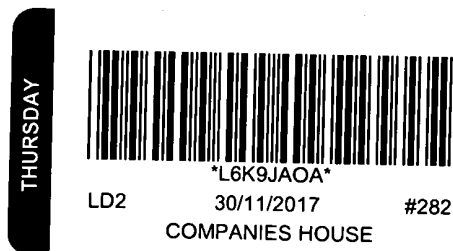


Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 April 2017

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Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Limited Liability Partnership Information

Designated members Strategic Healthcare Planning Founders Limited
H J Lambert
J N Cox

Limited liability partnership number OC354262

Registered office TTC House
Hadley Park
Telford
Shropshire
TF1 6QJ

Accountants Kingston Smith LLP
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
United Kingdom
EC1M 7AD

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

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Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Balance Sheet

As at 30 April 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		8,656		15,394
Current assets					
Debtors	4	305,906		362,476	
Cash at bank and in hand		185,156		420,703	
		491,062		783,179	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(80,872)		(206,530)	
Net current assets			410,190		576,649
Total assets less current liabilities			418,846		592,043
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(1,167)		(2,864)
Net assets attributable to members			417,679		589,179
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year	8				
Amounts due in respect of profits			384,279		555,779
Members' other interests	8				
Members' capital classified as equity			33,400		33,400
			417,679		589,179
Total members' interests	8				
Loans and other debts due to members			384,279		555,779
Members' other interests			33,400		33,400
			417,679		589,179

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

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Balance Sheet (Continued)

As at 30 April 2017

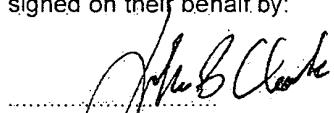
For the financial year ended 30 April 2017, the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) relating to small limited liability partnerships

Members' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the limited liability partnership to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to limited liability partnerships subject to the small limited liability partnerships' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 15/11/17 and are signed on their behalf by:


Strategic Healthcare Planning Founders Limited
Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC354262

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 April 2017

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is TTC House, Hadley Park, Telford, Shropshire, TF1 6QJ.

The limited liability partnerships's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in July 2014, together with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the limited liability partnership. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the value of services provided during the year net of value added tax. Turnover is recognised when the right to consideration has arisen through performance of services under each contract. Consideration accrues as the contract progresses by reference to the value of work performed. Turnover which has not been invoiced at the balance sheet date is shown within trade debtors. Contingent income is only recognised as turnover the critical event giving the company the right to consideration has occurred.

1.4 Members' participating interests

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

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

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line
Computer equipment	33.33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the limited liability partnership reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the limited liability partnership estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in or .

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the limited liability partnership transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the limited liability partnership after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the limited liability partnership is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.11 Leases

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

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

2 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Total	9	8

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2017

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 May 2016	80,609
Additions	7,138
Disposals	(14,323)
At 30 April 2017	73,424
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2016	65,215
Depreciation charged in the year	8,145
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(8,592)
At 30 April 2017	64,768
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2017	8,656
At 30 April 2016	15,394

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts. The depreciation charge in respect of such assets amounted to £833 (2016 - £2,865) for the year.

	2017 £	2016 £
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	2,167	5,729

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	39,182	88,610
Other debtors	266,724	273,866
	305,906	362,476

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2017

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	4,816	11,474
Other taxation and social security	55,744	112,886
Other creditors	20,312	82,170
	<u>80,872</u>	<u>206,530</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Other creditors	<u>1,167</u>	<u>2,864</u>

7 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The limited liability partnership operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the limited liability partnership in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £12,929 (2016 - £9,822).

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2017

8 Reconciliation of Members' Interests

	Equity Members' other interests	Debt Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors	Total Members' interests
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other amounts	Total 2017
	£	£	£
Amount due to members		555,779	
Members' interests at 1 May 2016	33,400	555,779	589,179
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-	279,626	279,626
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	-
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	33,400	835,405	868,805
Drawings	-	(501,126)	(501,126)
Other movements	-	50,000	50,000
Members' interests at 30 April 2017	33,400	384,279	417,679
Amounts due to members		384,279	
		384,279	

9 Loans and other debts due to members

	2017 £	2016 £
Analysis of loans		
Amounts falling due within one year	384,279	555,779

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Loans and other debts due to members" will rank equally with unsecured creditors.

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2017

10 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the limited liability partnership had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	-	21,042

11 Related party transactions

Strategic Healthcare Planning Founders Limited, a designated member of the LLP, and SHPI Holdings Limited are under common control. At the balance sheet date, the LLP was owed an amount of £102,600 (2016: £114,635) by SHPI Holdings Limited.