Registered number: OC324335

HARRISONS SOLICITORS LLP UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



HARRISONS SOLICITORS LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC324335

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £	,	2018 £
Fixed assets			_		~
Intangible assets	4		37,501		43,751
Tangible assets	5		17,280		27,994
			54,781		71,745
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	673,607		736,783	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	454		300	
		674,061		737,083	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	8	(392,271)		(478,908)	
Net current assets			281,790		258,175
Total assets less current liabilities			336,571		329,920
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(1,170)		(2,574)
			335,401		327,346
Net assets		=	335,401	_	327,346
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Other amounts			15,770		18,896
			15,770		18,896
Members' other interests					
Other reserves classified as equity		319,631	319,631	308,450	308,450
		_	335,401	_	327,346
Total members' interests		-		_	
Loans and other debts due to members			15,770		18,896
Members' other interests			319,631		308,450
			335,401		327,346

HARRISONS SOLICITORS LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC324335

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

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

J A Smith Limited
Designated member

L P Ingram Limited Designated member

Date:

24th STUTEMEER 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

1. General information

Harrisons Solicitors LLP, OC324335, is a limited liability partnership, with 3 designated members, incorporated in England and Wales, with its registered office address and principal place of business at 11 Berriew Street, Welshpool. Powys, SY21 7SL.

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 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the LLP will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 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 Profit and loss account over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

2.7 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:

Fixtures and fittings - 10% straight line
Office and computer equipment - 20% straight line

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 the Profit and loss account.

2.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 Financial instruments

The LLP 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 37 (2018 - 37).

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	157,040
At 31 December 2019	157,040
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2019	113,289
Charge for the year on owned assets	6,250
At 31 December 2019	119,539
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	37,501 ————
At 31 December 2018	43,751

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5.	Tangible fixed assets			
		Fixtures and fittings £	Office and computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 January 2019	46,466	139,508	185,974
	Additions	1,422	3,587	5,009
	At 31 December 2019	47,888	143,095	190,983
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2019	44,479	113,501	157,980
	Charge for the year on owned assets	614	15,109	15,723
	At 31 December 2019	45,093	128,610	173,703
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2019	2,795	14,485	17,280
	At 31 December 2018	1,987	<u>26,007</u>	27,994
6.	Debtors			
			2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors		254,412	209,233
	Amounts due not yet invoiced		347,200	354,293
	Other debtors		1,282	24,165
	Prepayments and accrued income		70,713	149,091
			673,607	736,782

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	454	300
	Less: bank overdrafts	(249,081)	(339,458)
		(248,627)	(339, 158)
8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Bank overdrafts	249,081	339,458
	Other loans	1,404	1,404
	Other taxation and social security	83,264	75,880
	Other creditors	51,437	55,216
	Accruals and deferred income	7,085	6,950
		392,271	478,908
	Lloyds Bank PLC holds a debenture over all assets of the LLP dated 22 Ja	nuary 2009.	
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other loans	1,170	2,574
		1,170	2,574