Private and Confidential

TLT LLP

Annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

Registered number: OC308658

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tlt.com

TLT LLP

Contents

Members' report

The members present their annual report on the affairs of the group, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 30 April 2023.

Firm structure

The LLP is a Limited Liability Partnership registered in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business is One Redcliff Street, Bristol BS1 6TP.

The LLP has a branch, as defined in Section 1046(3) of the Companies Act 2006, outside the UK in Greece.

Principal activity

TLT LLP (the "Partnership") and its subsidiary entities (together the "group") are principally engaged in the provision of legal services in the United Kingdom and also in Greece. The subsidiary undertakings are set out in note 9.

Review of the business and future developments

A summary of the results for the year and the financial position are set out in the financial statements on pages 11 to 32.

During the financial year the group has continued its strategy to grow and provide legal services in all three legal jurisdictions in the United Kingdom. Despite continued economic uncertainty turnover growth has remained strong and increased by £11.7m (8%) to £155.3m building on the 30% growth achieved in 2021/22. After a very strong profit performance in 2021/22, profits available to members decreased by 12% after continued investment costs in lateral hires and development of new service lines. Net assets decreased by £1.7m to £57.3m.

The continued positive results for the year are a testament to the hard work and commitment of our colleagues in continually supporting our clients. An active investment strategy that has meant the group reached its 2025 income target much earlier than planned coupled with other key strategic objectives currently being implemented around efficiency and alternative resourcing models. The group continues to adopt and actively encourage wellbeing and agile working policies.

The members remain positive and committed to the future growth and success of the group, and will maintain a strategy of planned growth in its chosen sectors and jurisdictions, whilst continually adapting to new ways of working and interacting with our colleagues, clients, suppliers, and advisers.

TLT (N.I.) LLP is not directly owned by the TLT group but the results are consolidated due to it being under common control by virtue of its members.

Going concern

The TLT group has continued its trend of trading strongly and is in a good financial position. The pressures of trading and competing in a high wage and cost inflation economy alongside significant macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty felt by all sectors will be challenging. Current trading is meeting expectations. At 30 April 2023 the TLT group had a net cash position of £5.8m (2022 – £25.8m) but also has secured bank facilities of medium-term loan funding at £6m and an overdraft facility of £3m until July 2024. The Members have no reason to believe that the facilities will not be renewed on acceptable terms. The reduction in net cash position is primarily a result of taxation payments falling due after strong profit growth in 2020/21 and 2021/22.

The Members have considered what circumstances would need to occur to have a significant impact on the ability of the group to trade for the foreseeable future or for banking covenants to be breached. The factors considered included lower fee income against current forecasts, increasing debtor value and a deterioration in the aged profile of debtors.

Members' report (continued)

Going concern (continued)

Based on this analysis, the current financial position of the group and the post-year end trading results, the Members consider the likelihood of a reduction in revenue, increase in debtor value or deterioration of debtor profile of this magnitude to be remote. As a result, the Members have concluded that no material uncertainty exists in relation to going concern. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in note 1 to the financial statements.

Distributions

Details of the distribution of profits are given in the statement of changes in members' interests and in note 1 to the financial statements.

UK Energy usage

The group is committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas (**GHG**) emissions by 2040. This has been verified by the Science Based Targets initiative (**SBTi**), marking a significant step in the group's decarbonisation strategy.

The group's near- and long-term targets are:

- reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 emissions 80% by 2030 from the 2019 base year
- reduce absolute scope 3 emissions 47% by 2030 from the 2019 base year, and
- reduce absolute scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions 90% by 2040 from the 2019 base year

The group's net-zero target covers all material GHG emission categories as does the reporting methodology. Over the past year investment has been made in improving data collection, which in turn has improved the data accuracy for all required categories. For the first time this year the group has included voluntary scope 3 emissions so that a full set of emissions is monitored and reported. This has had an impact on the baseline emissions footprint, as has the voluntary inclusion of all (not just required) material emissions. As a result, the scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 required emissions differs from those previously reported, but the group believes that environmental transparency and accountability are vital to achieving net-zero by 2040.

Since the base year of 2018/19 the group's revenue has increased by 90% but absolute emissions only increased by 45%, and the intensity emissions metric has only increased 7% in the same period.

Methodology changes

The key methodology changes are;

- Fuel- and energy-related activities emission factors were updated to International Energy Agency (**IEA**) emission factors from Defra factors for consistency.
- The market-based electricity emission factor was updated to the UK-specific Association of Issuing Bodies (**AIB**) European Residual mix emission factor calculated by EU country under the RE-DISS project.
- Fuel- and energy-related activities were restated to include well-to-tank emissions to align to the SBTi Target Validation Protocol.
- Scope 3 business travel emissions have been updated to include subsistence and hotel conversion factors based on country.

The intensity measurement ratio is calculated against FTE of employees and members during the year, being the most accurate relative measure in the legal services sector.

Members' report (continued)

UK Energy usage (continued)

UK Greenhouse gas emissions and energy use data for the year ended 30 April 2023	2022/23 tCO2e	2021/22 tCO2e (restated)
Scope 1	177	151
Scope 2 (market based)	1	46
Scope 3 category 1: purchased goods and services (voluntary)	13,307	10,050
Scope 3 category 2: capital goods (voluntary)	644	858
Scope 3 category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (voluntary)	29	35
Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	0.20	0.13
Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations	5	6
Scope 3 category 6: Business travel	295	48
Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting and teleworking	892	686
Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	0.04	0.02
Total gross emissions	15,350	11,880
GHG intensity ratio per FTE (members and employees)	11.08	10.10

Completed, in-flight and current carbon reduction initiatives

The members focus since establishing the group's sustainability strategy in 2021 has been to put in place a robust management structure and programme to ensure the net-zero programme is embedded into day-to-day operations.

The plan for achieving our science-based target to reduce absolute scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions focuses on moving to renewable energy and reducing the energy and electricity use by the group's offices, being the largest sources of these emissions.

Scope 3 emissions make up the largest amount of the group's total GHG emissions in the reporting year. The plan for achieving the science-based target to reduce absolute scope 3 emissions focuses on evolving the net-zero strategy and environmental management, engaging the group's supply chain and continuing to engage with colleagues. The group measures progress against this plan as part of the new environmental management system.

Renewable electricity

In June 2022, 100% of the group's electricity consumption came from renewable sources, increasing from 91% in 2021. In line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2 Guidance, this means the group's renewable electricity consumed can be reported as producing zero carbon emissions using the market-based method. Across the group, by purchasing renewable electricity, the emissions have fallen from the baseline figure of 465 tCO_2e to 1 tCO_2e in the current reporting year.

Supply chain engagement

The group's supply chain accounted for 91% of TLT's total GHG emissions in the year. The group has initially adopted a spend-based methodology to calculate supply chain emissions. Future focus is to improve the data quality and move to a hybrid-methodology (a combination of spend and supplier-based emissions) in the next financial period. The hybrid approach is a more balanced and comprehensive approach. The group has also invested in bespoke software and implemented "TLT Emissions Capture", which captures, reports and monitors all material GHG emissions, including the supply chain.

Members' report (continued)

UK Energy usage (continued)

The group has targeted that by 2030 there will be an active supplier engagement programme to include working with top 50 suppliers in gathering activity, supplier and product level information as this represents a substantial part of the group's supply chain emissions. The programme will encourage suppliers to set environmental and net-zero targets and monitor their GHG emissions.

Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)

In March 2022, the group's commitment to setting science-based emissions reduction targets was formally recognised by the SBTi and, in May 2022, the near-term and long-term targets were submitted to SBTi for approval. These were approved in August 2022. The SBTi's Corporate Net-Zero Standard is the world's first science-based standard for setting corporate net-zero targets.

To ensure consistency with the most recent climate science and best practices, targets will be reviewed at a minimum of every five years following SBTi guidance.

Office occupation

In June 2022 the group moved its' Glasgow office to Cadworks that is one of the most sustainable buildings in Scotland. This move marked the first carbon zero office in the group's portfolio and is now leading the way in improving office spaces to then help reduce our scope 2 and 3 emissions.

To further reduce our scope 2 and 3 emissions, in January 2023 the group committed to move our Manchester office to Eden (to take place in 2024), which will have an Outstanding BREEAM score for the design, will use low embodied and whole life carbon and have photovoltaic panels to generate onsite electricity to name a few of its attributes.

The group's property portfolio strategy is actively managed to be more climate-conscious and reduce emissions when lease opportunities arise.

Influencing our landlords

The group continues to work with office building management to encourage energy consumption reduction measures and best practice such as the implementation of energy efficient lighting, motion sensors, optimised HVAC systems, and other similar solutions that also encourage more energy efficient commuting that contributes significantly to the group's scope 3 emissions.

ISO 14001:2015

The group has a structured approach to environmental management. As of August 2022 the group is ISO 14001:2015 certified.

To maintain our certificate and go beyond this, the group plans to improve internal collaboration to enhance environmental monitoring and GHG emission reporting, such as for supply chain, business travel, commuting and waste management.

Members' drawings and the subscription and repayment of members' capital

Salaried members are remunerated through employment contracts with TLT LLP.

Fixed share members are entitled to a guaranteed share of the firm's profit and participation in a profit-sharing pool alongside the designated members who participate fully in the firm's profit share, share the risks and subscribe to the firm's capital.

Fixed share members are required to contribute capital of 25% to 28% of their contractually-entitled earnings. They participate in the profit-sharing pool pro rata to their capital contribution. Capital is subscribed and repaid at par.

A designated member's capital requirement comprises a fixed element of £250,000 (2022 - £250,000). New designated members subscribe their capital at par and retiring members are repaid their capital at par. The payment of capital to retiring members is made over a period of between one and three years, but this period can be altered by mutual agreement of the continuing and retiring members.

Drawings comprise salaries and other amounts paid monthly. Further distributions are made subject to the cash requirements of the business.

During the year, capital totalling £1,917,000 (2022: £1,480,000) was received from members and £426,000 (2022: £862,000) was repaid to members.

Members' report (continued)

Designated members

The designated members, who served during the year were as follows:

A Bell
S Butterworth
S Campbell
P Carney
J Chadwick
R Clothier
M Connolly
L Convery
E Cotton
K Evans
J Forsyth
A Gardner
A Glynn
S Goss
M Grimwood
K Gwyther
R Hayllar
J Hoey
W Hull
P Jervis
K Kimber
J Lucas
A Lyon
J Mant
S McBride
G Oldale
G Orchison
C Owen
D Pester
C Ramsay
I Roberts
G Roscoe
M Routley
J P Sheridan
E Smith
D Smithen
J Stewart
J Touzel
M Trower
B Watson
A Webber
J Wood

Approved on behalf of TLT LLP by:

John Wood
Designated Member

6 December 2023

Members' responsibilities statement

The members are responsible for preparing the members' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 require the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year.

Under these regulations the members have elected to prepare the group and Limited Liability Partnership financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under these regulations the members 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 group and Limited Liability Partnership and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Limited Liability Partnership will continue in business.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Limited Liability Partnership's transactions, disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Limited Liability Partnership, and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Limited Liability Partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's report to the Members of TLT LLP

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and the Limited Liability Partnership's affairs as at 30 April 2023 and of the Group's 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 applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

We have audited the financial statements of TLT LLP ("the Limited Liability Partnership") for the year ended 30 April 2023 which comprise the consolidated profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income, the consolidated balance sheet, the Limited Liability Partnership Balance sheet, the consolidated statement of changes in members' interest, the Limited Liability Partnership statement of changes in members' interest, the consolidated cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, 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).

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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Limited Liability Partnership in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Members' 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 Limited Liability Partnership'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 Members with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent Auditor's report to the Members of TLT LLP (continued)

Other information

The Members are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and audited financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting as applied to limited liability partnerships

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships 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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Members

As explained more fully in the Members' responsibilities statement, the Members 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 Members 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 Members are responsible for assessing the Limited Liability Partnership'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 Members either intend to liquidate the Limited Liability Partnership or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

Independent Auditor's report to the Members of TLT LLP (continued)

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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:

Non-compliance with laws and regulations

Based on:
- Our understanding of the Limited Liability Partnership and the industry in which it operates;
- Discussion with management and those charged with governance; and
- Obtaining an understanding of the Limited Liability Partnership's policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations

We considered the significant laws and regulations to be Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and the Companies Act 2006 applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

The Limited Liability Partnership is also subject to laws and regulations where the consequence of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amount or disclosures in the financial statements, for example through the imposition of fines or litigations. We identified such laws and regulations to be the Value Added Tax Act 1994, Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, Data Protection Act 2018, Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Financial Services Act 2012 and the SRA Accounts Rules.

Our procedures in respect of the above included:
- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Review of financial statement disclosures and agreeing to supporting documentation;
- Review of legal expenditure accounts to understand the nature of expenditure incurred; and
- Performance of a Solicitors' Accounts Regulations audit.

Fraud

We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:
- Enquiry with management and those charged with governance regarding any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Obtaining an understanding of the Limited Liability Partnership's policies and procedures relating to:
  - Detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
  - Internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud.
- Review of minutes of meeting of those charged with governance for any known or suspected instances of fraud;
- Discussion amongst the engagement team as to how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets and the related financial statement areas impacted by these.

Based on our risk assessment, we considered the areas most susceptible to fraud to be revenue recognition (turnover and accrued income) and management override of controls.

Independent Auditor's report to the Members of TLT LLP (continued)

Our procedures in respect of the above included:

- Testing a sample of journal entries during the period that met a defined risk criteria and agreeing to supporting documentation;
- Testing revenue recorded throughout the year to supporting documentation, including engagement letters, sales invoices, cash receipts and third-party correspondence to verify the appropriateness of recognition, with a focus on year-end recognition; and
- Assessing significant estimates made by management for bias, primarily management's assessment of accrued income recoverability, by testing a sample of accrued income amounts to post year end billing and cash receipt and considering the outcome of prior year accrued income balances.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members who were all deemed to have appropriate competence and capabilities and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Limited Liability Partnership's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied by Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Limited Liability Partnership's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 Partnership and the Limited Liability Partnership's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:
Sarah Applegate
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Sarah Applegate (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
Bristol
Date: 06 December 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

TLT LLP

Consolidated profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 April 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Turnover	3	155,348	143,687
Other operating income		115	222
		155,463	143,909
Other external charges			
Staff costs	4	(69,713)	(54,341)
Depreciation and amortisation	5	(2,185)	(2,634)
Other operating expenses		(40,205)	(35,704)
Operating profit	5	43,360	51,230
Interest receivable and similar income	6	1,630	39
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(36)	(122)
Profit on ordinary activities before members' remuneration and profit shares		44,954	51,147
Members' remuneration charged as an expense		(44,954)	(51,147)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income available for discretionary division among members	7	-	-

All results relate to continuing activities.

There was no other comprehensive income in the year (2022: none).

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

TLT LLP

Consolidated balance sheet

At 30 April 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	7,968	8,580
Fixed asset investments	9	-	-
		7,968	8,580
Current assets			
Debtors	10	70,360	51,677
Cash at bank and in hand		6,353	26,908
		76,713	78,585
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(26,162)	(26,479)
Net current assets		50,551	52,106
Total assets less current liabilities		58,519	60,686
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(55)	(522)
Provisions for liabilities	13	(1,211)	(1,224)
Net assets attributable to members		57,253	58,940
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to members within one year			
Members' capital classified as a liability		15,630	14,139
Loans and other debts due to members		41,623	44,801
Total members' interests		57,253	58,940

The financial statements of TLT LLP (registered number OC308658) were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 6 December 2023. They were signed on behalf of the members by:

Sasha Butterworth

Sasha Butterworth
Senior Partner - Designated member

J Wood

John Wood
Managing Partner - Designated member

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

TLT LLP

Limited Liability Partnership balance sheet
At 30 April 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	7,242	7,728
Fixed asset investments	9	-	-
		7,242	7,728
Current assets			
Debtors	10	70,361	52,616
Cash at bank and in hand		5,945	25,578
		76,306	78,194
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(25,768)	(26,020)
Net current assets		50,538	52,174
Total assets less current liabilities		57,780	59,902
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(55)	(522)
Provisions for liabilities	13	(1,129)	(1,081)
Net assets attributable to members		56,596	58,299
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to members within one year			
Members' capital classified as a liability		15,379	13,908
Loans and other debts due to members		41,217	44,391
Total members' interests		56,596	58,299

Profit for the financial year in the financial statements of the LLP was £44,014,000 (2022 - £50,219,000).

The financial statements of TLT LLP (registered number OC308658) were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 6 December 2023. They were signed on behalf of the members by:

Sasha Butterworth

Sasha Butterworth
Senior Partner - Designated member

John Wood
Managing Partner - Designated member

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in members' interests
For the year ended 30 April 2023

	Members' capital classified as a liability £'000	Loans and other debts due to members £'000	Total members' interests £'000
Members' interests at 1 May 2021	13,521	28,013	41,534
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	-	51,147	51,147
Members' interests after total comprehensive income for the year	13,521	79,160	92,681
Members' capital introduced	1,480	-	1,480
Repayments of debt (including members' capital classified as a liability)	(862)	-	(862)
Drawings (including tax payments)	-	(34,359)	(34,359)
At 30 April 2022	14,139	44,801	58,940

	Members' capital classified as a liability £'000	Loans and other debts due to members £'000	Total members' interests £'000
Members' interests at 1 May 2022	14,139	44,801	58,940
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	-	44,954	44,954
Members' interests after total comprehensive income for the year	14,139	89,755	103,894
Members' capital introduced	1,917	-	1,917
Repayments of debt (including members' capital classified as a liability)	(426)	-	(426)
Drawings (including tax payments)	-	(48,132)	(48,132)
At 30 April 2023	15,630	41,623	57,253

Limited Liability Partnership statement of changes in members' interests

For the year ended 30 April 2023

	Members' capital classified as a liability £'000	Loans and other debts due to members £'000	Total members' interests £'000
Members' interests at 1 May 2021	13,271	27,594	40,865
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	-	50,219	50,219
Members' interests after total comprehensive income for the year	13,271	77,813	91,084
Members' capital introduced	1,421	-	,1,421
Repayments of debt (including members' capital classified as a liability)	(784)	-	(784)
Drawings (including tax payments)	-	(33,422)	(33,422)
At 30 April 2022	13,908	44,391	58,299

Members' interests at 1 May 2022	13,908	44,391	58,299
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	-	44,014	44,014
Members' interests after total comprehensive income for the year	13,908	88,405	102,313
Members' capital introduced	1,897	-	1,897
Repayments of debt (including members' capital classified as a liability)	(426)	-	(426)
Drawings (including tax payments)	-	(47,188)	(47,188)
At 30 April 2023	15,379	41,217	56,596

Consolidated cash flow statement
For the year ended 30 April 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Net cash flows from operating activities	14	26,640	55,588
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,604)	(2,065)
Sale of fixed asset investments		31	-
Interest received		1,630	39
Net cash in/(out)flows from/(used in) investing activities		57	(2,026)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of borrowings		-	(8,743)
Interest paid		(36)	(58)
Interest element of finance lease rentals		-	(64)
Repayments of obligations under finance lease		(575)	(981)
New bank loans raised		-	5,179
New finance leases raised		-	395
Payments to or on behalf of the members		(48,132)	(34,359)
Capital contributions by members		1,917	1,480
Repayments of capital to former members		(426)	(862)
Net cash outflows used in financing activities		(47,252)	(38,013)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(20,555)	15,549
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		26,908	11,359
Net (decrease)/increase during the year		(20,555)	15,549
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		6,353	26,908
Reconciliation to cash at bank and in hand			
Cash at bank and in hand		6,353	26,908

The notes on pages 17 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 30 April 2023

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and to the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

TLT LLP ("the Partnership") is incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the group's operations and its principal activities are set out in the members' report on pages 1 to 2.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships (2017).

The functional currency of the group is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Partnership operates. The consolidated financial statements are also presented in pounds sterling. Foreign operations are included in accordance with the policies set out below.

TLT LLP meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements, which are presented alongside the consolidated financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in relation to certain disclosures around financial instruments, presentation of individual entity profit and loss account and statement of other comprehensive income, cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

b. Basis of consolidation

The group LLP financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the partnership and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 30 April each year. A list of subsidiaries is included in note 10.

Whilst TLT (N.I.) LLP is not directly owned by the TLT LLP group, the results are consolidated on the basis of common control; all members of TLT (N.I.) LLP are members of TLT LLP. The members of TLT (N.I.) LLP are bound to vote in accordance with the interests of TLT LLP based on agreements in place.

c. Going concern

In preparing the financial statements, the members have considered the current financial position of the group and its projected future cash flows up to 31 December 2024. At the date of signing the financial statements, the members have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The group reported a profit before members' remuneration and profit shares for the year of £44,954,000 (2022 - £51,147,000) and had net assets attributable to members as at 30 April 2023 of £57,253,000 (2022 - £58,940,000).

The current economic inflationary environment has an impact on the Partnership and creates an increased level of uncertainty on future trading, plus increased risk of bad debts and higher costs. The group has secured borrowing facilities through to July 2024. Trading is meeting projected levels, and the group is holding cash balances and minimal borrowing levels.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

c. Going concern (continued)

The group meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility of £3,000,000, which is due for renewal in July 2024. The group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance show that the group should be able to operate within the level of this facility for the foreseeable future.

The medium-term financing requirements of the group are met by a term loan facility of £6,000,000 (2022 - £6,000,000), which runs to 31 July 2024. The group has met all interest payments in relation to these loans as they have fallen due and there have been no breaches in respect of the associated covenants of these loans up to the date of signing the financial statements. The facility was undrawn at 30 April 2023 (2022 - £nil).

After making enquiries of their bankers, the members have a reasonable expectation that the overdraft and term loan facility will subsequently be renewed on acceptable terms at 31 July 2024.

The group's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance and future tax payment increases arising after increased profits in 2021 and 2022 and future changes to the tax basis period, indicate that the group can continue to meet such payments and covenants for the foreseeable future.

The Members have considered what circumstances would need to occur to have a significant impact on the ability of the Group to trade for the foreseeable future or for banking covenants to be breached. The factors considered included lower fee income against current forecasts, increasing debtor value and a deterioration in the aged profile of debtors. Based on this analysis, the current financial position or the group and post year end trading results, the Members consider the likelihood of a reduction in revenue, increase in debtor value or deterioration of debtor profile of this magnitude to be remote. As a result, the Members have concluded that no material uncertainty exists in relation to going concern. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

d. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements -	over the shorter of expected useful life and life of the lease
Assets under construction -	only depreciated once becoming economically active
Computer equipment and software -	2.5 - 6 years on a straight-line basis
Furniture and equipment -	10% per annum on a straight-line basis

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

e. Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost, net of any provision for impairment. No depreciation is provided.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

f. Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, where this effect is deemed material.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

g. Taxation

The taxation payable on the partnership profits is the personal liability of the members, although payment of such liabilities is administered by the partnership on behalf of the members. Consequently, neither partnership taxation nor related deferred taxation are accounted for in the financial statements. Sums set aside in respect of members' tax obligations are included in the balance sheet within loans and other debts due to members or set against amounts due from members as appropriate.

h. Members' interests

An individual designated member's capital requirement comprises a fixed element of £250,000 (2022 - £250,000). New designated members subscribe their capital at par and retiring members are repaid their capital at par. Fixed Share Members contribute capital in proportion to their contractual earnings at par and are repaid at par. Members' capital is repayable on retirement of the member and is therefore classified as a liability. Because members may retire with less than one year's notice and typically have their capital repaid within one year of serving notice, members' capital is shown as being due within one year.

The payment of capital to retiring members is made over a period of up to three years, but this period can be altered by mutual agreement of the continuing and retiring members. Members' capital is accounted for as a financial liability. Unsecured debt to members would rank equally with debts due to other unsecured creditors if the entity were to wind up.

i. Divisible profits and members' remuneration

Fixed share members are entitled to a guaranteed share of the firm's profit plus a potential fixed bonus element. All other members participate fully in the firm's profit share, share the risks and subscribe to the firm's capital. Profits are automatically allocated at the balance sheet date in accordance with the Members' Agreement, first by way of Capital Account interest, secondly by way of bonuses awarded by the remuneration committee, and thirdly according to the proportion of profit-sharing points held.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2023

Accounting policies (continued)

j. Turnover

Turnover is recognised as earned when, and to the extent that, the firm obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. It is measured at the fair value of the right to consideration, which represents amounts chargeable to clients, including expenses and disbursements but excluding VAT. Provisions against the recoverability of assets in respect of this turnover (accrued income and unbilled deliverables) are made on the basis of known irrecoverable assets after the year end and also based on the recovery rate expectations of the firm.

Turnover on projects, which represent fixed pieces of work in revenue lines that are not operated on a time recording system (as above), is recognised by taking assumed timeframes over which such projects are usually active and adjusting for the assumed completion percentage of work billed in the months after year end. For such contracts the amount of turnover reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the percentage of work performed to complete the project.

Turnover not billed to clients is included in accrued income and unbilled deliverables.

k. Government grants

Grants receivable are recognised and disclosed in the period to which the related expenditure is incurred and included within Other Income in the Profit and Loss Account.

l. Employee benefits

The group and LLP operate a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group and LLP in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the group to the fund.

m. Foreign currency

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates ruling at that date. Any differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Other exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

n. Leases

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have passed to the firm, are capitalised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their estimated useful economic lives. The capital elements of future obligations under leases are included as liabilities on the balance sheet. The interest elements of the rental obligations are charged in the profit and loss accounts of the periods of the leases to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread over the lease term.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2023

o. Provisions

Uninsured excesses arising on claims are assessed annually on a case specific basis and provision made where payments are deemed probable, after allowing for recoveries under insurance policies. Only the excess is provided against since the gross cost of settling claims is done so directly by the insurer of those claims.

Provision is made for dilapidations in respect of property leases which contain requirements for the premises to be returned to their original state prior to the conclusion of the lease term and are probable to be incurred.

Provision is made in respect of onerous leases to recognise all the expected future costs arising under the contractual lease term. Costs include rent, rates, service charges, and dilapidations up until the later of lease expiry, break date, or anticipated assignment date. No discounting or time value of money adjustments are made as they are considered immaterial.

p. Bank borrowings

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis in the profit or loss account using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the period in which they arise.

q. Profit distributions

Distribution of profit, whether contractual or discretionary, are treated as financing cashflows in the Cashflow Statement as they considered to be cost of obtaining financial resources from the Members as providers of capital to the LLP.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the LLP's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the members are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience 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 in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the group's accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty and use a combination of both critical judgement and estimates that the members have made in the process of applying the group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition – accrued revenue

The value of accrued revenue is derived on the basis of estimations and assumptions regarding the fair value of unbilled time at the year-end, having regard to the group's accounting policy for revenue recognition and assumptions made around both the recovery rates of the firm and the percentage completion on fixed fee assignments over the year end. Neither are expected to experience a material deviation from the valuations estimated by management at the year end.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2023

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of debtors

The group makes an estimate of the recoverable value of debtors and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade receivables and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile and historic experience. See note 10 for the net carrying amount of the group's debtors and associated impairment provision.

Measurement of provisions

The group's provisions, as set out in note 13 to the financial statements, include provisions for professional indemnity and other commercial claims, dilapidations, and onerous lease provisions. These are based on the management's best estimate of future cash flows in accordance with the policy outlined in note 1. The onerous lease provision of £74,000 (2022: £134,000) is based on expected future cash flows for one premises until lease expiry in 2024.

3. Turnover

The Board considers that disclosure of segmental analysis would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the business.

4. Staff numbers and costs

The average monthly number of employees (excluding members) was:

Group and Limited Liability Partnership:	**2023 Number**	**2022 Number**
Client service staff	962	794
Support staff	273	237
	1,235	1,031

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	£'000	**£'000**
Wages and salaries	60,551	47,830
Social security costs	6,279	4,361
Pension costs	2,883	2,150
	69,713	54,341

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2023

5. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

		2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 8)	– owned assets	1,774	1,911
	– leased assets	442	723
Profit on sale of fixed asset investments		(31)	-
		2,185	2,634
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings		4,227	4,107
Repayment of government grants		-	2,302
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss		(4)	8

During 2021 and 2022, and in response to the pandemic and the significant impact on certain work streams undertaken, the group received government grants amounting to £2,302,000 in the form of the Job Retention Scheme. Repayment grant was made in full to HMRC and treated as an expense in the year end 30 April 2022 financial statements. The repayment is included in other operating expenses in the profit and loss account

	2023	2022
Fees payable to the group's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Limited Liability Partnership's *annual accounts*	46	50
The audit of the LLP's subsidiaries	30	10
Total audit fees	76	60
Audit-related assurance services	28	25
Total non-audit fees	28	25

No services were provided pursuant to contingent fee arrangements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2023

6. Finance income and costs

Interest receivable and similar income

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Bank interest receivable	1,630	39

Interest payable and similar charges

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	58
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	36	64
	36	122

7. Members' remuneration and transactions

Profits are shared among the members in accordance with agreed profit-sharing arrangements.

The profit attributable to the member with the largest entitlement was £904,000 (2022 - £1,214,000).

Key management personnel as defined under FRS102 are considered to be the designated members who received remuneration amounting to £25,518,000 (2022 - £32,068,000).

The average number of members during the year was 150 (2022 - 145).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2023

8. Tangible fixed assets

Group	Leasehold improvements £'000	Assets Under construction £'000	Furniture & equipment £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Software £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 May 2022	7,286	1,051	4,920	4,254	2,209	19,720
Additions	160	714	2	677	51	1,604
Reallocations	1,312	(1,765)	453	-	-	-
Disposals	(303)	-	(146)	(823)	-	(1,272)
At 30 April 2023	8,455	-	5,229	4,108	2,260	20,052
Depreciation						
At 1 May 2022	4,151	-	2,772	3,115	1,102	11,140
Charge for the year	782	-	488	650	296	2,216
Disposals	(303)	-	(146)	(823)	-	(1,272)
At 30 April 2023	4,630	-	3,114	2,942	1,398	12,084
Net book value						
At 30 April 2023	3,825	-	2,115	1,166	862	7,968
At 30 April 2022	3,135	1,051	2,148	1,139	1,107	8,580

Leased assets included above:

Net book value						
At 30 April 2023	-	-	457	320	-	777
At 30 April 2022	-	-	956	679	-	1,635

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2023

8. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Partnership	Leasehold improvements £'000	Assets Under construction £'000	Furniture & equipment £'000	Computer equipment £'000	Software £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 May 2022	6,428	1,051	4,535	4,254	2,209	18,477
Additions	160	714	2	677	51	1,604
Reallocations	1,312	(1,765)	453	-	-	-
Disposals	(303)	-	(146)	(823)	-	(1,272)
At 30 April 2023	7,597	-	4,844	4,108	2,260	18,809
Depreciation						
At 1 May 2022	3,879	-	2,653	3,115	1,102	10,749
Charge for the year	695	-	449	650	296	2,090
Disposals	(303)	-	(146)	(823)	-	(1,272)
At 30 April 2023	4,271	-	2,956	2,942	1,398	11,567
Net book value						
At 30 April 2023	3,326	-	1,888	1,166	862	7,242
At 30 April 2022	2,549	1,051	1,882	1,139	1,107	7,728

Leased assets included above:

Net book value						
At 30 April 2023	-	-	457	320	-	777
At 30 April 2022	-	-	956	679	-	1,635

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2023

9. Fixed asset investments

	Partnership 2023 £'000	Partnership 2022 £'000
Shares in non-listed foreign companies	19	19
Less: Impairment review on non-listed foreign companies	-	(19)
Less: Disposal of non-listed foreign companies in year	(19)	-
	-	-

Group investments

The Partnership has investments in the following subsidiary undertakings:

	Country of incorporation	Company number	Holding	%
TLT (N.I.) LLP*	Northern Ireland	NC000856	N/A	100
TLT Holdings Limited	England	08053902	£1 ordinary	100
TLT Scotland Limited*	Scotland	SC423249	£1 ordinary	100
TLT Legal Limited	England	02687171	£1 ordinary	100
TLT Directors Limited	England	02754249	£1 ordinary	100
TLT Secretaries Limited	England	02754253	£1 ordinary	100
TLT Services (Redcliff Street) Limited	England	03402439	£1 ordinary	100
TLT Solicitors Limited	England	05022675	£1 ordinary	100
L J Nominees Limited	England	02309235	£1 ordinary	100
Lawrence Jones Limited	England	04329787	£1 ordinary	100
TLT Limited	England	05377237	£1 ordinary	100
TLT Trustees Limited	England	02127091	£1 ordinary	100

* All investments in the above subsidiary undertakings are directly held, except for the shares in TLT Scotland Limited that are held indirectly via TLT Holdings Limited, and TLT (N.I.) LLP that are held in trust on behalf of TLT LLP.

All subsidiaries are dormant and all have a Registered Office address of One Redcliff Street, Bristol except for TLT Scotland Limited registered at 41 West Campbell Street, Glasgow, and TLT (N.I.) LLP, which is registered at River House, 48-60 High Street, Belfast.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2023

10. Debtors

	Group		Partnership	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	48,762	33,547	47,368	32,478
Bad debt provision	(864)	(845)	(822)	(761)
Net trade debtors	47,898	32,702	46,546	31,717
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	2,480	3,081
Other debtors	3,944	3,459	3,536	3,185
Prepayments	5,275	4,059	5,079	3,797
Accrued income and unbilled deliverables	13,243	11,457	12,720	10,836
	70,360	51,677	70,361	52,616

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest on intragroup loans are charged via management charge.

Impairment losses of £285,000 (2022: £57,000) were recognised in the year on trade debtors through the consolidated profit and loss account and statement of comprehensive income.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Partnership	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Bank loans (see note 12)	-	-	-	-
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (see note 12)	467	575	467	575
Trade creditors	1,409	1,641	1,409	1,641
Other taxation and social security	6,795	5,860	6,717	5,760
Other creditors	5,436	3,692	5,261	3,569
Accruals and deferred income	12,055	14,711	11,914	14,475
	26,162	26,479	25,768	26,020

Finance leases are secured on the assets to which the lease relates.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2023

12. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group		Partnership	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	55	522	55	522
	55	522	55	522

Borrowings are repayable as follows:

	Group		Partnership	
	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Bank loans				
Between one and two years	-	-	-	-
Between two and five years	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
On demand or within one year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Finance leases				
Between one and two years	55	467	55	467
Between two and five years	-	55	-	55
	55	522	55	522
On demand or within one year	467	575	467	575
	522	1,097	522	1,097
Total borrowings including finance leases				
Between one and two years	55	467	55	467
Between two and five years	-	55	-	55
	55	522	55	522
On demand or within one year	467	575	467	575
	522	1,097	522	1,097

A fixed and a floating charge debenture is held as security against the medium-term loan facility and overdraft facility.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2023

13. Provisions for liabilities

	Uninsured excess provision £'000	Dilapidations provision £'000	Onerous lease provision £'000	Total £'000
Group				
At 1 May 2022	501	589	134	1,224
Charged to profit and loss account	506	232	-	738
Amounts utilised	(691)	-	(60)	(751)
At 30 April 2023	316	821	74	1,211

Partnership				
At 1 May 2022	492	589	-	1,081
Charged to profit and loss account	465	232	-	697
Amounts utilised	(649)	-	-	(649)
At 30 April 2023	308	821	-	1,129

14. Cash flow statement

Reconciliation of operating profit to cash generated by operations:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Profit for the year before members' remuneration charged as an expense	44,954	51,147
Interest paid	36	122
Interest received	(1,630)	(39)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	2,216	2,634
Profit on sale of investments	(31)	-
Operating cash flow before movement in working capital	45,545	53,864
Increase in debtors	(18,683)	(6,730)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(209)	7,887
(Decrease)/increase in provisions	(13)	567
Net cash inflow from operating activities	26,640	55,588

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2023

14. Cash flow statement (continued)

Analysis of net debt (Group)	At 1 May 2022 £'000	Arising from cash flows £'000	Other movements £'000	At 30 April 2023 £'000
Cash at bank and in hand	26,908	(20,555)	-	6,353
Bank loans	-	-	-	-
Finance leases	(1,097)	611	(36)	(522)
Net cash (before members' debt)	25,811	(19,944)	(36)	5,831
Loans and other amounts due to members:				
Members' capital	(14,139)	(1,491)	-	(15,630)
Other amounts due to members	(44,801)	48,132	(44,954)	(41,623)
Net debt (after members' debt)	(33,129)	26,697	(44,990)	(51,422)

15. Financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and buildings 2023 £'000	Land and buildings 2022 £'000
Group		
- within one year	4,829	4,798
- between one and five years	15,423	16,162
- after five years	3,744	7,826
	23,996	28,786
Partnership		
- within one year	4,617	4,495
- between one and five years	14,398	15,181
- after five years	3,561	7,380
	22,576	27,056

16. Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

The group participates in a defined contribution pension scheme; contributions during the year amounted to £2,883,000 (2022 - £2,150,000) for all employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund. The group had unpaid contributions outstanding at the year-end of £654,000 (2022 - £469,000).

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 April 2023

17. Related party transactions

The LLP has taken advantage of the exemption given in FRS102 section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' not to disclose transactions between itself and its wholly-owned subsidiary or ultimately controlled undertakings.

18. Controlling party

In the opinion of the members there is no ultimate controlling party.

19. Post balance sheet events

There were no events after the balance sheet date requiring disclosure or adjustment in the financial statements.

20. Capital commitments

At 30 April 2023 the group had no contractual capital commitments (2022 - £583,000 in relation to leasehold improvement contracts).

21. Financial instruments

As at 30 April the Group's financial instruments were as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Financial assets at amortised cost	71,438	74,526
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	19,422	21,141

Financial assets at amortised cost comprise cash at bank and in hand, net trade debtors, other debtors, accrued income and unbilled deliverables.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors, bank overdrafts, bank loans, obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts, accruals and deferred income.