

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 03209708

BRIDGEWATER INVESTMENTS LIMITED

FILLETED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2020

BRIDGEWATER INVESTMENTS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****31 December 2020**

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	21,007,623	20,545,623
Current assets			
Debtors	5	32,869	31,635
Cash at bank and in hand		159,777	2,757
		192,646	34,392
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	21,208,930	20,632,831
Net current liabilities		21,016,284	20,598,439
Total assets less current liabilities		(8,661)	(52,816)
Net liabilities		(8,661)	(52,816)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	7	(8,761)	(52,916)
Shareholders deficit		(8,661)	(52,816)

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2020 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

BRIDGEWATER INVESTMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION *(continued)*

31 December 2020

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 16 August 2021 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr F Sobhanpanah

Director

Mr G Hamza

Director

Company registration number: 03209708

BRIDGEWATER INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 99 Western Road, Hove, BN3 1FA.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

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 sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. No material uncertainties related to conditions that may cast doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the directors.

Going concern

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a minimal impact on the company's finances after the year end, and its rental income for the year ended 31st December 2021 is not expected to decrease significantly. Social distancing measures have not significantly impacted the company. The directors have confirmed that, in their opinion, the pandemic will not affect the company's ability to continue in business as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant judgements The judgements (apart from those involving estimations) that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are as follows: - investment property valuations

Revenue recognition

Turnover represents amounts invoiced, net of value added tax, derived from the company's principal activity. Rental income is recognised over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis. The aggregate cost of incentives is deducted from the rental income and allocated to the profit and loss account over the lease term or to the next review date, whichever is shorter. Sales income and asset management fees are recognised when the financial risks and rewards are transferred.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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 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 equity, 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 equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of fixed assets

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. For the purposes of impairment testing, 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity 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.

4. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	20,545,623
Additions	462,000
At 31 December 2020	21,007,623

Depreciation	
At 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020	—

Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2020	21,007,623

At 31 December 2019	20,545,623

Tangible assets held at valuation

The investment properties were valued by the directors on an open market value basis at 31 December 2020. No depreciation has been provided on investment properties.

5. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	11,670	18,301
Other debtors	21,199	13,334
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	32,869	31,635
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6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Corporation tax	7,607	—
Other creditors	21,201,323	20,632,831
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	21,208,930	20,632,831
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7. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses (distributable), together with investment property revaluations and associated deferred tax (non-distributable). At 31 December 2020 the profit and loss account balance of £(8,761) represents accumulated losses of £(10,761) and non-distributable reserves of £2,000.

8. Related party transactions

Other creditors includes amounts owed to companies under common control totalling £21,181,312 (2019 £20,631,901). At the year end, loan interest payable totalling £478,480 was charged on an amount owed to a company under common control.

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.