

**Registered number: 01646695**

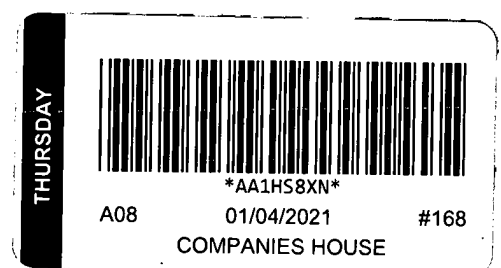
**Bidegrove Limited**

**Unaudited**

**Financial statements**

**Information for filing with the registrar**

**For the Year Ended 5 April 2020**



**Bidegrove Limited**  
**Registered number: 01646695**

**Balance Sheet**  
**As at 5 April 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets		-	-
Investments	5	157,066	207,531
Investment property	6	1,000,000	1,000,000
		<u>1,157,066</u>	<u>1,207,531</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	-	350
Cash at bank and in hand		68,153	-
		<u>68,153</u>	<u>350</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(120,094)	(145,087)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(51,941)</u>	<u>(144,737)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,105,125</u>	<u>1,062,794</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax		(128,555)	(115,023)
		<u>(128,555)</u>	<u>(115,023)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>976,570</u>	<u>947,771</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		100	100
Other reserves		776,064	789,596
Profit and loss account		200,406	158,075
		<u>976,570</u>	<u>947,771</u>

**Bidegrove Limited**  
**Registered number: 01646695**

**Balance Sheet (continued)**  
**As at 5 April 2020**

The directors consider 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 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.

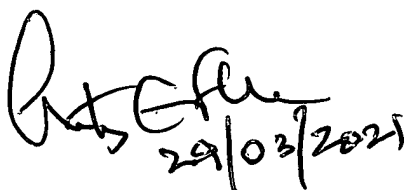
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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 comprehensive income 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 by:

**Mr A E Filer**  
Director  
Date:

Handwritten signature of Mr A E Filer and the date 29/03/2021.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 5 April 2020**

**1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of the registered office and principal place of business is:  
53 Milverton Road  
London  
NW6 7AR

**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.

**Rental income**

Rental income is recognised in the period in which the rent is due.

**2.3 Interest income**

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

**2.4 Borrowing costs**

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 5 April 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.5 Current and deferred taxation**

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**2.6 Investment property**

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by internal valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

**2.7 Valuation of investments**

Investments in unlisted Limited Liability Partnerships, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

**2.8 Debtors**

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.9 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 5 April 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.10 Creditors**

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**2.11 Provisions for liabilities**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

**2.12 Financial instruments**

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Financial assets that are 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a 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.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

**2.13 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 5 (2019 - 5).

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 5 April 2020**

**4. Taxation**

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	15,794	5,662
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>15,794</u>	<u>5,662</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	13,532	(13,683)
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>13,532</u>	<u>(13,683)</u>
<b>Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities</b>	<u>29,326</u>	<u>(8,021)</u>

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

There were no factors that affected the tax charge for the year which has been calculated on the profits on ordinary activities before tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%).

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

# Bidegrove Limited

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 5 April 2020

### 5. Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted investments £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 6 April 2019	207,531
Additions	20,164
Disposals	(107,095)
At 5 April 2020	<u>120,600</u>
<b>Impairment</b>	
Charge for the period	(36,466)
At 5 April 2020	<u>(36,466)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 5 April 2020	<u>157,066</u>
At 5 April 2019	<u>207,531</u>

### 6. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
<b>Valuation</b>	
At 6 April 2019	1,000,000
<b>At 5 April 2020</b>	<u>1,000,000</u>

The 2020 valuations were made by the director Mr A E Filer, on an open market value for existing use basis.

### 7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	-	350
	<u>-</u>	<u>350</u>



**Bidegrove Limited**

**Notes to the Financial Statements  
For the Year Ended 5 April 2020**

**8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank overdrafts	-	2,254
Trade creditors	-	749
Corporation tax	<b>15,794</b>	5,662
Other taxation and social security	<b>2,000</b>	2,000
Other creditors	<b>99,780</b>	132,022
Accruals and deferred income	<b>2,520</b>	2,400
	<b>120,094</b>	<b>145,087</b>