Registered number: 00991377

# **LUCAS FETTES AND PARTNERS (FINANCIAL SERVICES) LIMITED**

# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021



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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** M R Brown

E K Burrows (appointed 6 April 2021)

I M Burrows P G Carroll N J Clarke

K J Froggatt (appointed 5 January 2021)

R J Heighton

K F Holmes (appointed 13 April 2021)

J M Hudson R A G Lucas G Moore

Company secretary

M R Brown

Registered number

00991377

Registered office

Lakeside 500

Old Chapel Way

**Broadland Business Park** 

Norwich Norfolk NR7 0WG

Independent auditors

Larking Gowen LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

King Street House 15 Upper King Street

Norwich NR3 1RB

**Bankers** 

National Westminster Bank

49 Bishopsgate

London EC2N 3AS

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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

#### **Principal activity**

We are Independent Financial Planners, providing personal financial planning, corporate financial planning and employee benefit services. We provide advice and services to private individuals, businesses and not for profit organisations.

#### **Business review**

Turnover for the year was £4,329,119 (2020: £4,203,915) being a 3% increase on the prior year.

The Directors believe that the key financial performance indicators of the business are turnover, EBITDA and capital.

We consider this to be a positive outcome given the unprecedented circumstances of the pandemic. It was achieved by a committed workforce, supported by flexible working practices and technology, combined with our independent approach. This delivered consistent client outcomes and in consequence high levels of satisfaction and retention.

EBITDA for the year was £512,998 (2020: £420,657). We have also identified £118,000 of one off, exceptional or non cash costs during the year which when added back to our EBITDA for the year gives an ongoing EBITDA of £630,000.

The increase in turnover and EBITDA is a result of retention of our existing clients during this challenging time, combined with the first 6 months of the acquisition made in October 2020. The full impact of the acquisition will be seen in our 2021/22 accounts, which combined with organic growth we expect to increase our income to over £4.8m.

Through the pandemic we demonstrated our financial resilience, whilst also continuing with development, growth, and investment in our future. This included the introduction of a new back office system in July 2020 (Curo), the acquisition and integration of the Andrew Dickson Ltd business and team, and continued investment in our IT hardware and operating systems to support flexible working.

At the Professional Adviser awards in February 2021 we were named as Adviser of the Year for the Eastern region and the UK overall. We were pleased to receive this recognition as an endorsement of the quality of our team.

We remain committed to our quality led, independent approach, and believe this will create future opportunities in our target client groups as this becomes increasingly uncommon.

As a result of our continued profitable trading we hold capital in excess of our regulatory requirement. Our Balance Sheet remains strong, with cash reserves of £1.357m after the first instalment of the acquisition made in the year.

# The position of the company at the year end

The position of the company at the year end is deemed satisfactory by the directors.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The external environment has a significant impact on our activities for both Personal Financial Planning and Corporate/Employee Benefits work. The principal risks we have identified to our business are described below:

- Market/Economic risk a significant fall in client asset values has a direct impact on our ongoing income
  and would also impact confidence and new business. A difficult economic environment would also
  impact our existing corporate clients, resulting in lost business through closure, cutbacks, merger &
  acquisition;
- Cyber risk as more services and transactions are conducted electronically the risk of data and cyber fraud increases;
- Working practices/employment risk flexible working practices present a different set of management challenges and risks, also increasing competition for skilled workers where location is less important;
- Conduct risk personal financial planning advice creates long tail conduct risks, and attitudes to certain
  areas of advice evolve and change over time. This can sometimes bring into question historic advice
  given; and
- Competition risk the growth of online advice, guidance and DIY investment services is a risk to traditional advice services, particularly as wealth passes down through generations.

We have considered each of these risks and have measures in place to mitigate where possible.

We have reviewed our budgets, cashflows and funding requirements for the coming two years and can conclude that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### **Future developments**

Our aim is to continue to grow the business whilst maintaining an EBITDA of at least 15%. We will continue to invest in technology along with the development of people internally, recruitment and acquisition where the right opportunities present themselves to us.

#### Post balance sheet events

On 25 May 2021 a dividend of £75,000 was declared and paid.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year were:

M R Brown

I M Burrows

P G Carroll

N J Clarke

K J Froggatt (appointed 5 January 2021)

R J Heighton

J M Hudson

R A G Lucas

G Moore

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### **Directors' responsibilities statement**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

M R Brown Director

23 September 2021

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LUCAS FETTES AND PARTNERS (FINANCIAL SERVICES) LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lucas Fettes and Partners (Financial Services) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2021, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LUCAS FETTES AND PARTNERS (FINANCIAL SERVICES) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LUCAS FETTES AND PARTNERS (FINANCIAL SERVICES) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

Due to the field in which the Company operates, we identified the areas most likely to have a direct material impact on the financial statements as compliance with UK tax legislation, UK accounting standards and the Companies Act 2006. In addition, we considered the provisions of other laws and regulations which whilst not having a direct impact on the financial statements, are fundamental to the Company's ability to operate including FCA regulation compliance, health and safety; employment law, and compliance with various other regulations relevant to the conduct of the Company's operations. Our approach to identifying and assessing the risk of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, included the following:

- Enquiries with management about any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations, specifically on FCA regulation compliance, and potential litigation or claims and fraud;
- Reviewing legal and professional fees to confirm matters where the company engaged lawyers;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and tax matters, and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Reviewing board minutes and any relevant correspondence with external authorities;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, particularly around amortisation rates and share option values;
- Auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other
  adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions
  outside the normal course of business.

Due to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LUCAS FETTES AND PARTNERS (FINANCIAL SERVICES) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditors' report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Lasting Genran LLP.

Anders Rasmussen FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Larking Gowen LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors

Norwich

29 September 2021

### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	£	£
Turnover		4,329,119	4,203,915
Cost of sales	·	(29,580)	(24,908)
Gross profit		4,299,539	4,179,007
Administrative expenses		(3,932,057)	(3,873,240)
Operating profit		367,482	305,767
Interest receivable and similar income		8,413	13,339
Profit before tax		375,895	319,106
Tax on profit		(96,736)	(78,836)
Profit for the financial year		279,159	240,270

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2021 (2020:£NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

# LUCAS FETTES AND PARTNERS (FINANCIAL SERVICES) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 00991377

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note		2021 £		2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5.		1,066,613		364,939
Tangible assets	6		77,162		43,641
		•	1,143,775	•	408,580
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	570,529		592,195	
Bank and cash balances		1,357,053		1,481,430	
		1,927,582		2,073,625	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,126,035)		(690,948)	
Net current assets			801,547		1,382,677
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			1,945,322	•	1,791,257
Deferred tax	9	(2,375)		~	
			(2,375)		-
Net assets		•	1,942,947	•	1,791,257
Capital and reserves		•		•	
Called up share capital	10		951,296		951,296
Share premium account			19,948		19,948
Profit and loss account			971,703		820,013

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

M R Brown Director

23 September 2021

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity £
At 1 April 2019	951,296	19,948	19,261	891,942	1,882,447
Profit for the year	-	•	-	240,270	240,270
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(350,000)	(350,000)
Transfer between other reserves	-	-	(37,801)	37,801	-
Share-based payment charge	-	-	18,540	-	18,540
At 1 April 2020	951,296	19,948	-	820,013	1,791,257
Profit for the year	-	-	-	279,159	279,159
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Transfer between other reserves	-	-	(22,531)	22,531	•
Share-based payment charge	-	•	22,531	-	22,531
At 31 March 2021	951,296	19,948	-	971,703	1,942,947

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 1. General information

Lucas Fettes and Partners (Financial Services) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 00991377. The registered office is Lakeside 500, Old Chapel Way, Broadland Business Park, Norwich, Norfolk, NR7 0WG.

#### 2. Accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

The directors have considered the Company's and Group's position at the time of signing the financial statements, including financial projections, the financial strength of the Company and Group.

Based on this, the directors have concluded that the Company and Group will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover is made up of initial planning fees, initial adviser charges and initial commissions receivable on the inception of a new policy or investment, as well as recurring fees, recurring adviser charges and recurring commissions for the provision of ongoing services. Initial planning fees, initial adviser charges and initial commissions are recognised at the time the service is provided or where applicable the inception date of a new policy or investment. Recurring fees are recognised on invoice, recurring adviser charges received quarterly are recognised on an accrual basis whilst recurring adviser charges and recurring commissions received monthly are recognised on receipt of income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Intangible assets

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of income and retained earnings over its useful economic life of ten years.

#### 2.5 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

#### 2.6 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

# 2.7 Share based payments

Where share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each Balance sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the Company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, profit or loss is charged with fair value of goods and services received.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.8 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles - 25%
Fixtures and fittings - 20%
Office equipment - 20%
Computer equipment - 25%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.10 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.12 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 2.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

#### 2.14 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.14 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

#### 2.15 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

#### 3. Auditors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	8,300	8,150

#### 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 53 (2020 - 54).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 April 2020	695,125
Additions	811,775
At 31 March 2021	1,506,900
Amortisation	
At 1 April 2020	330,186
Charge for the year on owned assets	110,101
At 31 March 2021	440,287
Net book value	
At 31 March 2021	1,066,613
At 31 March 2020	364,939

During the period the company acquired the business and certain assets of Andrew Dickson Limited. Certain employees also transferred as part of the combination. Goodwill of £811,775 arose on the acquisition.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

# 6. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost	•				
At 1 April 2020	55,762	77,831	89,300	87,412	310,305
Additions	-	-	13,304	55,632	68,936
Disposals	-	-	(14,616)	(59,521)	(74,137)
At 31 March 2021	55,762	77,831	87,988	83,523	305,104
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2020	40,386	77,831	75,178	73,269	266,664
Charge for the year on owned assets	7,163	_	8,058	20,194	35,415
Disposals	-	-	(14,616)	(59,521)	(74,137)
At 31 March 2021	47,549	77,831	68,620	33,942	227,942
Net book value					
At 31 March 2021	8,213		19,368	49,581	77,162
At 31 March 2020	15,376	-	14,122	14,143	43,641

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

7.	Debtors		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors	460,302	408,349
	Other debtors	29,250	91,603
	Prepayments and accrued income	80,977	89,003
	Deferred taxation	-	3,240
		570,529	592,195
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2021 £	2020 £
	Trade creditors	56,728	48,712
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	72,782	49,999
	Corporation tax	75,527	65,988
	Other taxation and social security	62,319	65,096
	Other creditors	444,098	41,431
	Accruals and deferred income	414,581	419,722
		1,126,035	690,948

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		•	

**Deferred taxation** 

			2021 £
At beginning of	year		3,240
Charged to prof	t or loss		(5,615)
At end of year		- -	(2,375)
The deferred tax	cation balance is made up as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated cap	ital allowances	(4,579)	3,240
Share based pa	yments	2,204	-
		(2,375)	3,240
10. Share capital	•		
Allotted called	up and fully paid	2021 £	2020 £
	951,087) 'A' Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	951,087	951,087
	) 'B' Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	209	209
		951,296	951,296

The 'A' ordinary and 'B' ordinary shares rank pari passu as regards to voting rights, dividends and capital distributions.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 11. Share based payments

#### Equity-settled share option scheme

On 3 January 2018 and 31 December 2018 the company's parent, Lucas Fettes Holdings Limited, granted 580,000 and 103,848 share options to eligible employees of the group respectively. A further 395,000 options were granted in the period. 873,848 of the options may be exercised on the earlier of the third anniversary of the grant date and a sale or listing of the company. The remaining options have a one year vesting period, but are subject to performance conditions. All options lapse on the seventh anniversary of the grant date or, subject to certain rules, if the individual ceases to be an employee of the group.

A binomial pricing model has been used to value the share options which is considered to be the most appropriate generally accepted valuation method of measuring fair value.

The options have been granted in respect of shares of Lucas Fettes Holdings Limited, however because the individuals who have received the options have provided their services to Lucas Fettes and Partners (Financial Services) Limited the share-based payment expense has been allocated to this company.

	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2021	Number 2021	Weighted average exercise price (pence) 2020	Number 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	122	683,848	121	713,848
Granted during the year	130	395,000		-
Expired during the year		-	120	(30,000)
Outstanding at the end of the year	125	1,078,848	122	683,848
			2021	2020
Option pricing model used			Binomial	Binomial
Weighted average share price (pence)			111	105
Exercise price (pence)			125	122
Expected volatility			10%	10%
Risk-free interest rate		=	0.8%	0.77%
			2021 £	2020 £
Share-based payment expense			22,531	18,540
Expense recognised in the period			22,531	18,540

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### 12. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £374,304 (2020: £302,502).

# 13. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	129,364	118,707
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	271,127	247,029
Later than 5 years	-	9,831
	400,491	375,567

#### 14. Guarantees

The company has provided guarantees for loans taken out by employees to finance the purchase of shares in the parent company, Lucas Fettes Holdings Limited. The maximum liability is £105,000, including £30,000 in respect of a director of the company.

#### 15. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned companies within the group.

### 16. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Lucas Fettes Holdings Limited. Lucas Fettes Holdings Limited is also the parent undertaking of both the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and which the company is a member. The registered office of Lucas Fettes Holdings Limited is Lakeside 500, Old Chapel Way, Broadland Business Park, Norwich, Norfolk, United Kingdom, NR7 0WG.