

POTTER OWTRAM AND PECK LLP

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

POTTER OWTRAM AND PECK LLP
REGISTERED NUMBER: OC422938

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	8,784	17,949
		<u>8,784</u>	<u>17,949</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	204,491	187,127
Cash at bank and in hand		35,629	51,055
		<u>240,120</u>	<u>238,182</u>
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	6	(184,422)	(170,021)
Net current assets		<u>55,698</u>	<u>68,161</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>64,482</u>	<u>86,110</u>
Net assets		<u><u>64,482</u></u>	<u><u>86,110</u></u>
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to members within one year			
Other amounts	7	64,482	86,110
		<u>64,482</u>	<u>86,110</u>
		<u><u>64,482</u></u>	<u><u>86,110</u></u>
Total members' interests			
Loans and other debts due to members	7	64,482	86,110
		<u>64,482</u>	<u>86,110</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity 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 Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the

POTTER OWTRAM AND PECK LLP
REGISTERED NUMBER: OC422938

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

small LLPs regime.

The entity has opted not to file the income statement in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf on 10 November 2023.

S C Loveless

Designated member

The notes on pages 3 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Potter Owtram and Peck LLP has no equity and, in accordance with the provisions contained within the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships", has not presented a Statement of Changes in Equity.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

1. General information

Potter Owtram and Peck LLP, is a Limited Liability Partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 42 West Street, Haslemere, GU27 2AN.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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 prepared in GBP and rounded to the nearest £1.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the LLP will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The LLP operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the LLP pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the LLP has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the LLP in independently administered funds.

2.7 Division and distribution of profits

A division of profits is the mechanism by which the profits of an LLP become a debt due to members. A division may be automatic or discretionary, may relate to some or all of the profits for a financial period and may take place during or after the end of a financial period.

An automatic division of profits is one where the LLP does not have an unconditional right to avoid making a division of an amount of profits based on the members' agreement in force at the time, whereas a discretionary division of profits requires a decision to be made by the LLP, which it has the unconditional right to avoid making.

The LLP divides profits automatically. Automatic divisions of profits are recognised as 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense in .

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	-	10%	straight line
Computer equipment	-	33%	straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.11 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Financial instruments

The LLP has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The LLP has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the LLP's Statement of financial position when the LLP becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The LLP's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

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 LLP after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the LLP transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the LLP will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the LLP's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 10 (2022 - 11).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 May 2022	25,045	2,801	16,017	43,863
Additions	-	1,321	-	1,321
At 30 April 2023	25,045	4,122	16,017	45,184
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2022	15,027	775	10,108	25,910
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	404	5,077	5,481
Charge for the year on financed assets	5,009	-	-	5,009
At 30 April 2023	20,036	1,179	15,185	36,400
Net book value				
At 30 April 2023	5,009	2,943	832	8,784
At 30 April 2022	10,018	2,025	5,909	17,952

POTTER OWTRAM AND PECK LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	72,187	54,337
Other debtors	75,454	78,967
Prepayments and accrued income	56,849	53,822
	<u>204,490</u>	<u>187,126</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Other loans	67,538	40,000
Trade creditors	6,309	5,895
Other taxation and social security	23,134	33,734
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	5,569
Accruals and deferred income	87,441	84,823
	<u>184,422</u>	<u>170,021</u>

National Westminster Bank PLC holds a fixed and floating charge over all the property and undertakings of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

7. Loans and other debts due to members

	2023 £	2022 £
Other amounts due to members	(64,482)	(86,110)
	<u>(64,482)</u>	<u>(86,110)</u>

Loans and other debts due to members may be further analysed as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Falling due after more than one year	(64,482)	(86,110)
	<u>(64,482)</u>	<u>(86,110)</u>

Loans and other debts due to members rank equally with debts due to ordinary creditors in the event of a winding up.

8. Pension commitments

The entity operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the entity in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the entity to the fund and amounted to £3,602 (2022 - £6,749). No contributions were payable to the fund at the reporting date were £nil (2022 - £nil).

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.