

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC357394 (England and Wales)

BENNETT PARTNERSHIP LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BENNETT PARTNERSHIP LLP

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BENNETT PARTNERSHIP LLP

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		44,486		57,314
Current assets					
Debtors		45,466		54,339	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,925		481	
		<u>62,391</u>		<u>54,820</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		<u>(62,955)</u>		<u>(66,888)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(564)		(12,068)
Total assets less current liabilities			43,922		45,246
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(3,692)		(7,719)
Net assets attributable to members			<u>40,230</u>		<u>37,527</u>
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Amounts due in respect of profits			40,230		37,527
Total members' interests			<u>40,230</u>		<u>37,527</u>
Amounts due from members			(32,184)		(15,226)
Loans and other debts due to members			40,230		37,527
			<u>8,046</u>		<u>22,301</u>

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) all of the members of the limited liability partnership have consented to the abridgement of the financial statements pursuant to paragraph 1A of Schedule 1 to the Small Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations (S.I. 2008/1912)(a).

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

BENNETT PARTNERSHIP LLP

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 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 5 March 2021 and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr T Bennett
Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC357394

BENNETT PARTNERSHIP LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Bennett Partnership LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Rye, Hollands Lane, Henfield, West Sussex, BN5 9QY.

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 January 2017, 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 companies subject to the small companies 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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the members have a reasonable expectation that the limited liability partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the members continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

BENNETT PARTNERSHIP LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Profits are automatically divided as they arise, so the LLP does not have an unconditional right to refuse payment and the amounts arising that are due to members are in the nature of liabilities. They are therefore treated as an expense and presented as members remuneration charged as an expense in arriving at the result for the relevant year. To the extent that they remain unpaid at the period end, they are shown as liabilities.

Once an unavoidable obligation has been created in favour of members through allocation of profits or other means, any undrawn profits remaining at the reporting date are shown as 'Loans and other debts due to members' to the extent they exceed debts due from a specific member.

1.5 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:

Leasehold land and buildings	Not depreciated
Plant and equipment	25% p.a reducing balance
Computers	33% p.a straight line
Motor vehicles	25% p.a reducing balance

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 profit and loss account.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.7 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 and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

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.

BENNETT PARTNERSHIP LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership.

1.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	-	-
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BENNETT PARTNERSHIP LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Plant and equipment	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 April 2019	1,723	62,225	1,010	27,943	92,901
Additions	-	548	750	-	1,298
	<u>1,723</u>	<u>62,773</u>	<u>1,760</u>	<u>27,943</u>	<u>94,199</u>
At 31 March 2020	1,723	62,773	1,760	27,943	94,199
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 April 2019	-	32,867	944	1,776	35,587
Depreciation charged in the year	-	7,476	108	6,542	14,126
	<u>-</u>	<u>40,343</u>	<u>1,052</u>	<u>8,318</u>	<u>49,713</u>
At 31 March 2020	-	40,343	1,052	8,318	49,713
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2020	<u>1,723</u>	<u>22,430</u>	<u>708</u>	<u>19,625</u>	<u>44,486</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>1,723</u>	<u>29,358</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>26,167</u>	<u>57,314</u>

4 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.

5 Members' transactions

	T J Bennett £	S M Bennett £	J T Bennett £	Totals £
As at 1 April 2019	5,493	32,034	(15,226)	22,301
Share of profit	23,058	22,380	22,380	67,818
	<u>28,551</u>	<u>54,414</u>	<u>7,154</u>	<u>90,119</u>
Less				
Drawings	(20,343)	(22,138)	(39,592)	(82,073)
As at 31 March 2020	<u>8,208</u>	<u>32,276</u>	<u>(32,438)</u>	<u>8,046</u>

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.