

Company registration number 02385983 (England and Wales)

**O&H HAMPTON LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

# O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

---

<b>Directors</b>	D S Gabbay E A Shahmoon R A Shahmoon A Gabbay C Hanouka L E Shahmoon A J Dalah
<b>Company number</b>	02385983
<b>Registered office</b>	2 Mill Street London W1S 2AT
<b>Auditor</b>	Goodman Jones LLP 29/30 Fitzroy Square London W1T 6LQ

---

# **O&H HAMPTON LIMITED**

## **CONTENTS**

---

	<b>Page</b>
Directors' report	1 - 2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 5
Statement of comprehensive income	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 15

---

# **O&H HAMPTON LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

### ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022***

---

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2022.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be 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 £8,989 (2021: £17,548 profit).

#### **Directors**

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

D S Gabbay  
E A Shahmoon  
R A Shahmoon  
A Gabbay  
D W Lyons (Resigned 18 May 2022)  
C Hanouka  
L E Shahmoon  
A J Dalah

#### **Qualifying third party indemnity provisions**

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of the company's directors were paid during the year by other companies to which the directors are also appointed. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

#### **Auditor**

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Goodman Jones LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

#### **Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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.

## **O&H HAMPTON LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022***

---

#### **Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually 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 auditor is aware of that information.

#### **Going concern**

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, the company continues to monitor developments and address the impact on the company's business. The directors have considered the company's own financial position and prospects and believe that the company continues to remain a going concern. Further details of this are included in the notes to the financial statements.

#### **Small companies exemption**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

C Hanouka  
**Director**

22 December 2022

# O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

## 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 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 2022 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 our 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.

# **O&H HAMPTON LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF O&H HAMPTON LIMITED**

---

#### **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 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' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### **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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to industry sector regulations and unethical and prohibited business practices, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK Tax Legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls). Appropriate audit procedures in response to these risks were carried out. These procedures included:

## **O&H HAMPTON LIMITED**

### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

#### **TO THE MEMBERS OF O&H HAMPTON LIMITED**

---

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Obtaining and reading correspondence from legal and regulatory bodies including HMRC;
- Identifying and testing journal entries;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members; and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. The further removed instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations are from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on 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.

**Paul Bailey (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**For and on behalf of Goodman Jones LLP**

22 December 2022

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

29/30 Fitzroy Square  
London  
W1T 6LQ



## O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		-	1,198,059
Cost of sales		-	(1,055,360)
<b>Gross profit</b>		-	142,699
Administrative expenses		(8,989)	(115,184)
<b>(Loss)/profit before taxation</b>		(8,989)	27,515
Tax on (loss)/profit	5	-	(9,967)
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year</b>		(8,989)	17,548

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

# O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	6		298,772		307,761
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	7	-		101,070	
Cash at bank and in hand		15,736		95,796	
		<u>15,736</u>		<u>196,866</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(15)		(181,145)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>15,721</u>		<u>15,721</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>314,493</u>		<u>323,482</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		101		101
Share premium account			472,999		472,999
Other reserves			12,203,328		12,203,328
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(12,361,935)</u>		<u>(12,352,946)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>314,493</u>		<u>323,482</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

C Hanouka  
Director

Company Registration No. 02385983

# O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

	Share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 March 2020</b>	101	472,999	-	(12,370,494)	(11,897,394)
<b>Year ended 28 February 2021:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	17,548	17,548
Other movements	-	-	12,203,328	-	12,203,328
<b>Balance at 28 February 2021</b>	101	472,999	12,203,328	(12,352,946)	323,482
<b>Year ended 28 February 2022:</b>					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(8,989)	(8,989)
<b>Balance at 28 February 2022</b>	101	472,999	12,203,328	(12,361,935)	314,493

# **O&H HAMPTON LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022**

---

### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

O&H Hampton Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Mill Street, London, W1S 2AT.

#### **1.1 Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### **1.2 Going concern**

In making their assessment of the ability of the company to continue as a going concern, the directors have considered the continuing impact to the business from the effects of the current pandemic (COVID-19) and have implemented plans to mitigate the currently known, and potential further risks to the business. The directors have prepared detailed cash flow projections for the company and the parent undertaking. O&H Strategic Land Limited, has prepared the same on a consolidated basis. These projections have been prepared to February 2026 and include sensitivities in cash inflows for potential reductions in activities. These projections show, in all scenarios, that the group remains liquid, however each individual company (including O&H Hampton Limited) has limited or no cash.

The company has received a letter from the parent company (O&H Strategic Land Limited) confirming that the parent company operates a cash management treasury function for the O&H Strategic Land Limited group. The cash is pooled and held within O&H Strategic Land Limited. The letter confirms that they are holding that cash and that the directors of this group continue to have full and unfettered access to it.

On this basis, the directors consider that both the group and the company will be able to discharge their obligations in the ordinary course of business for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue and consider it appropriate to continue to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### **1.3 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.

#### **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.

# O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	25% per annum on a reducing balance basis
Leasehold improvements	25% per annum on a reducing balance basis
Motor vehicles	25% per annum on a reducing balance basis

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

# O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.10 Debtors

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

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 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.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Covid-19

Given the COVID-19 pandemic, enhanced judgement is needed around the company's ability to continue as a going concern and the assumptions considered.

#### Tangible fixed assets

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.

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 assets 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.

### 3 Operating (loss)/profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	8,988	10,560
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	1	1,610
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 4 Employees

The company has no employees (2021 - Nil) other than directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2021 - £Nil).

## O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

#### 5 Taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	9,967
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(8,989)	27,515
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	(1,708)	5,228
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,710	306
Group relief	652	(6,745)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	-	9,967
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(654)	1,211
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Taxation charge for the year	-	9,967
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Bill 2021, published on 11 March 2021, increases the main rate of Corporation tax to 25% for the year commencing 1 April 2023. These changes have been reflected in the carrying value of the deferred tax liability at the balance sheet date since the rate changes were enacted at that date.

The deferred taxation liability has therefore been calculated at 25%, being the rate substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.



# O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

### 6 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £	Plant and machinery etc £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 March 2021	440,833	80,477	521,310
Disposals	-	(16,395)	(16,395)
	<u>440,833</u>	<u>64,082</u>	<u>504,915</u>
At 28 February 2022	440,833	64,082	504,915
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 March 2021	136,711	76,838	213,549
Depreciation charged in the year	8,079	909	8,988
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(16,394)	(16,394)
	<u>144,790</u>	<u>61,353</u>	<u>206,143</u>
At 28 February 2022	144,790	61,353	206,143
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 28 February 2022	<u>296,043</u>	<u>2,729</u>	<u>298,772</u>
At 28 February 2021	<u>304,122</u>	<u>3,639</u>	<u>307,761</u>

### 7 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	-	12,184
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	68,766
Prepayments and accrued income	-	20,120
	<u>-</u>	<u>101,070</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>101,070</u>

There are no formal arrangements in place for the repayment of amounts owed to group undertakings and interest is not charged on these balances.

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

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	-	146,936
Amounts owed to group undertakings	15	-
Taxation and social security	-	8,305
Accruals and deferred income	-	25,904
	<u>15</u>	<u>181,145</u>
	<u>15</u>	<u>181,145</u>

There are no formal arrangements in place for the repayment of amounts owed to group undertakings and interest is not charged on these balances.

## O&H HAMPTON LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

---

**9 Called up share capital**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>				
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	101	101	101	101
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**10 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.

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.

**11 Parent company**

At 28 February 2022, the company's ultimate parent company was O&H Strategic Land Holdings Limited, a company registered in Jersey.

City & St James Property Holdings Limited is the immediate parent company and the parent of the smallest group in which O&H Hampton Limited is a member. O&H Holdings No.2 Limited is the largest group in which the company is consolidated. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of O&H Holdings No.2 Limited are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ. The registered office address of O&H Holdings No.2 Limited is 2 Mill Street, London, W1S 2AT.

There is no ultimate controlling party of the company.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.