

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC343684 (England and Wales)

Saunders & Dolleymore LLP

**Annual report and unaudited financial statements
for the year ended 12 April 2023**

Pages for filing with the registrar

Saunders & Dolleymore LLP

Contents

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 11

Saunders & Dolleymore LLP**Statement of financial position****As at 12 April 2023**

			2023	2022
	Notes	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	3		3,924	5,675
Current assets				
Stocks		55,843	72,127	
Debtors	4	788,826	658,773	
Cash at bank and in hand		192,898	320,083	
		<u>1,037,567</u>	<u>1,050,983</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(409,961)</u>	<u>(349,714)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>627,606</u>	<u>701,269</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>631,530</u>	<u>706,944</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(8,155)</u>	<u>(57,797)</u>
Net assets attributable to members			<u><u>623,375</u></u>	<u><u>649,147</u></u>
Represented by:				
Loans and other debts due to members within one year				
Amounts due in respect of profits			412,264	438,036
Members' other interests				
Members' capital classified as equity			<u>211,111</u>	<u>211,111</u>
			<u><u>623,375</u></u>	<u><u>649,147</u></u>

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

Saunders & Dolleymore LLP

Statement of financial position (continued)

As at 12 April 2023

For the financial year ended 12 April 2023 the limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnerships.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to limited liability partnerships) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to limited liability partnerships subject to the small limited liability partnerships regime.

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 24 August 2023 and are signed on their behalf by:

Victoria Bennett
Designated member

John Kensett
Designated Member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC343684

Saunders & Dolleymore LLP

**Reconciliation of members' interests
For the year ended 12 April 2023**

Current financial year	Equity		Debt		Total
	Members' capital	other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors	Members' interests	
	Members' capital	Other amounts	Total	Total	
	£	£	£	£	2023
Members' interests at 13 April 2022	211,111	438,036	438,036	649,147	
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-	641,972	641,972	641,972	
Result for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	-	-	
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	211,111	1,080,008	1,080,008	1,291,119	
Drawings	-	(667,744)	(667,744)	(667,744)	
Members' interests at 12 April 2023	211,111	412,264	412,264	623,375	

Saunders & Dolleymore LLP

Reconciliation of members' interests (continued)
For the year ended 12 April 2023

Prior financial year	Equity		Debt		Total
	Members' capital	other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors	Members' interests	
	Members' capital	Other amounts	Total	Total	
	£	£	£	£	2022
Members' interests at 13 April 2021	211,111	293,175	293,175	504,286	
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-	885,835	885,835	885,835	
Result for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	-	-	
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	211,111	1,179,010	1,179,010	1,390,121	
Drawings	-	(740,974)	(740,974)	(740,974)	
Members' interests at 12 April 2022	211,111	438,036	438,036	649,147	

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Saunders & Dolleymore LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 9 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts, WD18 0JU.

The limited liability partnership's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in December 2018, together with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts recoverable for the services provided to clients, excluding value added tax, under contractual obligations which are performed gradually over time.

If, at the Balance sheet date, completion of contractual obligations is dependent on external factors (and thus outside the control of the Limited Liability Partnership), then revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases, costs incurred up to the Balance sheet date are carried forward as work in progress.

1.3 Members' participating interests

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. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 12 April 2023

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Office equipment	15% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	15% straight line
Computers	33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the limited liability partnership reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the limited liability partnership estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 12 April 2023

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct purchases and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 debtors, are initially measured 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 rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end 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 asset, 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 profit or loss.

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

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the limited liability partnership 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

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 limited liability partnership after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including 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. 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.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or 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.

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the limited liability partnership is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes and post retirement payments to members are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

Saunders & Dolleymore LLP**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the year ended 12 April 2023****2 Employees**

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was:

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
Total	16	15

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 13 April 2022	22,119
Disposals	(10,403)
At 12 April 2023	11,716
Depreciation and impairment	
At 13 April 2022	16,444
Depreciation charged in the year	1,515
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(10,167)
At 12 April 2023	7,792
Carrying amount	
At 12 April 2023	3,924
At 12 April 2022	5,675

4 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	460,135	491,536
Other debtors	328,691	167,237
	788,826	658,773

Saunders & Dolleymore LLP

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 12 April 2023

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	229,522	226,785
Taxation and social security	69,092	69,668
Other creditors	111,347	53,261
	<u>409,961</u>	<u>349,714</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other creditors	8,155	57,797
	<u>8,155</u>	<u>57,797</u>

7 Loans and other debts due to members

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Loans and other debts due to members" will rank equally with unsecured creditors.

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the limited liability partnership had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2023	2022
£	£
<u>61,860</u>	<u>57,718</u>

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