

Registration number: OC348164

# Rosecare (Brookholme) LLP

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2019

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**Rosecare (Brookholme) LLP**

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## Rosecare (Brookholme) LLP

(Registration number: OC348164)  
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and short-term deposits		400	400
<b>Net assets attributable to members</b>		400	400
<b>Represented by:</b>			
<b>Members' other interests</b>			
Members' capital classified as equity		400	400
		400	400
<b>Total members' interests</b>			
Equity		400	400
		400	400


For the year ending 31 March 2019 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships, relating to small entities.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime, as applied to limited liability partnerships, and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

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

The financial statements of Rosecare (Brookholme) LLP (registered number OC348164) were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on 23 December 2019. They were signed on behalf of the limited liability partnership by:

  
.....  
Mr Didarali S Ladhani  
Designated member

## **Rosecare (Brookholme) LLP**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

##### **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

##### **General information and basis of accounting**

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 financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £1.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the LLP's activities. Turnover is shown net of value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The LLP recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;  
it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;  
and specific criteria have been met for each of the LLPs activities.

##### **Members' remuneration and division of profits**

The SORP recognises that the basis of calculating profits for allocation may differ from the profits reflected through the financial statements prepared in compliance with recommended practice, given the established need to seek to focus profit allocation on ensuring equity between different generations and populations of members.

Consolidation of the results of certain subsidiary undertakings, the provision for annuities to current and former members, pension scheme charges, the spreading of acquisition integration costs and the treatment of long leasehold interests are all items which may generate differences between profits calculated for the purpose of allocation and those reported within the financial statements. Where such differences arise, they have been included within other amounts in the balance sheet.

Members' fixed shares of profits (excluding discretionary fixed share bonuses) and interest earned on members' balances are automatically allocated and, are treated as members' remuneration charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in arriving at profit available for discretionary division among members.

The remainder of profit shares, which have not been allocated until after the balance sheet date, are treated in these financial statements as unallocated at the balance sheet date and included within other reserves.

## **Rosecare (Brookholme) LLP**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

#### **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Taxation**

The taxation payable on the partnership's profits is the personal liability of the members, although payment of such liabilities is administered by the partnership on behalf of its members. Consequently, neither partnership taxation nor related deferred taxation is accounted for in these 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 are set against amounts due from members as appropriate.

##### **Goodwill**

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life of 20 years.

##### **Trade debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price, less any provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the LLP will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

##### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

##### **Trade creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the LLP does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised at the transaction price.

#### **2 Particulars of employees**

The average number of persons employed by the limited liability partnership including members during the year was 4 (2018 - 4).

#### **3 Control**

The members are the controlling party by virtue of their controlling interest in the limited liability partnership. The ultimate controlling party is the same as the controlling party.