

Company registration number 02385160 (England and Wales)

ARCHITECTURE PLB LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

ARCHITECTURE PLB LIMITED

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ARCHITECTURE PLB LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		197,408		210,711
Current assets					
Debtors	5	1,050,930		571,332	
Cash at bank and in hand		569,590		847,954	
		<u>1,620,520</u>		<u>1,419,286</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(744,266)</u>		<u>(682,484)</u>	
Net current assets			876,254		736,802
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,073,662</u>		<u>947,513</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(204,167)		-
Provisions for liabilities			-		(21,699)
Net assets			<u>869,495</u>		<u>925,814</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		11,612		11,612
Share premium account			180,122		180,122
Capital redemption reserve			53,056		53,056
Profit and loss reserves			<u>624,705</u>		<u>681,024</u>
Total equity			<u>869,495</u>		<u>925,814</u>

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 21 December 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr. N A Mirchandani
Director

Company Registration No. 02385160

ARCHITECTURE PLB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Architecture PLB Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1st Floor, Sunley House, 46 Jewry Street, Winchester, SO23 8RY.

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 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. In consideration of this the directors have taken into account the continuing effects of ongoing global issues on the industry and the UK economy. After considering this effect and the trading performance of the company since the year end, 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

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.

ARCHITECTURE PLB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

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.

ARCHITECTURE PLB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

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.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

ARCHITECTURE PLB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors 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.

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	33	39

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	211,427	426,627	638,054
Additions	4,783	28,343	33,126
Disposals	-	(24,716)	(24,716)
At 31 March 2022	216,210	430,254	646,464
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2021	52,543	374,800	427,343
Depreciation charged in the year	21,462	23,565	45,027
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(23,314)	(23,314)
At 31 March 2022	74,005	375,051	449,056
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	142,205	55,203	197,408
At 31 March 2021	158,884	51,827	210,711

ARCHITECTURE PLB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	661,308	280,685
Gross amounts owed by contract customers	179,100	77,300
Corporation tax recoverable	58,688	80,434
Other debtors	2,316	2,316
Prepayments and accrued income	134,286	113,049
	<u>1,035,698</u>	<u>553,784</u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	15,232	17,548
	<u>15,232</u>	<u>17,548</u>
Total debtors	<u>1,050,930</u>	<u>571,332</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	45,833	-
Trade creditors	145,974	112,959
Taxation and social security	237,890	250,323
Other creditors	314,569	319,202
	<u>744,266</u>	<u>682,484</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	204,167	-
	<u>204,167</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Called up share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	11,612	11,612	11,612	11,612
	<u>11,612</u>	<u>11,612</u>	<u>11,612</u>	<u>11,612</u>

ARCHITECTURE PLB LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9 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 Michael Tizard and the auditor was Azets Audit Services.

10 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
	£	£
	723,463	920,202
	<u>723,463</u>	<u>920,202</u>

11 Directors' transactions

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts repaid	Closing balance
		£	£	£
Mr. P Phasey - Loan	-	19,864	(2,316)	17,548
		<u>19,864</u>	<u>(2,316)</u>	<u>17,548</u>

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.