

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

For filing with the Registrar

For the year ended 30 April 2019

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 Moore Kingston Smith LLP
Devonshire House
60 Goswell Road
London
EC1M 7AD

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Contents

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 7

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Balance Sheet

As at 30 April 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		-		3,523
Current assets					
Debtors	4	341,800		354,088	
Cash at bank and in hand		34,783		20,100	
		<u>376,583</u>		<u>374,188</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(40,663)</u>		<u>(82,247)</u>	
Net current assets			335,920		291,941
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>335,920</u>		<u>295,464</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(167)
Net assets attributable to members			<u>335,920</u>		<u>295,297</u>
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Amounts due in respect of profits			302,520		261,897
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity			33,400		33,400
			<u>335,920</u>		<u>295,297</u>
Total members' interests					
Amounts due from members			(33,968)		(125,741)
Loans and other debts due to members			302,520		261,897
Members' other interests			33,400		33,400
			<u>301,952</u>		<u>169,556</u>

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 2019

For the financial year ended 30 April 2019 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) Regulations 2008).

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to limited liability partnerships) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 27 January 2020 and are signed on their behalf by:

J N Cox

Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC354262

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 April 2019

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 partnership'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 January 2017, 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 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 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.

1.3 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.

Where there exists an asset and liability component in respect of an individual member's participation rights, they are presented on a gross basis unless the LLP has both a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to settle and realise these amounts simultaneously, in which case they are presented net.

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the limited liability partnership reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and at bank.

1.7 Financial instruments

Basic financial instruments are measured at cost. The company has no other financial instruments or basic financial instruments measured at fair value.

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 publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

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 profit or loss.

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2019

2 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was 3 (2018 - 9).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 May 2018 and 30 April 2019	73,424
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2018	69,901
Depreciation charged in the year	3,523
At 30 April 2019	73,424
Carrying amount	
At 30 April 2019	-
At 30 April 2018	3,523

4 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	177,113	70,851
Amounts due from members	33,968	125,741
Other debtors	96,150	108,160
Prepayments and accrued income	34,569	49,336
	341,800	354,088

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Notes		
Obligations under finance leases	-	1,000
Trade creditors	1,361	31,519
Other taxation and social security	30,067	33,589
Other creditors	3,485	3,014
Accruals and deferred income	5,750	13,125
	40,663	82,247

Strategic Healthcare Planning LLP

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended 30 April 2019

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Obligations under finance leases		-	167
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Loans and other debts due to members

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

8 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 £96,150 (2018: £108,160) by SHPI Holdings Limited.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.