

**Company Registration No. 00609004 (England and Wales)**

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

**COMPANY INFORMATION**

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**Directors** RJ Rendell  
MA Rendell  
F Herzig  
S Brodie  
JP Tester (Appointed 12 July 2018)

**Company number** 00609004

**Registered office** 5 - 10 Bury Street  
London  
EC3A 5AT

**Auditor** Clarkson Hyde LLP  
3rd Floor  
Chancery House  
St Nicholas Way  
Sutton  
SM1 1JB

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**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

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**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

**Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a Lloyd's insurance broker that is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority, reference 308692.

**Directors**

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

RJ Rendell

MA Rendell

F Herzig

S Brodie

JP Tester

(Appointed 12 July 2018)

**Auditor**

The auditor, Clarkson Hyde LLP, is deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

**Statement of directors' responsibilities**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors 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 company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

MA Rendell

**Director**

21 March 2019

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**TO THE MEMBERS OF BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

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**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Bannerman Rendell Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit 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.

**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 company 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.

**Conclusions relating to going concern**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

**Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**TO THE MEMBERS OF BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

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**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 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
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors 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 directors 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 directors are responsible for assessing the company'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 directors either intend to liquidate the company 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

**Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company'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 company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Andrew Seton (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of Clarkson Hyde LLP**

21 March 2019

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

3rd Floor  
Chancery House  
St Nicholas Way  
Sutton  
SM1 1JB

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**  
**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2018 £</b>	<b>Year ended 31 December 2017 £</b>
<b>Turnover</b>		2,801,078	2,627,308
Administrative expenses		(2,495,133)	(2,349,491)
Exceptional expense		(127,000)	-
<b>Operating profit</b>		<u>178,945</u>	<u>277,817</u>
Interest receivable and similar income		2,525	1,590
Interest payable and similar expenses		(28,881)	(42,049)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<u>152,589</u>	<u>237,358</u>
Tax on profit	<b>3</b>	(49,044)	(62,618)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<u><u>103,545</u></u>	<u><u>174,740</u></u>

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

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		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		30,029		35,613
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	5	5,366,004		4,108,085	
Cash at bank and in hand		4,288,490		3,352,835	
		<u>9,654,494</u>		<u>7,460,920</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(8,652,329)</u>		<u>(6,567,030)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,002,165		893,890
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,032,194</u>		<u>929,503</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(5,099)</u>		<u>(5,953)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,027,095</u>		<u>923,550</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		300,000		300,000
Profit and loss reserves			727,095		623,550
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>1,027,095</u>		<u>923,550</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

MA Rendell  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 00609004**

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**Company information**

Bannerman Rendell Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5 - 10 Bury Street, London, EC3A 5AT.

**1.1 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.

**1.2 Turnover**

Brokerage and fees income is recognised when the company's obligations to arrange the respective insurance policy have been substantially completed and the income due is reasonably certain in respect of income earned or returned out of adjustment premiums, declarations of turnover or periodic income statements from clients. Income is recognised when the amount has been determined. Due to the long term nature of some of the services provided, obligations can arise for the performance of post placement activities, where these are not covered by additional income, a relevant portion of brokerage can be deferred and recognised in the periods in which these activities take place.

**1.3 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.

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:

Leasehold improvements	
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Computer equipment	25% straight line

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.

**1.4 Impairment of fixed assets**

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.

**1.5 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**1.6 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.

***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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

**1.7 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

**1.8 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.

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**1 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

**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 company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**1.10 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

**1.11 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.

**1.12 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

**1.13 Insurance broking assets and liabilities**

The company acts as an agent in the broking of insurance and reinsurance. In general the company is not liable as principal for premiums due to underwriters or for claims payable to clients. Notwithstanding these legal relationships, cash, debtors and creditors relating to insurance and reinsurance broking are shown as assets and liabilities of the company because they provide the insurance broker with access to future economic benefits and, such meet the definition of assets and liabilities set out in Financial Reporting Standard 102. FRS 102 requires that offset of assets and liabilities should be recognised in financial statements where, and only where, the offset would survive the insolvency of the other party. Accordingly only such offsets have been recognised in calculating insurance broking debtors and creditors.

**2 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 25 (2017 - 26).

**3 Taxation**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Current tax</b>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	49,070	62,193
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	828	71
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total current tax	<u>49,898</u>	<u>62,264</u>

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**3 Taxation (Continued)**

<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(854)	354
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total tax charge	49,044	62,618
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**4 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Land and buildings</b>	<b>Plant and machinery etc</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2018	17,619	240,335	257,954
Additions	-	9,793	9,793
Disposals	-	(25,269)	(25,269)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 December 2018	17,619	224,859	242,478
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2018	17,619	204,722	222,341
Depreciation charged in the year	-	15,377	15,377
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(25,269)	(25,269)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 December 2018	17,619	194,830	212,449
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2018	-	30,029	30,029
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 December 2017	-	35,613	35,613
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**5 Debtors**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade debtors	3,894,996	2,621,118
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,298,889	1,290,889
Other debtors	172,119	196,078
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	5,366,004	4,108,085
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**BANNERMAN RENDELL LIMITED**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	48,110	156,010
Trade creditors	8,032,201	6,009,488
Corporation tax	49,070	62,193
Other taxation and social security	55,974	50,657
Other creditors	466,974	288,682
	<u>8,652,329</u>	<u>6,567,030</u>

**7 Called up share capital**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
300,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	300,000	300,000
	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>

**8 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:

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	100,400	115,920
	<u>100,400</u>	<u>115,920</u>

**9 Related party transactions**

Included in creditors due within one year is £1,612 (2017: £1,612) due to one of the directors, M A Rendell.

