

Saunders Partnership Limited
Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 July 2022

Baker Watkin Accounting Ltd
Chartered Accountants
Middlesex House
Rutherford Close
Stevenage
Hertfordshire
SG1 2EF

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for the Year Ended 31 July 2022

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Saunders Partnership Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 July 2022

DIRECTORS:

M R Williams
K M Seggery
S J Hutchinson
M D Burton
A Lait
G Price
A Gibbins

SECRETARY:

K M Seggery

REGISTERED OFFICE:

2nd Floor
1 Falcon Gate
Shire Park
Welwyn Garden City
Hertfordshire
AL7 1TW

REGISTERED NUMBER:

02358009 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS:

Baker Watkin Accounting Ltd
Chartered Accountants
Middlesex House
Rutherford Close
Stevenage
Hertfordshire
SG1 2EF

Abridged Balance Sheet
31 July 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	3	2,901	4,168
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		1,007,146	854,261
Prepayments and accrued income		73,325	98,618
Cash at bank		336,767	800,949
		<u>1,417,238</u>	<u>1,753,828</u>
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year		<u>(396,907)</u>	<u>(410,086)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,020,331</u>	<u>1,343,742</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		1,023,232	1,347,910
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year		(73,428)	(130,043)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES		<u>(551)</u>	<u>-</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>949,253</u>	<u>1,217,867</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital		150	150
Retained earnings		<u>949,103</u>	<u>1,217,717</u>
		<u>949,253</u>	<u>1,217,867</u>

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 July 2022.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2022 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and
- (b) preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

Abridged Balance Sheet - continued
31 July 2022

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

All the members have consented to the preparation of an abridged Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 July 2022 in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and loss account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 24 March 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

M R Williams - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 July 2022

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

COMPANY INFORMATION

Saunders Partnership Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, 1 Falcon Gate, Shire Park, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, AL7 1TW.

ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance 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 company. 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.

TURNOVER

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSET

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:

Improvements to leasehold property	Over the life of the lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% or 20% on cost
Computer equipment	25% on cost

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 credited or charged to profit or loss .

FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2022

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

IMPAIRMENT OF FIXED ASSET

At each reporting period end date, the company 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 company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

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.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company 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 company's balance sheet when the company 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2022

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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.

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 company 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.

EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

TAXATION

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

CURRENT TAX

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

DEFERRED TAX

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2022

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**
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 profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 6 (2021 - 5) .

3. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Totals £
COST	
At 1 August 2021	195,676
Additions	6,508
At 31 July 2022	<u>202,184</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 August 2021	191,508
Charge for year	7,775
At 31 July 2022	<u>199,283</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 July 2022	<u>2,901</u>
At 31 July 2021	<u>4,168</u>

4. **LEASING AGREEMENTS**

Minimum lease payments under finance leases fall due as follows:

	Finance leases 2022 £	2021 £
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	<u>-</u>	<u>3,048</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 July 2022

5. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

The company has given a debenture over the company assets in respect of bank loans.

CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

Net obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

The company has given a debenture over the company assets in respect of bank

6. EVENT DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

For the year ended on 31 July 2022, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has continued to have a significant impact on businesses worldwide. As a result, some business operations have been restricted, however the entity continues to operate using alternative methods and remote working.

The directors are unable to evaluate the overall financial impact on the business at present. Hence the financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

The directors are continuing to monitor, assess and act with reference to the current changing environment in order to position the company to ensure its future success.

7. DIRECTOR'S TRANSACTION

The bank loans have been guaranteed by the directors, M R Williams, K M Seggery and S J Hutchinson, to the value of £350,000.

8. PARENT COMPANY

The ultimate parent company is Saunders Partnership Design Limited.

9. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

LESSEE

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

£	£	2022	2021
		466,227	607,266
		=====	=====

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.