

Company registration number 05263185 (England and Wales)

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		96,095		95,520
Current assets					
Stocks		45,808		41,884	
Debtors	6	49,630		45,016	
Cash at bank and in hand		149,740		120,437	
		<u>245,178</u>		<u>207,337</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(80,493)</u>		<u>(58,923)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>164,685</u>		<u>148,414</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>260,780</u>		<u>243,934</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(60,462)		(82,510)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(18,490)</u>		<u>(18,148)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>181,828</u></u>		<u><u>143,276</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2,066		2,066
Profit and loss reserves			<u>179,762</u>		<u>141,210</u>
Total equity			<u><u>181,828</u></u>		<u><u>143,276</u></u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has 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.

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 9 February 2023

Mrs T E Leigh
Director

Company Registration No. 05263185

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Campbell, Leigh & Hollands Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, 201 Haverstock Hill, London, England, NW3 4QG.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is ten years.

1.4 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	25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	15% on reducing balance
Computers	33% on cost

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 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.

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.6 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.

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	12	12

4 Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill
£

Cost

At 1 December 2021 and 30 November 2022

176,766

Amortisation and impairment

At 1 December 2021 and 30 November 2022

176,766

Carrying amount

At 30 November 2022

-

At 30 November 2021

-

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 December 2021	151,164	114,606	22,228	287,998
Additions	33,093	-	1,319	34,412
	<u>184,257</u>	<u>114,606</u>	<u>23,547</u>	<u>322,410</u>
At 30 November 2022	184,257	114,606	23,547	322,410
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 December 2021	79,768	92,128	20,582	192,478
Depreciation charged in the year	28,493	3,372	1,972	33,837
	<u>108,261</u>	<u>95,500</u>	<u>22,554</u>	<u>226,315</u>
At 30 November 2022	108,261	95,500	22,554	226,315
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2022	<u>75,996</u>	<u>19,106</u>	<u>993</u>	<u>96,095</u>
At 30 November 2021	<u>71,396</u>	<u>22,478</u>	<u>1,646</u>	<u>95,520</u>

6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	11,577	9,392
Amounts owed by group undertakings	24,884	22,567
Other debtors	9,459	9,308
Prepayments	3,710	3,749
	<u>49,630</u>	<u>45,016</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
Obligations under finance leases	12,509	12,509
Trade creditors	27,364	25,633
Corporation tax	20,172	2,124
Other taxation and social security	4,858	3,319
Other creditors	940	688
Accruals	4,650	4,650
	<u>80,493</u>	<u>58,923</u>

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2022

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	27,045	36,584
Obligations under finance leases	33,417	45,926
	<u>60,462</u>	<u>82,510</u>

The bank loan is supported by a guarantee from the UK Government to the bank under the Bounce Back Loan Scheme. The above bank loan bears interest of 2.5% per annum.

9 Parent company

The parent company of Campbell, Leigh & Hollands Limited is Leigh Optometry Ltd and its registered office address is 2nd Floor, 201 Haverstock Hill, London, England, NW3 4QG.

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.