Company registration number 11960276 (England and Wales)
BESPOKE JOINERY BY MIRANDA LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Statement of changes in equity	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 7

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		31 December		30 April 2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		7,640		8,914
Current assets					
Debtors	4	129,531		15,641	
Cash at bank and in hand		133,515		156,235	
		263,046		171,876	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	-	(25,002)		(20.740)	
year	5	(35,093)		(28,719)	
Net current assets			227,953		143,157
Total assets less current liabilities			235,593		152,071
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	6		(25,000)		(31,667)
Deferred income			(145,468)		(63,474)
Net assets			65,125		56,930
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			65,025		56,830 ———
Total equity			65,125		56,930

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial Period ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the Period 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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 7 September 2023

A Soares Da Costa Miranda **Director**

Company registration number 11960276 (England and Wales)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capitaProfit and loss reserves		Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 May 2021	100	35,878	35,978
Year ended 30 April 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income		20,952	20,952
Balance at 30 April 2022	100	56,830	56,930
Period ended 31 December 2022: Profit and total comprehensive income		8,195 ——	8,195
Balance at 31 December 2022	100	65,025	65,125

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Bespoke Joinery By Miranda Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 15 Redlands Road, Enfield, Middlesex, EN3 5HN.

1.1 Reporting period

[FRS 102 3.10 An entity shall present a complete set of financial statements (including comparative information as set out in paragraph 3.14) at least annually. When the end of an entity's reporting period changes and the annual financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, the entity shall disclose the following: (a) that fact; (b) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and (c) the fact that comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) are not entirely comparable.]

1.2 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, [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.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.4 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:

Motor vehicles

10% Straight Line

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 Employees

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

			2022
		Number	
	Total	1	1
3	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and machinery etc
	Cost		£
	At 1 May 2022 and 31 December 2022		12,735
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 May 2022		3,821
	Depreciation charged in the Period		1,274
	At 31 December 2022		5,095
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 December 2022		7,640
	At 30 April 2022		===== 8,914
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	2022 £
	Trade debtors	70,103	8,965
	Other debtors	59,428	6,676
		129,531	15,641

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	·		2022
		£	£
	Bank loans	10,000	10,000
	Trade creditors	61	-
	Corporation tax	2,221	5,213
	Other taxation and social security	18,404	5,318
	Other creditors	4,407	8,188
		35,093	28,719
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
			2022
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	25,000	31,667

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.