

Registration number: 04600829

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

Hodson and Co.
Wiston House
1 Wiston Avenue
Worthing
West Sussex
BN14 7QL



Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Contents

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2 to 4
Directors' Report	5 to 7
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	8
Independent Auditor's Report	9 to 13
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	14
Statement of Financial Position	15
Statement of Cash Flows	16
Notes to the Financial Statements	17 to 31

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Company Information

Directors	D England M England T Burrows
Registered office	Unit 1 Cedar Park 30 Terminus Road Chichester West Sussex PO19 8GT
Auditors	Hodson and Co. Wiston House 1 Wiston Avenue Worthing West Sussex BN14 7QL

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Strategic Report for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

The directors present their strategic report for the period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is pest control.

Strategic Review of Financial Year Commencing 1st December 2019

At the beginning of the financial period the business continued to pursue its goals of delivering excellent customer service to its existing customer-base and winning market share in the SME segment of its target markets by building on its reputation for keen pricing and customer care. This strategy served us well as a small business, with much lower overheads than many of its larger competitors.

In January 2020 the shareholders resolved to recruit a Managing Director from a blue chip organisation whom could take the business forward into the larger target customers that the business had yet to make inroads to and win market share using their extensive knowledge of the corporate-level public health sector.

By early March 2020 this decision heralded the arrival of Mr Terry Burrows into the business as Managing Director. Over the remainder of 2020 and in to 2021 Terry has re-shaped the business to be more proactive in winning new business, recruiting new talent and developing new products & services demanded by our ever-expanding customer base.

COVID19 arrived at pretty much the exact same time as Terry started with the business. The leadership team was faced with repurposing the business very quickly, in order not only to survive financially, but also to meet the unprecedented demand for PPE & Hygiene Supplies from new and existing customers. This temporarily diverted the company's leadership away from its initial expansion plans for about six months, at the height of the pandemic.

During the financial year the company was successful in obtaining thirteen contracts to provide PPE and associated logistical support to the Department of Health and Social Care during the early stages of the Covid pandemic in April/May of 2020.

The contracts were fulfilled between April and December 2020 and over £300 million of equipment including face masks, surgical gowns, isolation suits, gloves & aprons was supplied to the DHSC.

The PPE was purchased and, on certain contracts imported from suppliers based in China.

DHSC has subsequently raised quality issues regarding two of the contracts. The company is in dialogue with DHSC regarding these issues. Provision has been made in the accounts in respect of these issues.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Strategic Report for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

Despite having benefited from its involvement with PPE supply to the Department of Health & Social Care, the business will not continue to supply these products, as this does not fit with our long-term strategy. We were well-placed to help the UK in one of its hours of greatest need. However, as the pandemic has eased, we do not intend to remain in this market and instead will focus on our existing customer base, products & services.

By September 2020 it was back to “business as usual” and the leadership team continued its task of strengthening the business’ customer relationship management team and back office.

Swelling the company’s headcount and widening the product range that we offer presented its own unique set of challenges, not least housing the new recruits and the ever-expanding stockholding. This ultimately culminated in the acquisition of a new company asset, Cedar Park, the company’s new headquarters and distribution centre.

Acquiring one’s own premises in an outright sale gave the business a substantial asset that brought with it certainty for the future and the ability to expand, without committing to further property leases. It has enabled the business to relocate to a prime location served by excellent road and rail links, enabling it to attract more customers and more high-calibre employees.

The acquisition of Cedar Park came with another benefit, that of sitting tenants which turned the company’s accommodation needs from a cost centre to a profit centre.

The road ahead for the business was very uncertain throughout 2020 and early 2021 as many of its customers’ revenue streams suffered at the hands of the pandemic, whilst others were booming, having re-purposed to address the demands for public health supplies created by COVID19. The business took the decision to extend its financial year-end to 31st March 2021. As the financial year ended the country continued to be restricted by COVID19 control measures and international travel was all but non-existent.

The strategy for FY 2021/2022 is to continue to ramp-up the business off the back of our recruitment-drive having strengthened the company’s sales, customer service, distribution, I.T. & training functions. The company continues to set its sights on attaining a market position in the top three public health sector supplier in the UK, a goal that continues to be challenged by our two top competitors consolidating the market through expanding their market share by acquisition. A move that often works in our favour as customers often leave these newly acquired businesses in search of better customer care.

Organic growth, vertical integration of our supply chains and innovation of new products & services will be the core focus of the business over the next 2 -3 years. We are in no doubt that we face stiff competition by three long-established competitors, along with new-entrants appearing regularly in niche sectors of our market. The business must strive to continually evolve, to keep ahead of its competitors and continue to win market share.

Fair review of the business

The main key performance indicators (KPI’s) of the company are turnover, gross profit margin and profit on activities before tax.

The company turnover for the year totalled £348,465,122 of which £344,724,616 relates to PPE contracts, the balance being the company’s core business of pest control. The company has made a gross profit margin of 33.17% during the year. Profit before taxation for the year was £647,440. The company intends to continue the core business of pest control and does not intend to remain in the PPE market.

Crisp Websites Ltd

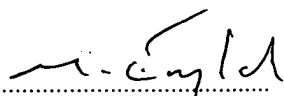
trading as Pest Fix

Strategic Report for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's activities are exposed to various financial and non-financial risks, primary changes in foreign currency fluctuations, credit risk and material prices. The directors recognise the impact of such risks and this is regularly reviewed and monitored by the company's systems and procedures.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 5 May 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M England', written over a dotted line.

M England
Director

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Directors' Report for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021.

Director of the company

The directors who held office during the period were as follows:

D England

M England

T Burrows (appointed 13 May 2020)

J J England (ceased 6 May 2020)

Directors Report Crisp Websites Limited Financial Year Commencing 1st December 2019

Crisp Websites Limited trades as PestFix, the company is a wholesale and retail distributor of public health supplies, operating in the pest control, facilities management and hygiene consumables market

The future trading prospects of the company continue to improve as the world returns to the “new normal” post COVID19 pandemic. We continue to focus on the environmental health sector, supplying pest control and public health consumables and the accompanying hardware and services.

The company completed the accounting period in good financial health having cleared its commercial debt during the period and acquiring a major fixed asset in the form of the Cedar Park property, which will serve as the business' corporate headquarters and distribution centre ongoing.

During the period the business also became a commercial landlord, having acquired two sitting tenants as part of the Cedar Park purchase.

The company continues to grow organically, increasing its headcount by over 50% during the accounting period with its sights firmly set on becoming a top 3 player in an already well-established market sector. We view ourselves as an industry disruptor, being a late entrant to the market, yet taking market share through product innovation, innovation through technology and providing an enhanced customer service experience.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Directors' Report for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

Financial instruments

Objectives and policies

The specific risks applicable to the company are risks specific to its market sector and Brexit/Covid related.

The company operates in a consolidating market, where there are 2 acquisitive competitors who have expanded their influence by securing ownership of greater parts of the company's supply chain and market place.

This puts the company at greater risk of encountering pressure on its profit margins due to less competition in the supply chain pushing up costs and product risk if competitors are unwilling to supply certain products.

This shift in the nature of the company's supply chain has resulted in the company becoming involved in a race to find new products outside of its traditional supplier base.

The onset of the Covid pandemic forced the company to pivot and supply new types of products such as hand sanitiser and face masks.

Brexit risk has resulted from a change in the regulatory environment, specifically in relation to the purchase of chemicals used in killer products, which are mainly imported from Germany. Regulation of such products now come under UK health and safety regulations which are not the same as those used within the EU and consequently German suppliers are less likely to supply the UK market.

However, this has provided an incentive to the company to search for new products and embrace environmental innovation and new technologies, which do not involve the use of chemicals.

The Covid pandemic has caused logistical costs to increase and significantly increased lead times for importing goods from China. These issues are still causing day to day challenges but it is hoped that as the pandemic recedes, supply chains will become re established and freight costs will start to decline.

Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

The company's principle financial instruments comprise bank balance, stock, trade creditors and trade debtors.

Due to the nature of the financial instruments used by the company there is little exposure to price risk. The company's approach to managing other risks applicable to the financial instrument concerned is shown below.

The company funds most of its operations through trading. The company manages the liquidity risk by ensuring that sufficient new investment is available to meet the ongoing requirements.

Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risks by policies of offering credit to customers and regular monitoring of outstanding amounts for both time and credit limits.

Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet the amount due.

Going concern

The directors consider the going concern basis of preparing the accounts to be appropriate. In particular, the directors have considered the support from the parent company, ongoing dialogue with the DHSC and the post year end trading results of the company, alongside its trading forecasts.

Crisp Websites Ltd

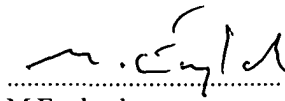
trading as Pest Fix

Directors' Report for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 5 May 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M England', is written over a horizontal dotted line.

M England
Director

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crisp Websites Ltd

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Crisp Websites Ltd (the 'company') for the period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for qualified opinion on financial statements

We were appointed as auditors of the company on 9 September 2021 and thus did not observe the counting of the physical inventories at the beginning of the year. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning inventory quantities held at 30 November 2019. Since opening inventories enter into the determination of the financial performance, we were unable to determine whether adjustments might have been necessary in respect of the profit for the year reported in the income statement.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crisp Websites Ltd

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

As described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, we were unable to satisfy ourselves concerning the inventory quantities of £328,096 held at 30 November 2019. We have concluded that where the other information refers to the inventory balance or related balances such as cost of sales, it may be materially misstated for the same reason.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

Except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, in our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Except for the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, in the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crisp Websites Ltd

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 8], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the Company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006 and UK taxation legislation.
- We obtained an understanding of how the Company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We considered the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the Company's remuneration policies, bonus levels and performance targets.
- We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.
- We inquired of management and Directors as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: Revenue recognition and transactions with related parties. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crisp Websites Ltd

Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we identified the PPE contracts with the Department of Health and Social Care as a key audit matter related to the potential risk of fraud.

Our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- Reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- Enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.
- In addressing the identified revenue fraud risk: testing the revenue system software controls and vouching the income to supporting documentation and remittances; and
- In addressing the risk of fraud through related party transactions, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect noncompliance with all laws and regulations. If a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other Matter

Crisp Websites Limited was eligible for audit exemption for the year ended 30 November 2019. Accordingly, the financial statements for that year, which are corresponding figures for the period to 31 March 2021, were not subject to audit.

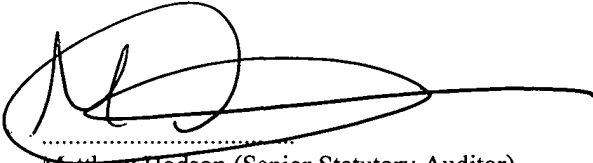
Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Crisp Websites Ltd

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'M' followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Matthew Hodson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Hodson and Co., Statutory Auditor

Wiston House
1 Wiston Avenue
Worthing
West Sussex
BN14 7QL

5 May 2022

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Statement of Income for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

	Note	Continuing operations 31 March 2021 £	Discontinued operations 31 March 2021 £	Total 31 March 2021 £	Continuing operations 30 November 2019 £	Discontinued operations 30 November 2019 £	Total 30 November 2019 £
Turnover	3	3,740,506	344,724,616	348,465,122	2,324,309	-	2,324,309
Cost of sales		<u>(1,996,795)</u>	<u>(230,867,418)</u>	<u>(232,864,213)</u>	<u>(1,296,667)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,296,667)</u>
Gross profit		1,743,711	113,857,198	115,600,909	1,027,642	-	1,027,642
Distribution costs		<u>(791,776)</u>	<u>(29,437)</u>	<u>(821,213)</u>	<u>(164,868)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(164,868)</u>
Administrative expenses including exceptional costs of £71,608,000 (discontinued operations)	6	<u>(886,283)</u>	<u>(112,721,238)</u>	<u>(113,607,521)</u>	<u>(742,985)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(742,985)</u>
Other operating income	4	<u>68,174</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>68,174</u>	<u>15,370</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,370</u>
Operating profit	5	<u>133,826</u>	<u>1,106,523</u>	<u>1,240,349</u>	<u>135,159</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>135,159</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income	7	109	29,000	29,109	21	-	21
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	<u>(73,508)</u>	<u>(548,510)</u>	<u>(622,018)</u>	<u>(23,499)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(23,499)</u>
		<u>(73,399)</u>	<u>(519,510)</u>	<u>(592,909)</u>	<u>(23,478)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(23,478)</u>
Profit before tax		60,427	587,013	647,440	111,681	-	111,681
Tax on profit	12	<u>(12,285)</u>	<u>(119,340)</u>	<u>(131,625)</u>	<u>(24,279)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(24,279)</u>
Profit for the financial period		<u>48,142</u>	<u>467,673</u>	<u>515,815</u>	<u>87,402</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>87,402</u>

The notes on pages 17 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Crisp Websites Ltd

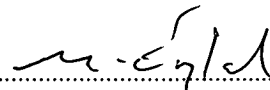
trading as Pest Fix

(Registration number: 04600829)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2021

	Note	31 March 2021 £	30 November 2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	13	2,692,013	61,325
Investments	14	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>2,692,014</u>	<u>61,325</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	15	486,545	328,096
Debtors	16	60,425,958	492,771
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>15,554,364</u>	<u>19,628</u>
		76,466,867	840,495
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(7,441,137)</u>	<u>(669,232)</u>
Net current assets		<u>69,025,730</u>	<u>171,263</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		71,717,744	232,588
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	18	-	(214,541)
Provisions for liabilities	19	<u>(71,716,737)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,007</u></u>	<u><u>18,047</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		901	901
Profit and loss account		<u>106</u>	<u>17,146</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>1,007</u></u>	<u><u>18,047</u></u>

Approved and authorised by the Board on 5 May 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



 M England
 Director

The notes on pages 17 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Statement of Cash Flows for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

	Note	31 March 2021 £	30 November 2019 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the period		515,815	87,402
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	5	55,914	22,856
Finance income	7	(29,109)	(21)
Finance costs	8	73,508	22,894
Income tax expense	12	131,625	24,279
		<u>747,753</u>	<u>157,410</u>
Working capital adjustments			
(Increase)/decrease in stocks	15	(158,449)	31,656
Increase in trade debtors	16	(59,933,187)	(165,926)
Increase in trade creditors	18	7,067,716	49,659
Increase in provisions	19	71,608,000	-
Cash generated from operations		19,331,833	72,799
Income taxes paid	12	(51,647)	(3,833)
Net cash flow from operating activities		<u>19,280,186</u>	<u>68,966</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	7	29,109	21
Acquisitions of tangible assets		(2,711,572)	(16,300)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets		24,969	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(2,657,494)</u>	<u>(16,279)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	8	(73,508)	(22,894)
Proceeds from bank borrowing draw downs		(481,680)	37,587
Dividends paid	24	(532,855)	(111,371)
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(1,088,043)</u>	<u>(96,678)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		15,534,649	(43,991)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 December		<u>19,628</u>	<u>63,619</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March		<u><u>15,554,277</u></u>	<u><u>19,628</u></u>

The notes on pages 17 to 31 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England & Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Unit 1 Cedar Park
30 Terminus Road
Chichester
West Sussex
PO19 8GT
England

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 5 May 2022.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that:

1. adequate provision has been made in connection with the ongoing dialogue with DHSC; and
2. the parent company (Radiant Holdings Ltd) provides the necessary support to fund this amount.

If, for any reason the company is unable to operate as a going concern, then this would have an impact on the company's ability to realise its assets at their recognised values and to extinguish liabilities in the normal course of business at the amounts stated in the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have considered relevant information, including the future cash flows and the impact of subsequent events in making their assessment. The COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing economic shutdown had a significant impact on the company's operations by obtaining contracts to provide PPE to the Department of Health and Social Care and other major customers. The parent company is holding sufficient funds to cover the provision in these accounts. Based on these assessments and having regard to the resources available, the directors have concluded that they can continue to adopt the going concern basis in the financial statements.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Management is required to make key decisions and judgements in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The most significant areas where such judgements have been necessary are revenue recognition and provisions. Where judgement has been applied, the key factors taken into consideration are disclosed in the accounting policies and the appropriate note in these financial statements..

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Land and buildings	25% on reducing balance
Plant and machinery etc	33% on cost and 25% on reducing balance

Investments

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Provisions

Provisions for warranties, legal disputes or other claims are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. The timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company is virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resources is remote.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Exceptional costs

The company has adopted an accounting policy which seeks to highlight significant items of expense within the company results for the period. The Directors believe that this presentation provides a more helpful analysis as it highlights one off items. In assessing the particular items, which by virtue of their scale and nature are disclosed in the Statement of Income and related notes as exceptional items, include significant provisions made during the year.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the company's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations which has ceased. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative income statement is restated as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the earliest period presented.

Financial instruments

Classification

The entity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value with the exception of bank loans which are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the period from continuing/discontinued operations is as follows:

Revenue

	Continued operations £	Discontinued operations £	Total £
1 Dec 2019 to 31 Mar 2021	3,740,506	344,724,616	348,465,122
1 Oct 2018 to 30 Nov 2019	2,324,309	-	2,324,309

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

4 Other operating income

The analysis of the company's other operating income for the period is as follows:

	1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 30 November 2019 £
Government grants	14,379	-
Sub lease rental income	53,285	-
Miscellaneous other operating income	510	15,370
	<u>68,174</u>	<u>15,370</u>

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 30 November 2019 £
Depreciation expense	<u>55,914</u>	<u>22,856</u>

6 Exceptional costs

Exceptional costs of £71,608,000 relate to the ongoing discussions with the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) regarding quality issues in respect of two contracts entered into during the year. These costs have been included as a provision in the accounts (note19).

7 Other interest receivable and similar income

	1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 30 November 2019 £
Interest income on bank deposits	<u>29,109</u>	<u>21</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 30 November 2019 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	657	1,018
Interest expense on other finance liabilities	72,851	21,876
Foreign exchange gains/losses	548,510	605
	<u>622,018</u>	<u>23,499</u>

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

9 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021	Year ended 30 November 2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	996,540	288,008
Social security costs	127,529	27,791
Other short-term employee benefits	33,642	29,845
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	14,279	6,329
Other employee expense	565	3,235
	<u>1,172,555</u>	<u>355,208</u>

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the period, analysed by category was as follows:

	31 March 2021	30 November 2019
	No.	No.
Administration and support	17	9
Sales, marketing and distribution	5	5
Other departments	3	2
	<u>25</u>	<u>16</u>

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

10 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the period was as follows:

	1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 30 November 2019 £
Remuneration	<u>252,620</u>	<u>17,120</u>

In respect of the highest paid director:

	1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 30 November 2019 £
Remuneration	200,009	8,560
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	<u>1,204</u>	<u>-</u>

During the period the highest paid director received or was entitled to receive shares under a long term incentive scheme.

11 Auditors' remuneration

	1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 30 November 2019 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>9,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	<u>3,000</u>	<u>-</u>

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

12 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021 £	Year ended 30 November 2019 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	22,888	24,279
Deferred taxation		
Arising from previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods	108,737	-
Tax expense in the income statement	<u>131,625</u>	<u>24,279</u>

13 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 December 2019	57,808	104,780	162,588
Additions	2,630,019	81,553	2,711,572
Disposals	-	(50,458)	(50,458)
At 31 March 2021	<u>2,687,827</u>	<u>135,875</u>	<u>2,823,702</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2019	34,938	66,326	101,264
Charge for the period	28,587	27,327	55,914
Eliminated on disposal	-	(25,489)	(25,489)
At 31 March 2021	<u>63,525</u>	<u>68,164</u>	<u>131,689</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2021	<u>2,624,302</u>	<u>67,711</u>	<u>2,692,013</u>
At 30 November 2019	<u>22,870</u>	<u>38,455</u>	<u>61,325</u>

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £17,153 (2019 - £22,870) in respect of freehold land and buildings and £2,607,149 (2019 - £Nil) in respect of long leasehold land and buildings.

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

14 Investments

	31 March 2021	30 November 2019
	£	£
Investments in subsidiaries	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Subsidiaries		£
Cost or valuation		
At 1 December 2019		<u>1</u>
Provision		
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2021		<u><u>1</u></u>

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments (including principal place of business of unincorporated entities) in which the company holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Registered office	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	
			2021	2019
Subsidiary undertakings				
Advanced Hygienics Ltd	Unit 1 Cedar Park, 30 Terminus Road, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 8GT England & Wales	Ordinary	- 100%	0%

Subsidiary undertakings

Advanced Hygienics Ltd

The principal activity of Advanced Hygienics Ltd is dormant. Its financial period end is 28 February.

15 Stocks

	31 March 2021	30 November 2019
	£	£
Other inventories	<u>486,545</u>	<u>328,096</u>

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

16 Debtors

	Note	31 March 2021 £	30 November 2019 £
Trade debtors		268,308	335,695
Amounts owed by related parties	25	59,846,000	-
Other debtors		292,692	157,076
Prepayments		18,958	-
Total current trade and other debtors		60,425,958	492,771

17 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2021 £	30 November 2019 £
Cash on hand	461	-
Cash at bank	15,178,365	19,628
Short-term deposits	375,538	-
	15,554,364	19,628
Bank overdrafts	(87)	-
Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows	15,554,277	19,628

18 Creditors

	Note	31 March 2021 £	30 November 2019 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	22	87	267,139
Trade creditors		7,322,795	311,125
Amounts due to related parties	25	10,497	-
Social security and other taxes		32,995	-
Other payables		10,166	15,112
Accrued expenses		17,500	-
Income tax liability	12	47,097	75,856
		7,441,137	669,232
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	22	-	214,541

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

19 Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred tax	Other provisions	Total
	£	£	£
Additional provisions	108,737	71,608,000	71,716,737
At 31 March 2021	108,737	71,608,000	71,716,737

The company is in dialogue with the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) regarding quality issues in respect of two contracts entered into during the year and the quantum is subject to ongoing discussions.

20 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £14,279 (2019 - £6,329).

21 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 March 2021		30 November 2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary of £1 each	901	901	901	901

22 Loans and borrowings

	31 March 2021	30 November 2019
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	-	214,541

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

	31 March 2021	30 November 2019
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	-	267,139
Bank overdrafts	<u>87</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>87</u>	<u>267,139</u>

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

23 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	31 March 2021	30 November 2019
	£	£
Not later than one year	18,150	18,150
Later than one year and not later than five years	72,600	23,317
Later than five years	9,075	-
	<u>99,825</u>	<u>41,467</u>

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the period was £76,469 (2019 - £42,142).

Operating leases - lessor

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	31 March 2021	30 November 2019
	£	£
Not later than one year	74,950	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	251,800	-
Later than five years	150,325	-
	<u>477,075</u>	<u>-</u>

Total contingent rents recognised as income in the period are £53,285 (2019 - £Nil).

The company have non cancellable leasing arrangements which commenced during the year, which have terms of 5 and 10 years.

24 Dividends

	31 March 2021	30 November 2019
	£	£
Interim dividend of £591 (2019 - £124) per ordinary share	<u>532,855</u>	<u>111,371</u>

Crisp Websites Ltd

trading as Pest Fix

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 December 2019 to 31 March 2021

25 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors

	At 1 December 2019	Advances to directors	At 31 March 2021
	£	£	£
2021			
D England	-	74,489	74,489
M England	-	630	630

Summary of transactions with parent

Radiant Holdings Ltd

Amounts advanced on loan account at 31 March 2021, £59,846,000.

There are no formal terms in connection with this advance and the monies are repayable on demand.

Summary of transactions with other related parties

During the year the Company provided a loan to Pestfix Contracts Limited, the ultimate controlling party of which is M England, a Director of the Company. The company advanced £6,950 (2019: £20,950) to Pestfix Contracts, and the balance outstanding at the year end is £62,760 (2019: £55,810). The loan is repayable on demand.

26 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Radiant Holdings Ltd, incorporated in England & Wales.