

REGISTERED NUMBER: 11528946 (England and Wales)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2020

FOR

BRIDGEWATER ESTATES (MACC) LIMITED

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 August 2020

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3

BRIDGEWATER ESTATES (MACC) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
for the year ended 31 August 2020

DIRECTORS:

N E Johnson
Ms J Thompson

REGISTERED OFFICE:

St Andrews House
11 Dalton Court
Commercial Road
Darwen, Blackburn
Lancashire
BB3 0DG

REGISTERED NUMBER:

11528946 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Hayes & Co
Chartered Accountants
St Andrews House
11 Dalton Ct, Commercial Rd
Blackburn Interchange
Darwen
Lancashire
BB3 0DG

BRIDGEWATER ESTATES (MACC) LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 11528946)**BALANCE SHEET****31 August 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Investment property	4		969,985		969,985
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	5	6,377		9,645	
Cash at bank		<u>193</u>		<u>-</u>	
		6,570		9,645	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>976,798</u>		<u>979,882</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(970,228)</u>		<u>(970,237)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(243)</u>		<u>(252)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			2		2
Retained earnings			<u>(245)</u>		<u>(254)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>(243)</u>		<u>(252)</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 August 2020.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2020 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 May 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

N E Johnson - Director

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 August 2020**

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Bridgewater Estates (Macc) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number is 11528946 and the registered office is St.Andrews House, 11 Dalton Court, Commercial Road,Darwen, Blackburn, Lancashire, BB3 0DG.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

Significant judgements and estimates

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience that the directors have and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period to which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover represents the consideration received on the rental of the property and is recorded in the financial statements net of Value Added Tax. Rentals are recognised according to the period to which they relate.

Investment property

Investment property is shown at cost plus associated costs of acquisition, the directors consider that this is fair value based on valuations done. Any surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised through the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 August 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and section 12 'Other Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial Instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade receivable, cash and bank balances and loans to fellow group companies are initially recorded at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market value rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

The company has no financial instruments that are classified as other financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through the income statement, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

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 the income statement.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, loans from fellow group companies 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 August 2020

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

The company has no financial instruments that are classified as other financial liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2019 - NIL).

4. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Total £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020	969,985
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 August 2020	969,985
At 31 August 2019	969,985

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
for the year ended 31 August 2020

5. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other debtors	<u>6,377</u>	<u>9,645</u>

6. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	302	8,671
Taxation and social security	3,815	2,649
Other creditors	<u>972,681</u>	<u>968,562</u>
	<u>976,798</u>	<u>979,882</u>

7. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The property was purchased by way of a bank loan to Bridgewater Estates Limited, a company under common control, which was then lent monies to the company. Bridgewater Estates (Macc) Limited has a fixed and floating charge over the property by way of security on the Bank loan. The loan from Bridgewater Estates Limited is shown in creditors.

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.