

Company registration number 10018138 (England and Wales)

**DEFENDASTRIP LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# DEFENDASTRIP LIMITED

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# DEFENDA STRIP LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	4		3,866		4,510
Tangible assets	5		768		960
			<u>4,634</u>		<u>5,470</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		4,000		10,000	
Debtors	6	1,252		598	
Cash at bank and in hand		355		1,334	
		<u>5,607</u>		<u>11,932</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(11,735)</u>		<u>(113,213)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(6,128)</u>		<u>(101,281)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(1,494)</u>		<u>(95,811)</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	8		<u>(3,948)</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u><u>(5,442)</u></u>		<u><u>(95,811)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(5,542)</u>		<u>(95,911)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>(5,442)</u></u>		<u><u>(95,811)</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 September 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

## **DEFENDASTRIP LIMITED**

### **STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2022***

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R K Sprange  
**Director**

Mr P J E Cornfield  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 10018138**

# DEFENDA STRIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Defenda Strip Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sovereign House, 9a Beeching Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex, TN39 3LG.

#### 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

The directors have reviewed the company's trading position and have considered the potential implications of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Whilst the eventual financial impact of the pandemic on the company and on the overall economy remains uncertain, the directors believe that the company will be able to continue to trade. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

The company currently has negative reserves. The directors have indicated that they plan to support the activities of the company for the foreseeable future. They view the company as being a going concern.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Patents & licences

Over the life of the asset

# DEFENDASTRIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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 equipment	20% Reducing Balance
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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.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

#### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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 statement of financial position 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.

##### **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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

# DEFENDASTRIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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.

#### **1.10 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.

#### **1.11 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.12 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 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.

# DEFENDASTRIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	2	2

### 4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	6,442
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 October 2021	1,932
Amortisation charged for the year	644
At 30 September 2022	2,576
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 September 2022	3,866
At 30 September 2021	4,510

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 October 2021 and 30 September 2022	1,500
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 October 2021	540
Depreciation charged in the year	192
At 30 September 2022	732
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 September 2022	768
At 30 September 2021	960



# DEFENDASTRIP LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2022

<b>6 Debtors</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	261	598
Other debtors	991	-
	<u>1,252</u>	<u>598</u>

<b>7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans	1,533	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	106,869
Taxation and social security	-	3,843
Other creditors	10,202	2,501
	<u>11,735</u>	<u>113,213</u>

<b>8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,948	-
	<u>3,948</u>	<u>-</u>

<b>9 Directors' transactions</b>				
Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:				
<b>Description</b>	<b>% Rate</b>	<b>Opening balance</b>	<b>Amounts advanced</b>	<b>Closing balance</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Loan	-	-	306	306
		<u>-</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>306</u>

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.