

Company registration number 14738809 (England and Wales)

BERRISFORD HOLDINGS LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BERRISFORD HOLDINGS LTD

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BERRISFORD HOLDINGS LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,129,434		1,153,575
Investment property	5		204,396		204,396
Investments	6		1,000		1,000
			<u>1,334,830</u>		<u>1,358,971</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,029,952		5,951	
Cash at bank and in hand		58,806		35,580	
		<u>1,088,758</u>		<u>41,531</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(859,679)</u>		<u>(1,226,309)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>229,079</u>		<u>(1,184,778)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,563,909</u>		<u>174,193</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			1,562,909		173,193
Total equity			<u>1,563,909</u>		<u>174,193</u>

For the financial year ended 30 April 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of 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 director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs C Berrisford
Director

Company registration number 14738809 (England and Wales)

BERRISFORD HOLDINGS LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£
Balance at 17 March 2023	-	-	-
Period ended 30 April 2024:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	205,905	205,905
Issue of share capital	9 1,000	-	1,000
Dividends	-	(32,712)	(32,712)
Balance at 30 April 2024	1,000	173,193	174,193
Year ended 30 April 2025:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	1,389,716	1,389,716
Balance at 30 April 2025	1,000	1,562,909	1,563,909

BERRISFORD HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Berrisford Holdings Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Westfield, Wybunbury Road, Walgherton, Nantwich, Cheshire, CW5 7NG.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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:

Freehold land and buildings	2% straight line
Plant and equipment	20% reducing balance

BERRISFORD HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.4 Investment property

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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.

BERRISFORD HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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 balance sheet 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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.

1.9 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 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.

BERRISFORD HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	0	0

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2024	1,158,245	18,650	1,176,895
Additions	-	3,404	3,404
At 30 April 2025	1,158,245	22,054	1,180,299
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2024	23,165	155	23,320
Depreciation charged in the year	23,165	4,380	27,545
At 30 April 2025	46,330	4,535	50,865
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2025	1,111,915	17,519	1,129,434
At 30 April 2024	1,135,080	18,495	1,153,575

5 Investment property

	2025 £
Fair value	
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	204,396

The director believes the valuation to represent a fair market value at the balance sheet date.

BERRISFORD HOLDINGS LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

6	Fixed asset investments			2025	2024
				£	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests			1,000	1,000
				<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
7	Debtors			2025	2024
	Amounts falling due within one year:			£	£
	Trade debtors			-	5,951
	Amounts owed by group undertakings			1,028,924	-
	Other debtors			1,028	-
				<u>1,029,952</u>	<u>5,951</u>
				<u>1,029,952</u>	<u>5,951</u>
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2025	2024
				£	£
	Trade creditors			8,129	1,956
	Amounts owed to group undertakings			-	354,501
	Taxation and social security			-	1,807
	Other creditors			851,550	868,045
				<u>859,679</u>	<u>1,226,309</u>
				<u>859,679</u>	<u>1,226,309</u>
9	Called up share capital			2025	2024
	Ordinary share capital	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Issued and fully paid	Number	Number	£	£
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

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.