

REGISTERED NUMBER: OC352397

**Holmes & Hills LLP**

**Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements**

**30 April 2020**

# Holmes & Hills LLP

## Statement of Financial Position

**30 April 2020**

		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	6	266,104	276,715
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	7	1,690,558	1,621,482
Cash at bank and in hand		1,569,836	943,601
		-----	-----
		3,260,394	2,565,083
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	1,061,802	617,655
		-----	-----
<b>Net current assets</b>		2,198,592	1,947,428
		-----	-----
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		2,464,696	2,224,143
		-----	-----
<b>Net assets</b>		2,464,696	2,224,143
		-----	-----
<b>Represented by:</b>			
<b>Loans and other debts due to members</b>			
Other amounts	9	1,287,925	1,363,030
<b>Members' other interests</b>			
Members' capital classified as equity		809,056	652,478
Other reserves		367,715	208,635
		-----	-----
		2,464,696	2,224,143
		-----	-----
<b>Total members' interests</b>			
Loans and other debts due to members	9	1,287,925	1,363,030
Members' other interests		1,176,771	861,113
		-----	-----
		2,464,696	2,224,143
		-----	-----

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs' 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 (as applied to LLPs), the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 April 2020 the LLP was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to small LLPs.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to LLPs) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

# **Holmes & Hills LLP**

## **Statement of Financial Position** *(continued)*

**30 April 2020**

These financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 3 September 2020 , and are signed on their behalf by:

M.B. Cornell

SC Hopkins

Designated Member

Designated Member

Registered number: OC352397

# **Holmes & Hills LLP**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### **Year ended 30 April 2020**

#### **1. General information**

The LLP is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is Bocking End, Braintree, Essex, CM7 9AJ, England.

#### **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', and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships' issued in December 2018 (SORP 2018).

#### **3. Accounting policies**

##### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

##### **Disclosure exemptions**

The entity satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available under paragraph 1.12 of FRS 102: (a) No cash flow statement has been presented for the LLP. (b) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented. (c) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

##### **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.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover represents the amounts, net of value added tax, invoiced in the year for work done, together with accrued revenue for services provided to clients during the year. Income is recognised when the LLP has performed services in accordance with the agreement with the relevant client and has obtained a right to consideration for those services. Where such income has not been billed at the balance sheet date it is included in amounts recoverable on contracts.

##### **Members' participation rights**

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed, remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with Section 22 of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships'. A member's participation right results in a liability unless the right to any payment is discretionary on the part of the LLP.

Amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as equity if the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members. If the LLP does not have such an unconditional right, such amounts are classified as liabilities.

Where profits are automatically divided as they arise, so the LLP does not have an unconditional right to refuse payment, the amounts arising that are due to members are in the nature of liabilities. They are therefore treated as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in the relevant year. To the extent that they remain unpaid at the year end, they are shown as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Conversely, where profits are divided only after a decision by the LLP or its representative, so that the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment, such profits are classed as an appropriation of equity rather than as an expense. They are therefore shown as a residual amount available for discretionary division among members in the statement of comprehensive income and are equity appropriations in the statement of financial position.

Other amounts applied to members, for example remuneration paid under an employment contract and interest on capital balances, are treated in the same way as all other divisions of profits, as described above, according to whether the LLP has, in each case, an unconditional right to refuse payment.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and are charged to the statement of comprehensive income within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense'. Amounts due to members that are classified as equity are shown in the statement of financial position within 'Members' other interests'.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - straight line over ten years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **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.

## **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold property	-	straight line over ten years/the period of the lease
Fixtures & fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Equipment	-	15% reducing balance

## **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 LLP are assigned to those units.

## **Finance leases and hire purchase contracts**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

## **Financial instruments**

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the LLP 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. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### **4. Employee numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the LLP during the year, including the members with contracts of employment, amounted to 121 (2019: 110 ).

#### **5. Intangible assets**

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
<b>At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020</b>	<b>25,000</b>
	-----
<b>Amortisation</b>	
<b>At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020</b>	<b>25,000</b>
	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	<b>—</b>
	-----
At 30 April 2019	—
	-----

## 6. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 May 2019	152,210	256,972	927,785	<b>1,336,967</b>
Additions	18,556	—	14,065	<b>32,621</b>
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	<b>170,766</b>	<b>256,972</b>	<b>941,850</b>	<b>1,369,588</b>
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 May 2019	136,831	223,092	700,329	<b>1,060,252</b>
Charge for the year	1,922	5,080	36,230	<b>43,232</b>
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	<b>138,753</b>	<b>228,172</b>	<b>736,559</b>	<b>1,103,484</b>
	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 30 April 2020</b>	<b>32,013</b>	<b>28,800</b>	<b>205,291</b>	<b>266,104</b>
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 April 2019	15,379	33,880	227,456	276,715
	-----	-----	-----	-----

## 7. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	<b>504,859</b>	605,189
Other debtors	<b>1,185,699</b>	1,016,293
	-----	-----
	<b>1,690,558</b>	1,621,482
	-----	-----

## 8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<b>500,000</b>	—
Trade creditors	<b>140,390</b>	153,730
Social security and other taxes	<b>244,572</b>	268,206
Other creditors	<b>176,840</b>	195,719
	-----	-----
	<b>1,061,802</b>	617,655
	-----	-----

The bank loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the LLP.  
Amounts owed under finance leases are secured over the assets to which they relate.

## 9. Loans and other debts due to members

	2020 £	2019 £
Loans from members	<b>362,500</b>	362,500
Amounts owed to members in respect of profits	<b>925,425</b>	1,000,530
	-----	-----
	<b>1,287,925</b>	1,363,030
	-----	-----



#### **10. Related party transactions**

The following personal guarantees have been provided by the members in respect of the bank loan: M B Cornell £100,000 R E Mason £100,000 S C Hopkins £90,000 J E Brady £100,000

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.