Company registration number: 398870

Bradley & Doherty Properties Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Bradley & Doherty Properties Limited

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Bradley & Doherty Properties Limited

Directors responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and promulgated by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Ireland. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Bradley & Doherty Properties Limited

Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2025

	Note	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	1,200,000		1,200,000	
			1,200,000		1,200,000
Current assets					
Stocks	4	290,000		290,000	
Debtors	5	4,700		413	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,233		5,603	
		302,933		296,016	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,518,885)		(1,533,724)	
Net current liabilities			(1,215,952)		(1,237,708)
Total assets less current liabilities			(15,952)		(37,708)
Provisions for liabilities	7		(55,480)		(55,480)
Net liabilities			(71,432)		(93,188)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	8		100		100
Profit and loss account			(71,532)		(93,288)
Shareholders deficit			(71,432)		(93,188)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 April 2025

We, as directors of Bradley & Doherty Properties Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- We acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 3 December 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mary Bradley	Noel Bradley
Director	Director

Bradley & Doherty Properties Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. This basis may not be appropriate even though the company made a pre tax profit of €32,873 for the year ended 30/04/2025 (€5,019 profit 30/04/2024), because at that date its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by €1,215,952 (2024 €1,237,708) and it had a deficiency of assets of €71,432 (2024 €93,188).

One of the company's shareholders, who is also a director of the company, have agreed to provide continuing financial support to the company to enable it meets its obligations as and when the need arises. In addition they have given a commitment not to call for repayment of the directors loan already advances, until such time as the company cash flow improves.

The company's director's are confident that sufficient funds can be generated and consider, that in preparing the financial statements, they have taken into account all the information that could reasonably expected to be available. The directors are not aware of any reason why its overdraft and working capital facility should not be renewed, when the bankers are due to consider its renewal. On this basis they consider it appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis. This assumes that sufficient funds will be provided to enable the company to meet its debts as they fall due and to continue trading.

The financial statements do not include and adjustments that would be necessary if the company were unable to continue as a going concern.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year as discussed below.

A. Impairment review following Covid 19

The Covid 19 pandemic has caused and adverse effect on the economic environment in which the company trades. In accordance with section 27.9 of FRS 102, this is an impairment indicator and the company has carried out an impairment review of its assets. The factors taken into account in performing an impairment review are based on estimates and are subject to uncertainty.

B. Establishing the useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and the estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in assets useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Details of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

C. Providing for doubtful debts

The company makes and estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. the company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes,will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtors, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that result in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

D. Going concern

The directors exercises judgement on going concern. The directors have reviewed the financial position of the company and have projected forward for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements and they are satisfied that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its debts as they fall due, and to continue trading as a going concern. On this basis they consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary if the company were unable to continue trading as a going concern.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	20%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	20%	reducing balance

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is not available without undue cost or effort it shall be transferred to tangible assets and accounted for under the cost model until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Impairment
A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks
Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

2. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(93,288)	(93,524)
Profit for the financial year	21,756	236
At the end of the financial year	(71,532)	(93,288)

3. Tangible assets

	Investment property	**Total**
	€	**€**
Cost		
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	1,200,000	1,200,000
Depreciation		
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2025	1,200,000	1,200,000
At 30 April 2024	1,200,000	1,200,000

Investment properties were valued on 23/08/2023 by Charlene Patton Auctioneers as having an open market value of €1,200,000

4. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Work in progress	290,000	290,000

5. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	2,350	413
Prepayments	2,350	-
	4,700	413

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	1,886	5,836
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	1,512,575	1,524,088
Accruals	4,424	3,800
	1,518,885	1,533,724

7. Provisions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred tax	55,480	55,480

8. Share capital

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Authorised share capital

	2025		2024	
	Number	**€**	Number	€
Ordinary shares shares of € 1.00 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2025		2024	
	Number	**€**	Number	€
Amounts presented in equity:				
Ordinary shares shares of € 1.00 each	100	100	100	100

9. Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no material post balance sheet events.

10. Directors transactions

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	1,446,219	1,336,169
Advances made during the financial year	-	110,050
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(25,450)	-
At the end of the financial year	1,420,769	1,446,219

Noel Bradley

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	1,446,219	1,336,169
Advances made during the financial year	-	110,050
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(25,450)	-
At the end of the financial year	1,420,769	1,446,219
Maximum amount outstanding	1,446,219	1,446,219

The directors loan account is non interest bearing and is repayable on the demand of the director.

11. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 3 December 2025.