Company No: 00585469 (England and Wales)

CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2022
Pages for filing with the registrar

Contents

Company Information	. 3
Balance SheetBalance Sheet	. 4
Notes to the Financial Statements	. 5

CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

DIRECTOR Ms S A Spry

REGISTERED OFFICE 66 Prescot Street

London E1 8NN

United Kingdom

COMPANY NUMBER 00585469 (England and Wales)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Gravita III LLP

66 Prescot Street

London E1 8NN

CLIMPSON HOLDINGS LIMITED BALANCE SHEET As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	0	6,069
Investments		1	1
		1	6,070
Current assets			
Stocks		354,914	5,446,978
Debtors	4	61,248	372,806
Cash at bank and in hand	5	2,663	54,396
		418,825	5,874,180
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(60,165)	(127,368)
Net current assets		358,660	5,746,812
Total assets less current liabilities		358,661	5,752,882
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	0	(6,331,842)
Net assets/(liabilities)		358,661	(578,960)
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		1,200	1,200
Share premium account		25,600	25,600
Profit and loss account		331,861	(605,760)
Total shareholders' funds/(deficit)		358,661	(578,960)

For the financial year ending 31 December 2022 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Climpson Holdings Limited (registered number: 00585469) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 05 February 2024. They were signed on its behalf by:

Ms S A Spry Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Climpson Holdings Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 66 Prescot Street, London, E1 8NN, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest \pounds .

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.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and machinery etc.

10 % reducing balance

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

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.

Stock 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

2. Employees

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director	2	2

3. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery etc.	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 January 2022	48,302	48,302
Disposals	(48,302)	(48,302)
At 31 December 2022	0	<u> </u>
Accumulated depreciation		
At 01 January 2022	42,233	42,233
Charge for the financial year	607	607
Disposals	(42,841)	(42,841)
At 31 December 2022	0	0
Net book value		
At 31 December 2022	0	0
At 31 December 2021	6,069	6,069
4. Debtors	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed by related parties	50,454	- 77,573
Corporation tax	0	24,439
Other debtors	10,794	270,794
	61,248	372,806
5. Cash and cash equivalents		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	2,663	9,136
Short-term deposits	0	45,260
	2,663	54,3 96

2022 £

	£	£
Trade creditors	381	287
Taxation and social security	2,227	0
Other creditors	57,557	127,081
	60,165	127,368

2021

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	0	6,331,842

8. Related party transactions

Other related party transactions

	2022	2021
	£	£
At the reporting period the company owed to Hood Property Developments Limited, a company controlled by the De Grussa family	51,557	56,283
At the reporting period the company was owed by Climpson & Co. Limited, a company controlled by the De Grussa family.	50,454	77,573
	0	0

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.