

Company registration number 05263185 (England and Wales)

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

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CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		64,718		96,095
Current assets					
Stocks		51,777		45,808	
Debtors	6	76,411		49,630	
Cash at bank and in hand		184,350		149,740	
		<u>312,538</u>		<u>245,178</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(97,773)</u>		<u>(80,493)</u>	
Net current assets			214,765		164,685
Total assets less current liabilities			279,483		260,780
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(38,176)		(60,462)
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(14,715)</u>		<u>(18,490)</u>
Net assets			<u>226,592</u>		<u>181,828</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2,066		2,066
Profit and loss reserves			<u>224,526</u>		<u>179,762</u>
Total equity			<u>226,592</u>		<u>181,828</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 2023 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 2023

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 5 March 2024

Mrs T E Leigh
Director

Company registration number 05263185 (England and Wales)

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

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.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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 - 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.

1.5 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	25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	15% on reducing balance
Computers	33% on cost

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 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.

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:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	13	12

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 December 2022 and 30 November 2023	176,766
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 December 2022 and 30 November 2023	176,766
Carrying amount	
At 30 November 2023	-
At 30 November 2022	-

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 December 2022 and 30 November 2023	184,257	114,606	23,547	322,410
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 December 2022	108,261	95,500	22,554	226,315
Depreciation charged in the year	28,076	2,866	435	31,377
At 30 November 2023	136,337	98,366	22,989	257,692
Carrying amount				
At 30 November 2023	47,920	16,240	558	64,718
At 30 November 2022	75,996	19,106	993	96,095

6 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	12,685	11,577
Amounts owed by group undertakings	50,644	24,884
Other debtors	9,200	9,459
Prepayments	3,882	3,710
	76,411	49,630

CAMPBELL, LEIGH & HOLLANDS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
Obligations under finance leases	12,509	12,509
Trade creditors	28,776	27,364
Corporation tax	35,919	20,172
Other taxation and social security	5,419	4,858
Other creditors	-	940
Accruals	5,150	4,650
	<u>97,773</u>	<u>80,493</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	17,268	27,045
Obligations under finance leases	20,908	33,417
	<u>38,176</u>	<u>60,462</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.