Registration number: 07835232

Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited Unaudited Financial Statements 31 December 2020



Contents

Accountants' Report	_
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	4

Chartered Accountants' Report to the Board of Directors on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Accounts of Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the accounts of Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 as set out on pages $\underline{2}$ to $\underline{10}$ from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/regulation.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 31 July 2020. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited and its Board of Directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited. You consider that Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the accounts of Arnold Greenwood Solicitors Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

Dodd & Co Limited

Chartered Accountants FIFTEEN Rosehill Montgomery Way Rosehill Estate CARLISLE CA1 2RW

14 June 2021

(Registration number: 07835232) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u> 5	99,750	108,750
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	78,840	94,310
		178,590	203,060
Current assets			
Debtors	<u>6</u>	277,785	286,840
Cash at bank and in hand		147,336	1,807
		425,121	288,647
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<u>7</u>	(390,564)	(309,944)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		34,557	(21,297)
Total assets less current liabilities		213,147	181,763
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>7</u>	(44,283)	(59,175)
Provisions for liabilities		(4,635)	(5,757)
Net assets	_	164,229	116,831
Capital and reserves			
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital		300	200
Profit and loss account		163,929	116,631
Total equity		164,229	116,831

(Registration number: 07835232) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2020 (continued)

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

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 14 June 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

S Pooley		
Director		
L W Hughes		
Director		

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020

1 General information

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

The address of its registered office is: Exchange Chambers 8 & 10 Highgate KENDAL LA9 4SX

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Government grants

Grants relating to revenue are recognised in the profit and loss account on a systematic basis over the periods in which the related costs are recognised for which the grant is intended to compensate.

Grants for the purpose of giving immediate financial support with no future related costs to be incurred are recognised in the profit and loss account when the grant proceeds become receivable.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class

Short leasehold land and buildings Motor vehicles Office equipment

Depreciation method and rate

15 years straight line basis 25% reducing balance basis 20% straight line basis

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class
Goodwill
Amortisation method and rate
20 years straight line basis

The directors reviewed the valuation of goodwill on 1 January 2015, the date on which Financial Reporting Standard 102 was implemented. At that date the directors were of the opinion that the goodwill had a remaining useful economic life to the company of at least the 17 years it had remaining under its estimated useful life of twenty years. Goodwill therefore continues to be amortised over its original twenty year estimated useful economic life.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for the sale of goods or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method where due after more than one year.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 24 (2019 - 24).

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2020	180,000	180,000
At 31 December 2020	180,000	180,000
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2020	71,250	71,250
Amortisation charge	9,000	9,000
At 31 December 2020	80,250	80,250
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2020	99,750	99,750
At 31 December 2019	108,750	108,750

5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2020	174,649	41,257	215,906
Additions	-	703	703
Disposals		(1,288)	(1,288)
At 31 December 2020	174,649	40,672	215,321
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2020	92,174	29,422	121,596
Charge for the year	11,643	4,530	16,173
Eliminated on disposal		(1,288)	(1,288)
At 31 December 2020	103,817	32,664	136,481
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2020	70,832	8,008	78,840
At 31 December 2019	82,475	11,835	94,310

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

6 Debtors		2020	2019
		£	£
Trade debtors		83,201	132,355
Other debtors		194,584	154,485
	_	277,785	286,840
7 Creditors			
	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>8</u>	214,065	190,017
Trade creditors		26,883	51,098
Taxation and social security		91,368	43,961
Corporation tax liability		34,903	9,009
Other creditors		23,345	15,859
	_	390,564	309,944
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	44,283	59,175
8 Loans and borrowings			
		2020 £	2019 £
Current loans and borrowings			
Bank borrowings		28,920	27,810
Bank overdrafts		-	15,302
Other borrowings		185,145	146,905
		214,065	190,017

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank borrowings	28,920	27,810
Bank overdrafts	_	15,302
	28,920	43,112

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

	2020 £	2019 £
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	44,283	59,175

Non-current loans and borrowings includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank borrowings	44,283	59,175

9 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingencies

Amounts not provided for in the balance sheet

The total amount of financial commitments not included in the balance sheet is £628,291 (2019 - £709,336). The total of the 2020 commitment includes £600,000 (2019 - £660,000) relating to a property lease.

10 Off-balance sheet arrangements

At 31 December 2020 the company held client monies totalling £4,367,565 (2019: £2,304,616). These were held in various client accounts in accordance with the SRA Accounts Rules.

11 Government grants

Included in the profit and loss account are government grants receivable in respect of UK government initiatives to respond to the financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, namely the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and the Small Business Grant.

The amount of grants recognised in the financial statments was £56,183 (2019 - £Nil).

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.