

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC385056 (England and Wales)

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

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POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

MEMBERS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The members present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the limited liability partnership continued to be that of property development.

Members' drawings, contributions and repayments

The members' drawing policy allows each member to draw a proportion of their profit share, subject to the cash requirements of the business.

A member's capital requirement is linked to their share of profit and the financing requirement of the limited liability partnership. There is no opportunity for appreciation of the capital subscribed. Just as incoming members introduce their capital at "par", so the retiring members are repaid their capital at "par".

Designated members

The designated members who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr P Harbard
Mr M Vlessing
Pocket Living Limited

Auditor

King & King were appointed as auditor to the limited liability partnership and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008), a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a general meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the members in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the members are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the limited liability partnership's auditor is unaware, and
- the members have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as members in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the limited liability partnership's auditor is aware of that information.

Other matters

Operations are discontinued as all developments are now complete and sold and entity would be wound up in 2021.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the members on 26 March 2021 and signed on behalf by:


Mr M Vlessing
Designated Member

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The members are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. Under company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) the members must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the limited liability partnership and of the profit or loss of the limited liability partnership for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the limited liability partnership will continue in business.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the limited liability partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the limited liability partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the limited liability partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pocket Living (2013) LLP (the 'limited liability partnership') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise, the statement of financial position, the reconciliation of members' interests and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the limited liability partnership's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the limited liability partnership in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 1.2 of the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the limited liability partnership's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the members with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The members are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the members were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small limited liability partnerships regime.

Responsibilities of members

As explained more fully in the members' responsibilities statement, the members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the members are responsible for assessing the limited liability partnership's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the members either intend to liquidate the limited liability partnership or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

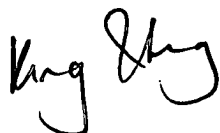
A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the limited liability partnership's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the limited liability partnership's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the limited liability partnership and the limited liability partnership's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Milankumar Patel (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of King & King
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
First Floor Roxburghe House
273 - 287 Regent Street

W1B 2HA
26 March 2021

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	136,991		137,880	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,704		-	
		<u>138,695</u>		<u>137,880</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(49,199)</u>		<u>(42,834)</u>	
Net current assets and net assets attributable to members			<u>89,496</u>		<u>95,046</u>
Represented by:					
Members' other interests					
Other reserves classified as equity			89,496		95,046
			<u>89,496</u>		<u>95,046</u>
Total members' interests					
Members' other interests			<u>89,496</u>		<u>95,046</u>

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

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 26 March 2021 and are signed on their behalf by:



Mr M Vlessing
Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC385056

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Current financial year

	EQUITY Members' other interests Other reserves £	TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS Total 2020 £
Members' interests at 1 January 2020	95,045	95,045
Loss for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	(5,549)	(5,549)
Members' interests after loss for the year	89,496	89,496
Members' interests at 31 December 2020	89,496	89,496

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Prior financial year

	EQUITY Members' other interests Other reserves £	TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS Total 2019 £
Members' interests at 1 January 2019	12,690,409	12,690,409
Loss for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	(86,928)	(86,928)
Members' interests after loss for the year	12,603,481	12,603,481
Distribution among members	(12,508,435)	(12,508,435)
Members' interests at 31 December 2019	95,046	95,046

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Pocket Living (2013) LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Tower House, 10 Southampton Street, London, WC2E 7HA.

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 December 2018, 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis. The Limited Liability Partnership has effectively ceased trading and the members are intending to wind up the company in 2021.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from sale of residential properties is recognised on date of completion. Deposits are also recognised on completion.

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.

Once an unavoidable obligation has been created in favour of members through allocation of profits or other means, any undrawn profits remaining at the reporting date are shown as 'Loans and other debts due to members' to the extent they exceed debts due from a specific member.

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and 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.

1.6 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 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.

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.

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

Basic financial liabilities, including 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 payments 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.

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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the limited liability partnership are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the limited liability partnership.

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the limited liability partnership's accounting policies, the members are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of other debtors, management considers factors including the ageing profile of other debtors and historical experience.

3 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	136,991	137,880

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	257
Trade creditors	6,022	29,207
Amounts owed to group undertakings	40,902	-
Other creditors	2,275	13,370
	49,199	42,834

POCKET LIVING (2013) LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

5 Audit report information

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to note 1.2 of the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

The senior statutory auditor was Milankumar Patel.
The auditor was King & King.

6 Controlling party

The immediate parent company is Pocket Living Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office address is Tower House, 10 Southampton Street, London, England, WC2E 7HA. The largest and smallest groups in which the results of accounts are consolidated are headed by Related London Pocket Holdings Limited and Pocket Living Limited respectively. The financial statements are publicly available at Companies House, Crownway, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

The ultimate parent company is Related L.P, an entity registered in the US and is controlled by Mr Stephen Ross.