Registration number: 11947310

Brookenby Park Limited

Unaudited Filleted Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 January 2026

HPH
Chartered Accountants
54 Bootham
YORK
YO30 7XZ

Brookenby Park Limited

(Registration number: 11947310)
Balance Sheet as at 31 January 2026

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	162,278	162,278
Investments		1	-
		162,279	162,278
Current assets			
Debtors	7	43,609	4,834
Cash at bank and in hand		71,222	87,451
		114,831	92,285
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(176,308)	(174,365)
Net current liabilities		(61,477)	(82,080)
Net assets		100,802	80,198
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Retained earnings		100,801	80,197
Shareholders' funds		100,802	80,198

For the financial year ending 31 January 2026 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006, the directors have not delivered to the registrar a copy of the Profit and Loss Account.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 5 October 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

R S Humphrey

Director

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 January 2026

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is:
54 Bootham
YORK
YO30 7XZ

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 5 October 2026.

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 have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

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, with management having given due consideration to the company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least the next twelve months.

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 turnover 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.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet 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.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at acquisition date of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the group in exchange for control of the acquired, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination. When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the group includes the estimated amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

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.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

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.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 3 (2025 - 3).

4 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	2026 £	2025 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	6,280	4,442

5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 February 2025	154,978	7,300	162,278
At 31 January 2026	154,978	7,300	162,278
Depreciation			
Carrying amount			
At 31 January 2026	154,978	7,300	162,278
At 31 January 2025	154,978	7,300	162,278

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £154,978 (2025 - £154,978) in respect of freehold land and buildings.

6 Investments

	2026 £	2025 £
Investments in subsidiaries	1	-

Subsidiaries	£
Cost or valuation	
Additions	1
Provision	
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2026	1

7 Debtors

Current	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Trade debtors		4,833	4,833
Amounts owed by related parties	11	38,775	-
Other debtors		1	1
		43,609	4,834

8 Creditors

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Note	2026 £	2025 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	10	152,200	152,200
Taxation and social security		6,279	4,405
Accruals and deferred income		15,288	15,220
Other creditors		2,541	2,540
		176,308	174,365

9 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2026 No.	2026 £	2025 No.	2025 £
Ordinary of £1 each	1	1	1	1

Allotted, called up and not fully paid shares

	2026 No.	2026 £	2025 No.	2025 £
Ordinary of £1 each	1	1	1	1

10 Loans and borrowings

Current loans and borrowings

	2026 £	2025 £
Other borrowings	152,200	152,200

11 Related party transactions

Summary of transactions with subsidiaries

Brookenby Limited
A wholley owned subsidiary.
During the year the company loaned Brookenby Limited £53,776. The balance outstanding at 31 January 2026 was £38,775.
The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

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.