Registered number: 03577330

BISLEY AT BRAIDWOOD LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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Bisley at Braidwood Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 31 March 2023

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Bisley at Braidwood Limited
Balance Sheet
As At 31 March 2023

Registered number: 03577330

	Notes	2023 £	2023 £	2022 £	2022 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible Assets	**4**		154,920		168,170
Tangible Assets	**5**		593,960		596,174
			748,880		764,344
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	**6**	110,893		102,269	
Debtors	**7**	30,973		48,487	
Cash at bank and in hand		49,116		64,272	
		190,982		215,028	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**8**	(114,106)		(105,463)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			76,876		109,565
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			825,756		873,909
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year	**9**		(509,516)		(554,801)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES					
Deferred Taxation			(2,439)		(1,916)
NET ASSETS			313,801		317,192
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**10**		300		300
Profit and Loss Account			313,501		316,892
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			313,801		317,192

For the year ending 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Anthony Charles Roupell

Director

28 March 2024

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Bisley at Braidwood Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 03577330 . The registered office is Bisley Pay And Play Long Siberia, 154 Queens Road, Bisley, Surrey, GU24 9AT.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 section 1A Small Entities "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006.

2.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

2.3. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the separable net assets. It is amortised to profit and loss account over its estimated economic life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Asset class Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill 10% Straight Line

2.4. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Other Intangible

Cryptocurrencies or similar intangible assets, are recognised at the sterling value of the asset received and the asset held within intangible assets at cost less impairment losses.

2.5. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold	Straight line over the period of the lease
Leasehold	Straight line over the period of the lease
Plant & Machinery	25% Reducing Balance
Motor Vehicles	25% Reducing Balance
Fixtures & Fittings	25% Reducing Balance
Computer Equipment	25% Reducing Balance

2.6. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

2.7. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.8. Government Grant

Government grants are recognised in the profit and loss account in an appropriate manner that matches them with the expenditure towards which they are intended to contribute.

Grants for immediate financial support or to cover costs already incurred are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. Grants towards general activities of the entity over a specific period are recognised in the profit and loss account over that period.

Grants towards fixed assets are recognised over the expected useful lives of the related assets and are treated as deferred income and released to the profit and loss account over the useful life of the asset concerned.

All grants in the profit and loss account are recognised when all conditions for receipt have been complied with.

3. Average Number of Employees

Average number of employees, including directors, during the year was: 6 (2022: 5)

4. Intangible Assets

	Goodwill	Other	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
As at 1 April 2022	265,000	154,920	419,920
As at 31 March 2023	265,000	154,920	419,920
Amortisation			
As at 1 April 2022	251,750	-	251,750
Provided during the period	13,250	-	13,250
As at 31 March 2023	265,000	-	265,000
Net Book Value			
As at 31 March 2023	-	154,920	154,920
As at 1 April 2022	13,250	154,920	168,170

5. Tangible Assets

	Land & Property Freehold	Plant & Machinery	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
As at 1 April 2022	585,613	3,677	8,015	19,795	617,100
Additions	-	569	-	-	569
As at 31 March 2023	585,613	4,246	8,015	19,795	617,669
Depreciation					
As at 1 April 2022	-	816	3,841	16,269	20,926
Provided during the period	-	857	1,044	882	2,783
As at 31 March 2023	-	1,673	4,885	17,151	23,709
Net Book Value					
As at 31 March 2023	585,613	2,573	3,130	2,644	593,960
As at 1 April 2022	585,613	2,861	4,174	3,526	596,174

6. Stocks

	2023	2022
	£	£
Finished goods	99,243	99,169
Work in progress	11,650	3,100
	110,893	102,269

7. Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	9,582	13,704
Prepayments and accrued income	6,397	6,397
Other debtors - banking,chq/cash/acc cust	6,131	4,240
Intercompany	(12,505)	11,202
Other debtors - Voucher	(6,342)	-
Other debtors - Staff Loans	4,536	-
Other debtors - Potential Scam	10,493	-
VAT	11,318	12,944
Directors' loan accounts	1,363	-
	30,973	48,487

8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	55,579	52,669
Bank loans and overdrafts	14,400	14,400
Bank loan 2	35,862	35,862
Corporation tax	2,393	(4,709)
Other taxes and social security	1,360	1,629
Credit Card	2,672	62
Pension	360	250
Accruals and deferred income	1,480	5,300
	114,106	105,463

9. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loan more than 1 year	21,200	35,600
Bank loan 2 more than 1 year	488,316	519,201
	509,516	554,801

10. Share Capital

	2023	2022
	£	£
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	300	300