Company registration number 08236769 (England and Wales)
PLAYLE DEVELOPMENTS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY ACCOUNTS OF PLAYLE DEVELOPMENTS LTD

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Playle Developments Ltd for the year ended 28 February 2022 which comprise, the statement of financial position and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at

https://www.accaglobal.com/gb/en/member/standards/rules-and-standards/rulebook.html.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Playle Developments Ltd, as a body, in accordance with the terms of cur engagement letter dated 11 June 2019. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Playle Developments Ltd and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Playle Developments Ltd, as a body, in this report in accordance with the requirements of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants as detailed at

https://www.accaglobal.com/content/dam/ACCA_Global/Technical/fact/technical-factsheet-163.pdf. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Playle Developments Ltd and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Playle Developments Ltd has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and loss of Playle Developments Ltd. You consider that Playle Developments Ltd is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Playle Developments Ltd. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Hawkins Priday Ltd

2 November 2022

Chartered Certified Accountants

5 Bridge Street Hereford HR4 9DF

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2022

		202	2	2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	4		22,139		25,908
Current assets					
Inventories		36,755		25,873	
Trade and other receivables	5	10,107		2,326	
Cash and cash equivalents		25,218		235,255	
		72,080		263,454	
Current liabilities	6	(151,127)		(310,433)	
Net current liabilities			(79,047)		(46,979)
Total assets less current liabilities			(56,908)		(21,071)
Non-current liabilities	7		(49,070)		(44,167)
Net liabilities			(105,978)		(65,238)
Equity					
Called up share capital			100		100
Retained earnings			(106,078)		(65,338)
Total equity			(105,978)		(65,238)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 28 February 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30 October 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P A Playle **Director**

Company Registration No. 08236769

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Playle Developments Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 Bridge Street, Hereford, HR4 9DF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The only significant borrowing held in the Statement of Financial Position is a loan provided by the directors. The directors have indicated their continued support to the company in connection with this loan.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue represents net invoiced sales of property development projects, net of value added tax.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment 10% reducing balance Computers 33.3% straight-line Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of non-current assets

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

1.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises the purchase price of an asset, direct materials and consumables and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs.

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 trade and other payables and bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction.

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

1.9 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.

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 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 non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

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

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

3	Employees
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	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:			
		2022 Number		
		Number	Number	
	Total	2	2	
4	Property, plant and equipment		Stant and	
			Plant and machinery etc	
			£	
	Cost		L	
	At 1 March 2021		71,411	
	Disposals		(742)	
	At 28 February 2022		70,669	
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 March 2021		45,503	
	Depreciation charged in the year		3,335	
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(308)	
	At 28 February 2022		48,530	
	Carrying amount			
	At 28 February 2022		22,139	
	At 28 February 2021		25,908	
5	Trade and other receivables			
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2022 £		
	Amounts faming due within one year.	~	2	
	Other receivables	6,788		
		2022		
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£	
	Deferred tax asset	3,319	93	
	Total debtors	10,107	2,326	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2022

6	Current liabilities		
		2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	833	5,833
	Taxation and social security	2,146	2,400
	Other payables	148,148	302,200
		151,127	310,433
7	Non-current liabilities		
•	Non-current namintes	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	49,070 ———	44,167
	Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:	2022 £	2021 £
	Payable by instalments	9,070	4,167

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.