BENNANE SHORE HOLIDAY PARK LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

Company registration number SC560721 (Scotland)
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BENNANE SHORE HOLIDAY PARK LTD

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BENNANE SHORE HOLIDAY PARK LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**4**		5,382,642		5,300,877
Current assets					
Stocks		467,726		457,150	
Debtors	**5**	230,708		193,421	
Cash at bank and in hand		372,643		130,666	
		1,071,077		781,237	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**6**	(988,414)		(851,443)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			82,663		(70,206)
Total assets less current liabilities			5,465,305		5,230,671
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**7**		(3,622,729)		(3,729,028)
Provisions for liabilities			(310,844)		(283,000)
Net assets			1,531,732		1,218,643
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			1,531,632		1,218,543
Total equity			1,531,732		1,218,643

BENNANE SHORE HOLIDAY PARK LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

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

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.

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

The directors of the company have 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 14 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr Graham Brown
Director

Mr Cameron Brown
Director

Mr Andrew Brown
Director

Company registration number SC560721 (Scotland)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bennane Shore Holiday Park Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Bennane Shore Holiday Park, Lendalfoot, Ayrshire, KA26 0JG.

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 Turnover

Revenue is recognized to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, net of discounts, rebates and value added tax.

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

Revenue comprises:

Holiday sales
Revenue received for holiday sales is initially deferred and subsequently recognised when the holiday commences.

Caravan sales and owner services
Sales of caravans are recognised when risks and rewards have been transferred to the purchaser.
Owner services include site fees which are paid annually. The fees are deferred and released across the period to which they relate

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	15% Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% Straight line
Computers	33% Straight line
Motor vehicles	25% Reducing balance
Caravans and equipment	10% Straight line

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 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.

1.5 Stocks

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

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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 profit and loss account 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.

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 profit and loss account, 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.

1.10 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

As lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the 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.

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	14	23

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Caravans and equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 May 2024	4,381,863	559,076	1,168,490	6,109,429
Additions	-	87,100	295,932	383,032
Disposals	-	(16,115)	(153,449)	(169,564)
At 30 April 2025	4,381,863	630,061	1,310,973	6,322,897
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 May 2024	211,957	266,408	330,187	808,552
Depreciation charged in the year	30,644	87,126	115,086	232,856
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(13,905)	(87,248)	(101,153)
At 30 April 2025	242,601	339,629	358,025	940,255
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2025	4,139,262	290,432	952,948	5,382,642
At 30 April 2024	4,169,906	292,668	838,303	5,300,877

5 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	110,155	99,859
Other debtors	120,553	93,562
	230,708	193,421

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	80,000	130,000
Trade creditors	149,172	151,964
Taxation and social security	125,462	15,707
Other creditors	633,780	553,772
	988,414	851,443

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	3,075,601	3,120,333
Other creditors	547,128	608,695
	3,622,729	3,729,028
Creditors which fall due after five years are payable as follows:		
Payable by instalments	2,755,601	2,176,356

The bank borrowing is secured over the assets of the company.

Hire Purchase obligations amounting to £69,570 (2024 £22,482) are included in "other creditors" and are secured over the assets concerned.

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2025	2024
Amounts due to related parties	£	£
Key management personnel	548,688	643,921

The above amount owed to the company's directors is included in "other creditors" and has no fixed terms for repayment and bears no interest.

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.