.	Deferred taxation		
			2018 9
	At beginning of year		51,157
	Charged to profit or loss		(2,942
	At end of year		48,215
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:		
		2018 £	2017 9
	Fixed asset timing differences	(425)	2,517
	Recognition of taxable losses	48,640	48,640
		48,215	51,157
14.	Share capital		
		2018 £	2017 S
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	_	
	101 Ordinary shares of £1 each	101	101

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 28 February 2018

15. Reserves

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Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Share capital

Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.

16. Contingent liabilities

A composite accounting system of arrangement is in place between Barclays Bank Plc and O&H Holdings No.2 Limited, O&H Construction Limited, O&H Properties Limited and O&H Hampton Limited to secure overdraft facilities to the group.

The overdraft facility has a gross limit of £7,000,000 and a net limit of £5,000,000 and is repayable on written demand from the bank at any time.

Security for the facilities is provided by an unlimited cross guarantee from O&H Properties Limited and fixed-charge and floating-charge debentures from the companies who are parties to the composite accounting system of arrangement.

17. 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 cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £55,477 (2017 - £52,644). Contributions totalling £Nil (2017 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

18. Controlling party

At 28 February 2018 the company's ultimate parent company was Sherbrooke Holdings Limited, a company registered in the British Virgin Islands. City and St James Property Holdings Limited is the parent of the smallest group of which the company is a member.

O&H Holdings Limited is the largest group in which the company is consolidated, copies of the consolidated financial statements of O&H Holdings Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

As a result of a group restructure on 21 September 2018, the company's immediate parent became St James Property Holdings Limited, and the ultimate parent company became O&H Strategic Land Holdings Limited.

There is no ultimate controlling party of the company, both at the reporting date and after the above changes.