Company Registration No. 05710239 (England and Wales)

HPH Holdings Limited

Financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Pages for filing with the Registrar

COMPANIES HOUSE

Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	. 2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	4	2,290,582	2,290,582
			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	6	10,000	10,000
Capital redemption reserve		1,950,000	1,950,000
Profit and loss reserves		330,582	330,582
Total equity		2,290,582	2,290,582
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The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 15...9...2...... and are signed on its behalf by:

L I Holdoway

Director

Company Registration No. 05710239

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2022

•		Share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2020		10,000	1,950,000	330,5 <u>8</u> 2	2,290,582
Year ended 31 March 2021: Profit and total comprehensive income for the year			-		
Balance at 31 March 2021		10,000	1,950,000	330,582	2,290,582
Year ended 31 March 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income for the				100,000	100,000
year Dividends		-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Balance at 31 March 2022		10,000	1,950,000	330,582	2,290,582

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

HPH Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6 Kingsmead Square, Bath, BA1 2AB.

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

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 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors, 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.

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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.7 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 Critical accounting 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.

There are not considered to be any significant accounting judgments or estimates.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 4 (2021 - 4).

4 Fixed asset investments

	· 2022	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	2,290,582	2,290,582

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

5 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

	Name of undertaking	Registered National	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
	J		•		Direct	Indirect
	H.P.H. Limited	England & Wales	Commercial investment property company	Ordinary shares	100.00	_
	Hawke Ridge Business Park	England & Wales	Building projects developer	Ordinary shares		
	Limited				-	100.00
	Hawke Ridge Business Park	England & Wales	Dormant ⁻	Limited by guarantee	•	
	Management Limited			•	-	100.00
ĥ	Called up share o	apital				
		,			2022	2021
					£	£
	Ordinary share co	*		•		
	10,000 Ordinary		:h		10,000	10,000
	,,					

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Neil Davies and the auditor was Saffery Champness LLP.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2022

8 Related party transactions

H.P.H. Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of HPH Holdings Limited. during the year the following transactions took place:

Dividends of £100,000 (2021: £nil) were received during the year from H.P.H. Limited.

Audit fees of £4,000 (2021: £4,000) were paid for by H.P.H Limited on behalf of the company.

9 Ultimate Controlling Party

The company is controlled by L I Holdoway.