

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC343917 (England and Wales)

**STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP

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# STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	4		75,000		100,000
Tangible assets	5		15,308		645,219
			<u>90,308</u>		<u>745,219</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	1,064,229		415,755	
Cash at bank and in hand		151,538		177,957	
		<u>1,215,767</u>		<u>593,712</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(1,201,075)</u>		<u>(1,258,931)</u>	
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			14,692		(665,219)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>105,000</u>		<u>80,000</u>
<b>Represented by:</b>					
<b>Loans and other debts due to members within one year</b>	8				
Amounts due in respect of profits			25,000		-
<b>Members' other interests</b>	8				
Members' capital classified as equity			80,000		80,000
			<u>105,000</u>		<u>80,000</u>
<b>Total members' interests</b>	8				
Amounts due from members			(781,455)		(81,977)
Loans and other debts due to members			25,000		-
Members' other interests			80,000		80,000
			<u>(676,455)</u>		<u>(1,977)</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.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2018 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) relating to small limited liability partnerships.

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.

## **STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2018***

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The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 19 December 2018 and are signed on their behalf by:

R W Hay

**Designated member**

**Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC343917**

# STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Limited liability partnership information

Streets Ahead Estate Agents LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 82 St John Street, London, EC1M 4JN.

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, 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 Turnover

Turnover represents management and commission fees receivable for property management and agency services provided. Fees are recognised as the service is provided and when earned in accordance with the LLP's contractual entitlement.

#### 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.

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.

# STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Acquired goodwill is written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated useful economic life, being 8 years.

#### 1.5 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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings Freehold	No depreciation charged
Plant and machinery	25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

Freehold property is not depreciated as in the view of the members, to do so, would not present a true and fair view of the financial position of the limited liability partnership. The nature of the freehold property requires it to be maintained in its current condition and in their view no impairment in value has occurred.

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.

#### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

# STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 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.

##### **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.

# STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and loans from fellow group companies, 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.

### 1.9 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.

### 1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.



# STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 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.

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

#### Estimated useful lives of tangible fixed assets

Estimation is required on estimating the useful lives of such assets and their residual values.

#### Recoverability of debtors

The LLP makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the provision against trade and other debtors, management considers the factors including the ageing profile of debtors and management's historical experience.

### 3 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was 40 (2017 - 33).

### 4 Intangible fixed assets

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018	250,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 April 2017	150,000
Amortisation charged for the year	25,000
At 31 March 2018	175,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 March 2018	75,000
At 31 March 2017	100,000

# STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2017	600,000	284,033	884,033
Additions	-	5,001	5,001
Disposals	(600,000)	-	(600,000)
At 31 March 2018	-	289,034	289,034
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2017	-	238,814	238,814
Depreciation charged in the year	-	34,912	34,912
At 31 March 2018	-	273,726	273,726
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2018	-	15,308	15,308
At 31 March 2017	600,000	45,219	645,219

### 6 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	270,148	321,105
Amounts owed by members	781,455	81,977
Other debtors	12,626	12,673
	1,064,229	415,755

### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	9,320	8,118
Amounts owed to group undertakings	143,568	155,883
Taxation and social security	138,267	143,730
Other creditors	909,920	951,200
	1,201,075	1,258,931

# STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 8 Reconciliation of Members' Interests

	EQUITY		DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other interests		Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Members' Other reserves	Total Other amounts	Total	Total 2018
	£	£	£	£	£
Amounts due from members			(81,977)		
Members' interests at 1 April 2017	80,000	-	80,000	(81,977)	(1,977)
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	226,861	226,861	-	226,861
Members' interests after profit for the year	80,000	226,861	306,861	(81,977)	224,884
Allocation of profit for the financial year	-	(226,861)	(226,861)	226,861	-
Drawings	-	-	-	(901,339)	(901,339)
Members' interests at 31 March 2018	80,000	-	80,000	(756,455)	(676,455)
Amounts due to members			25,000		
Amounts due from members, included in debtors			(781,455)		
			(756,455)		

## **STREETS AHEAD ESTATE AGENTS LLP**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018***

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**9     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.

**10    Related party transactions**

At balance sheet date the LLP owed £492,094 (2017: £476,150) to Streets Ahead Residential Lettings Limited and owed £381,010 (2017: £374,291) to Streets Ahead Financial Consultants Limited. Both companies are owned and controlled by the members. These balances are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

At balance sheet date the LLP owed £143,568 (2017: £155,883) to Eaton Estates Limited, a company owned and controlled by the members. The amount is included in other creditors and is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand

**11    Members' transactions**

At balance sheet date the LLP was owed £270,178 (2017: £64,000) by G O'Hare and was owed £486,277(2017: £145,977 was owed by the LLP) by R W Hay. Both G O'Hare and R W Hay are the designated members.

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