Registration number: OC373975

Yorke & Co LLP

trading as Yorke & CO LLP

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

Hinton Abbott Accountants Kiln Lane Swindon Wiltshire SN2 2NP



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Limited liability partnership information

Designated members Mrs Kirsten Long

Mrs Sandra Long

Mr Nicholas Yorke Long

Mr Derry Giles Long

Registered office South W

South Way Walworth Business Park

Andover Hampshire SP10 5AF

Accountants Hinton Abbott Accountants

Kiln Lane Swindon Wiltshire SN2 2NP

Yorke & Co LLP

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Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover		-	-
Cost of sales			(661)
Gross loss		-	(661)
Administrative expenses		(156,875)	(103,207)
Other operating income		198,000	171,500
Operating profit	2	41,125	67,632
Interest payable and similar expenses		(1,000)	(3,796)
Profit for the year before members' remuneration and profit shares		40,125	63,836
Members' remuneration charged as an expense		(40,125)	(63,836)
Profit/(loss) for the year available for discretionary division among members			· -

Turnover and operating profit derive wholly from continuing operations.

The limited liability partnership has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above.

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(Registration number: OC373975) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

Note £ £	
Fixed assets	
Tangible assets 3 1,394,869 1,45	3,214
Current assets	
•	0,628
Cash and short-term deposits 35,422 3	5,877
96,989 9	6,505
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year 5 (159,041) (13	4,222)
Net current liabilities (62,052) (3	<u>7,717)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities 1,332,817 1,41	5,497
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year 6 (323,529) (36	0,792)
Net assets attributable to members 1,009,288 1,05	4,705
Represented by:	
Loans and other debts due to members	
Members' capital classified as a liability 265,193 31	0,610
Members' other interests	
Revaluation reserve	4,095
1,009,288 1,05	4,705
Total members' interests	
Loans and other debts due to members 265,193 31	0,610
Equity	4,095
1,009,2881,05	4,705

For the year ending 31 March 2020 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 small limited liability partnerships.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act, 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 notes on pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 3

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(Registration number: OC373975)
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020 (continued)

The financial statements of Yorke & Co LLP (registered number OC373975) were approved by the Board and authorised for issue on They were signed on behalf of the limited liability partnership by:

Mr Nicholas Yorke Long Designated member

Mr Derry Giles Long Designated member

Yorke & Co LLP trading as Yorke & CO LLP

Statement of Changes in Members' Interests At 31 March 2020

	Equity		Loans and oth		
	Revaluation reserve	Total £	Members' capital classified as a liability £	Members' other amounts £	Total 2020 £
Members' interest at 1 April 2019 Members' remuneration charged as an expense	744,095	744,094 -	310,610	40,125	1,054,705 40,125
Members' interests after total comprehensive income Drawings (including tax payments)	744,095	744,094 -	310,610 (85,542)	40,125	1,094,830 (85,542)
At 31 March 2020	744,095	744,094	225,068	40,125	1,009,288
	Equity		Loans and oth		
	Revaluation reserve £	Total £	Members' capital classified as a liability £	Members' other amounts £	Total 2019 £
Members' interest at 1 April 2018 Members' remuneration charged as an expense	744,095	744,095 	246,774	63,836	990,869 63,836

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 5 $\,$

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Statement of Changes in Members' Interests At 31 March 2020 (continued)

Equity		Loans and other debts due to/(from) members		
Revaluation reserve £	Total £	Members' capital classified as a liability £	Members' other amounts £	Total 2019 £
744,095	744,095	246,774	63,836	1,054,705

At 31 March 2019

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements. Page $6\,$

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

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 were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

General information and basis of accounting

The limited liability partnership is incorporated in England under the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000. The address of the registered office is given on the limited liability partnership information page. The nature of the limited liability partnership's operations and its principal activities are given in the members' report.

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The functional currency of Yorke & Co LLP is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the limited liability partnership operates. Foreign operations are included in accordance with the policies set out below.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the limited liability partnership obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales tax or duty.

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tavation

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.

other taxes policy

Tangible fixed assets

Individual fixed assets costing £500 or more are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost or valuation, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate

Trade debtors

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

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership 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 initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Members' interests

Amounts due to members after more than one year comprise provisions for annuities to current members and certain loans from members which are not repayable within twelve months of the balance sheet date.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Classification

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the limited liability partnership intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Recognition and Measurement

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the limited liability partnership transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the limited liability partnership, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Current versus non-current classification

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

In the limited liability partnership balance sheet, investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment.

Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

2 Profit for the year before members' remuneration and profit shares

	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation	55,529	45,925

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Long leasehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2019	1,316,295	16,101	251,663	1,584,059
Additions	(20,851)	19,100	26,000	24,249
Disposals			(33,833)	(33,833)
At 31 March 2020	1,295,444	35,201	243,830	1,574,475
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2019	39,264	6,382	85,199	130,845
Charge for the year	3,242	3,520	48,766	55,528
Eliminated on disposals			(6,767)	(6,767)
At 31 March 2020	42,506	9,902	127,198	179,606
Net book value				
At 31 March 2020	1,252,938	25,299	116,632	1,394,869
At 31 March 2019	1,277,031	9,719	166,464	1,453,214

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £Nil (2019 - £Nil) in respect of freehold land and buildings and £1,252,938 (2019 - £1,277,032) in respect of leaseholds.

Revaluation

The fair value of the company's land and buildings was revalued on 18 May 2018 by an independent valuer. Method and assumptions applied were: Market value of leasehold property, assuming vacant possession. The name and qualification of the independent valuer are Humphreys & Dancer, Independent Chartered Surveyors.

Long Leasehold Property held at :Unit 59 & 60, South Way, Walworth Trading Estate, Andover, SP10 5AF

Market Value of Unit 59: £454,000 Market Value of Unit 60: £840,000

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

4 Debtors

·	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	40,540	39,600
Other debtors	9,862	9,863
Prepayments and accrued income	11,165	11,165
Total current trade and other debtors	61,567	60,628
5 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	13,685	80,182
Other creditors	133,165	46,785
Accruals and deferred income	1,000	1,000
Taxation and social security	11,191	6,255
	159,041	134,222

6 Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	300,000	301,000
Other creditors	23,529	59,792
	323,529	360,792

7 Control

The ultimate controlling party is the same as the controlling party.