Registered number: 09720129

# BRIDGEWOOD LEGAL LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019



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# BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

|  | Note |         | 2019<br>£ |         | 2018<br>£ |
|--|------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Fixed assets                                   |      |         |           |         |           |
| Tangible assets                                | 4    |         | 740       |         | 2,042     |
|  |      |         | 740       | _       | 2,042     |
| Current assets                                 |      |         |           |         |           |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year   | 5    | -       |           | 216     |           |
| Cash at bank and in hand                       |      | 22,801  |           | 24,673  |           |
|  | -    | 22,801  |           | 24,889  |           |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 6    | (7,242) |           | (5,563) |           |
| Net current assets                             | -    |         | 15,559    |         | 19,326    |
| Total assets less current liabilities          |      | _       | 16,299    |         | 21,368    |
| Net assets                                     |      | _       | 16,299    | _       | 21,368    |
| Capital and reserves                           |      |         |           | _       |           |
| Called up share capital                        | 7    |         | 1         |         | 1         |
| Profit and loss account                        |      |         | 16,298    |         | 21,367    |
|  |      | _       | 16,299    | _       | 21,368    |

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 AUGUST 2019

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on

22" may 2020

Elliot Van Emden

Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

#### 1. General information

Bridgewood Legal Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2H 9JQ.

The financial statements are presented in sterling  $(\mathfrak{L})$  which is the financial currency of the company. Monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest  $\mathfrak{L}$ .

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

#### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

#### 2.3 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment

25% Straight Line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

#### 2.5 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary share or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

#### 2.6 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

The Company's policies for its major classes of financial assets and financial liabilities are set out below.

#### **Financial assets**

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, intercompany working capital balances, and intercompany financing are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other 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 for a similar debt instrument. Financing transactions are those in which payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If the financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

#### Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2018 -1).

#### 4. Tangible fixed assets

|    |                                     |           | Computer equipment £ |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
|    | Cost or valuation                   |           |                      |
|    | At 1 September 2018                 |           | 5,342                |
|    | At 31 August 2019                   |           | 5,342                |
|    | Depreciation                        |           |                      |
|    | At 1 September 2018                 |           | 3,300                |
|    | Charge for the year on owned assets |           | 1,302                |
|    | At 31 August 2019                   |           | 4,602                |
|    | Net book value                      |           |                      |
|    | At 31 August 2019                   |           | 740                  |
|    | At 31 August 2018                   |           | 2,042                |
| 5. | Debtors .                           |           |                      |
|    |                                     | 2019<br>£ | 2018<br>£            |
|    | Other debtors                       | -         | 216                  |
|    |                                     |           | 216                  |
|    |                                     |           |                      |

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2019

| Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  | 2019<br>£   | 2018<br>£   |
| Corporation tax                                | 3,339   | 2,351   |
| Other creditors                                | 1,203   | 452   |
| Accruals and deferred income                   | 2,700   | 2,760   |
|  | 7,242   | 5,563   |
| Share capital                                  |   |   |
|  | 2019  | 2018  |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid             | £   | £   |
| 1 (2018 -1) Ordinary Shares share of £1.00     | 1   | 1   |
|  | Corporation tax Other creditors Accruals and deferred income  Share capital  Allotted, called up and fully paid | Corporation tax Other creditors Accruals and deferred income  Share capital  Allotted, called up and fully paid |

# 8. Related party transactions

Included within other creditors is an amount of £1,203 (2018- £452) owed to the director of the company. The loan is provided interest free and is unsecured. There are no formal terms and conditions regarding the repayment of the loan.