Company Registration No. 02385160 (England and Wales)	
ARCHITECTURE PLB LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020	
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2020 2019		19	
	Notes	£	£	£	£		
Fixed assets							
Tangible assets	4		119,109		141,223		
Current assets							
Debtors	5	1,422,094		1,322,128			
Cash at bank and in hand		1,109,328		705,013			
		2,531,422		2,027,141			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	6	(1,547,423)		(1,010,504)			
year	·						
Net current assets			983,999		1,016,637		
Total assets less current liabilities			1,103,108		1,157,860		
Provisions for liabilities			(15,263)		(15,263)		
Net assets			1,087,845		1,142,597		
Capital and reserves							
Called up share capital			15,834		20,056		
Share premium account			180,122		180,122		
Capital redemption reserve			48,834		44,612		
Profit and loss reserves			843,055		897,807		
Total equity			1,087,845		1,142,597		

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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 23 December 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N A Mirchandani

Director

Company Registration No. 02385160

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Architecture PLB Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is St Thomas Street, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9HD.

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 a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of services falling within the company's activities after deduction of VAT and other sales related taxes, together with revenue being recognised as project activity progresses to reflect the seller's partial performance of its contractual obligations. Where turnover has been invoiced in advance, the relevant amount has been excluded from turnover and included as deferred income in other creditors.

1.4 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:

Short leasehold Over the length of the lease
Office equipment 25% Reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 10% Straight line
Computer equipment 33% Reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% Reducing balance

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.

1.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 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 and bank loans 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Taxation

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

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 Auditor's remuneration

Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	2020 £	2019 £
For audit services Audit of the financial statements of the company	6,785	6,650

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

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

			2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total		39	39
4	Tangible fixed assets			
•	Taligloic fixed assets	Land and buildingsr	Plant and nachinery etc	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 April 2019	97,488	577,246	674,734
	Additions	-	17,571	17,571
	Disposals		(42,018)	(42,018)
	At 31 March 2020	97,488	552,799	650,287
	Depreciation and impairment			
	At 1 April 2019	29,246	504,265	533,511
	Depreciation charged in the year	9,750	26,333	36,083
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(38,416)	(38,416)
	At 31 March 2020	38,996	492,182	531,178
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2020	58,492	60,617	119,109
	At 31 March 2019	68,242	72,981	141,223
5	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade debtors		1,187,401	1,018,442
	Corporation tax recoverable		7,113	1,016,442
	Other debtors		7,113 207,716	283,027
			1,402,230	
				1,315,225

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5	Debtors		(Continued)
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2020 £	2019 £
	Other debtors	19,864	6,903
	Total debtors	1,422,094	1,322,128
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020	2040
		2020 £	2019 £
	Trade creditors Corporation tax	261,350 37,558	208,472 483
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors	367,937 880,578	316,279 485,270
		1,547,423	1,010,504

7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Ian Talbot.

The auditor was Azets Audit Services.

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:

2020	2019
£	£
240,753	467,940

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

9 Events after the reporting date

The COVID-19 pandemic has developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of cases. Measures taken by various governments to contain the virus have affected economic activity and the business in various ways:

There has been some impact on the business, which has taken a number of measures to monitor and mitigate the effects of COVID-19 and utilised the government measures, such as the furlough scheme. Home-working has been facilitated for all staff and our premises have been made C19 compliant (social distancing etc) in anticipation of a return to work. We will continue to follow the various government policies and advice and, in parallel, we will do our utmost to continue our operations in the best and safest way possible without jeopardising the health of our people. We also refer to note 1.2.

10 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £7,500 (2019 - £8,000) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

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.