

Strategic Report, Report of the Directors and  
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2023  
for  
London Projects Limited

Contents of the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Report of the Directors	4
Report of the Independent Auditors	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Balance Sheet	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Cash Flow Statement	13
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement	14
Notes to the Financial Statements	15

London Projects Limited

Company Information  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

**DIRECTORS:**

N Stuttard  
S Howat  
M J Rixson

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

55 Broadway  
London  
SW1H 0BB

**REGISTERED NUMBER:**

05522550 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:**

Lawrence Johns  
Registered Auditors  
164 Field End Road  
Eastcote  
Middlesex  
HA5 1RH

**BANKERS:**

HSBC Plc  
16 King Street  
Covent Garden  
London  
WC2E 8JF

Strategic Report  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present the strategic report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023. This strategic report has been prepared in compliance with Section 414C of the Companies Act 2006 for the purpose of informing the members and helping them assess how the directors have performed their duty under Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 to promote the success of the company.

**Principal activities and review of the business**

London Projects is a Chartered Institute of Building registered construction company operating predominantly in the London super prime residential market. The super prime market consists of the most desirable and aspirational properties in terms of location, quality, aesthetics and property value. Much of our work involves the restoration of historic and culturally important properties which are systemically complex. Being based in St James Park; we are immersed in the market in which we operate. We live and breathe central London and have a deep understanding of how the city operates.

The philosophy of the company has been built around excellence in everything we do. Our work is defined by meticulous detail, exemplary craftsmanship and high-quality materials. We pride ourselves in developing strong collaborative relationships and as such, a significant part of our work comes through recommendation.

This year the company has seen continued success as measured by the company's key performance indicators, some of which are shown below. This is testament to the strength of leadership within the company and the outstanding quality of the work completed by all our staff and partners.

**Financial Highlights**

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Turnover	41,571,436	44,042,891
Gross Profit	2,371,840	3,369,488
Profit Before Tax	702,320	1,097,074

Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) amounted to £720,561 (2022: £1,152,318).

**Risk management**

Business performance risk is the risk that the business may not perform as expected due to internal or external factors. The ongoing outcome of Brexit remains uncertain and as a business we monitor situations like this closely to fully understand the business risk. We implement all necessary measures to minimize risk and exposure. In terms of factors affecting the super prime sector in particular, we maintain close links with all parties within the sector to fully understand any incremental changes, and we closely analyse all available market data. We also fully engage with our supply chain to understand their pressures and to ensure a steady supply.

In terms of internal risks, London Projects mitigate these by employing highly competent professionals in every field. Each project has a designated team of project managers, quantity surveyors and designers, working closely with our clients and their professional teams. This ensures quality communication throughout the project life cycle and the very best outcomes. Our clients are at the leading edge in terms of architecture, design and expectations of quality. To this end we promote and encourage staff development, and research and development within the business. This ensures we can continue to offer innovative approaches to established processes which can often make projects more feasible.

**Business continuity risk**

In response to the threat posed by pandemics and cyber threats for example, London Projects have invested heavily in developing a number of software products to enable remote working. We also have in place a comprehensive physical IT infrastructure and all the necessary safeguards to protect our data such as disaster recovery plans and processes for continuous monitoring of new cyber threats.

Strategic Report  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

**Health and Safety Risk**

The company is committed to providing a safe working environment for all. As a baseline we ensure compliance with all necessary legislation and safe working practices, through the implementation of our health and safety policy. We employ health and safety professionals in house to educate our staff and continuously monitor risks. We are CHAS registered and hold regular company updates to ensure all our site staff are up to date with the latest health and safety legislation and training.

**Financial Risks**

Profit margin risk is managed by senior management during the commercial process. The use of benchmarking and acceptable hurdle rates ensures we do not engage in projects which fall below defined levels in terms of profitability. Liquidity risk is managed on a daily basis. Cash forecasting enables the business to fully understand available cash headroom. The company do not have any current borrowings. This approach ensures a stable long-term platform and also means we can make less pressurised commercial decisions as discussed above. Facilities are on hand with our bankers if needed. Credit Risk is managed by due diligence being performed at the tender stage. Deferred credit terms are granted to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy credit checking procedures. Inflation risks are mitigated by the use of DCF models at the tendering stage and by the forward purchasing of materials for projects.

Strong financial controls are necessary to ensure the integrity and reliability of financial and other information on which the company relies for day-to-day operations, external reporting and long- term planning. The company exercises financial and business control through the combination of suitably qualified and experienced financial personnel; performance analysis; budgeting and cashflow forecasting and clearly defined authorisation limits, supported by integrated and proven systems.

**Management Risks**

Long term growth of the business depends on the company's ability to retain and attract high quality people. The risk is managed through the use of personal development plans for all staff. These plans are backed by specific policies in areas such as training, management development, performance management and CPD programs.

**Review of the Business**

The directors were pleased with the results for the year which are detailed on page 10. There was a small gross margin decrease but is essentially in line with last year which is reflective of the continuing increase in material costs seen across the sector. The business has invested heavily in management, training and research and development and expects to return to a growth trend going forward. This has added extra costs to overheads but we expect to see the benefits of this in the coming years.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

N Stuttard - Director

15 December 2023

Report of the Directors  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Under CA2006 s414C(11), the information relating to future developments and risk management are included in the strategic report.

**PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

This is covered in the Strategic Report.

**DIVIDENDS**

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 March 2023 was £650,000 (2022: £600,000).

**DIRECTORS**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2022 to the date of this report.

N Stuttard  
S Howat  
M J Rixson

**DONATIONS**

The company made charitable donations during the year to the value of £1,529 (2022: £5,213).

**RESULTS**

The results for the year are set out on page 10.

**DISABLED PERSONS**

It has been the policy of the company throughout the year to be encouraging towards employment and development of disabled employees. No unnecessary limitations are placed on the type of work which disabled persons can perform and the policy ensures that in appropriate cases consideration is given to modifications to equipment or premises and to adjustments in working practices. The policy provides that full and fair consideration will be given to disabled applicants for employment and that existing employees who become disabled will have the opportunity to retrain and continue in employment.

**EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT**

Information is conveyed to employees by means of briefings or by way of statements posted on notice boards throughout the company.

**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors 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 AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS**

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

**AUDITORS**

The auditors, Lawrence Johns, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

**ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:**

N Stuttard - Director

15 December 2023

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of London Projects Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Cash Flow Statement, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 March 2023 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 Auditors' 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**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.



**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 Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

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.

**Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page four, 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 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.

**Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included the following:

- enquiring of management, internal audit and the audit committee, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation concerning the company's policies and procedures relating to:
- identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
- detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- discussing among the engagement team indicators of fraud.

As part of this discussion, we identified potential fraud risks in relation to:

- the completeness and accuracy of work in progress, retentions and accruals.
- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the company. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the Companies Act 2006, Tax legislation, and Regulations from the construction industry.

**Audit response to risks identified**

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the Financial Statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- completed focussed testing on the work in progress, retentions and accruals balances at 31 March 2022;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with HMRC; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments, assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of  
London Projects Limited

**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 a Report of the Auditors 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.

T M O'Keeffe (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Lawrence Johns  
Registered Auditors  
164 Field End Road  
Eastcote  
Middlesex  
HA5 1RH

15 December 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Income  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
<b>TURNOVER</b>		41,571,436	44,042,891
Cost of sales		<u>39,199,596</u>	<u>40,673,403</u>
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		2,371,840	3,369,488
Administrative expenses		<u>1,679,440</u>	<u>2,274,584</u>
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>	5	692,400	1,094,904
Interest receivable and similar income		<u>9,920</u>	<u>2,252</u>
		702,320	1,097,156
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	<u>-</u>	<u>82</u>
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>		702,320	1,097,074
Tax on profit	8	<u>40,966</u>	<u>215,220</u>
<b>PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		661,354	881,854
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u>661,354</u>	<u>881,854</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Balance Sheet  
31 March 2023

	Notes	31.3.23 £	£	31.3.22 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Tangible assets	10		64,225		76,952
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Debtors	11	16,832,754		13,249,397	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>3,359,040</u>		<u>4,885,024</u>	
		20,191,794		18,134,421	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>12,322,056</u>		<u>10,397,520</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>			<u>7,869,738</u>		<u>7,736,901</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			7,933,963		7,813,853
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(987,150)		(875,212)
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>	14		<u>(16,056)</u>		<u>(19,238)</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u><u>6,930,757</u></u>		<u><u>6,919,403</u></u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital	15		500		500
Retained earnings	16		<u>6,930,257</u>		<u>6,918,903</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u><u>6,930,757</u></u>		<u><u>6,919,403</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 15 December 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

N Stuttard - Director

Statement of Changes in Equity  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
<b>Balance at 1 April 2021</b>	500	6,637,049	6,637,549
<b>Changes in equity</b>			
Dividends	-	(600,000)	(600,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	881,854	881,854
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>	500	6,918,903	6,919,403
<b>Changes in equity</b>			
Dividends	-	(650,000)	(650,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	661,354	661,354
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>	500	6,930,257	6,930,757

Cash Flow Statement  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

	Notes	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated from operations	1	(803,301)	(1,114,645)
Interest paid		-	(82)
Tax paid		(67,169)	309,744
Net cash from operating activities		<u>(870,470)</u>	<u>(804,983)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(15,434)	(31,517)
Sale of tangible fixed assets		-	2,279
Interest received		9,920	2,252
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(5,514)</u>	<u>(26,986)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Equity dividends paid		(650,000)	(600,000)
Net cash from financing activities		<u>(650,000)</u>	<u>(600,000)</u>
<b>Decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>(1,525,984)</u>	<u>(1,431,969)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	2	4,885,024	6,316,993
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	2	<u>3,359,040</u>	<u>4,885,024</u>

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

1. **RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION TO CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Profit before taxation	702,320	1,097,074
Depreciation charges	28,161	57,414
Finance costs	-	82
Finance income	(9,920)	(2,252)
	<u>720,561</u>	<u>1,152,318</u>
Increase in trade and other debtors	(3,583,357)	(3,403,318)
Increase in trade and other creditors	<u>2,059,495</u>	<u>1,136,355</u>
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<u><u>(803,301)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,114,645)</u></u>

2. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

The amounts disclosed on the Cash Flow Statement in respect of cash and cash equivalents are in respect of these Balance Sheet amounts:

**Year ended 31 March 2023**

	31.3.23	1.4.22
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3,359,040</u>	<u>4,885,024</u>

**Year ended 31 March 2022**

	31.3.22	1.4.21
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>4,885,024</u>	<u>6,316,993</u>

3. **ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET FUNDS**

	At 1.4.22	Cash flow	At 31.3.23
	£	£	£
<b>Net cash</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>4,885,024</u>	<u>(1,525,984)</u>	<u>3,359,040</u>
	<u>4,885,024</u>	<u>(1,525,984)</u>	<u>3,359,040</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>4,885,024</u>	<u>(1,525,984)</u>	<u>3,359,040</u>



Notes to the Financial Statements  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

1. **COMPANY INFORMATION**

London Projects Limited is a private limited company limited by shares domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 55 Broadway, London, SW1H 0BB.

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

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.

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 pound.

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

**Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions**

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirement of paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A.

**Going Concern**

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

**Consolidated financial statements**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of London Projects Holdings Limited and is included in the consolidated financial statements of London Projects Holdings Limited, which can be obtained from the registered office: 55 Broadway, London, SW1H 0BB.

**Turnover**

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom. Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received excluding VAT. Revenue is recognised by reference to the point at which services have been rendered.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	- 25% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% on cost
Motor vehicles	- 25% on cost
Computer equipment	- 25% on cost

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

**Hire purchase and leasing commitments**

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

**Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Loans and receivables**

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

**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.

**Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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.

**Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price and subsequently are carried at amortised cost.

**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.

**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 tax profit nor the accounting profit.

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.

**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.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

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.

**Retirement benefits**

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

**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.

**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 for the period.

**Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

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, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In these financial statements the directors accounting estimates relate to revenue recognition, provisions for remedials, recoverability of debtors and useful economic life of tangible fixed assets.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Wages and salaries	953,815	902,307
Social security costs	83,676	82,876
Other pension costs	151,995	111,630
	<u>1,189,486</u>	<u>1,096,813</u>

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	31.3.23	31.3.22
Directors	3	3
Administration and surveyors	67	64
	<u>70</u>	<u>67</u>

4. **DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	<u>226,973</u>	<u>228,372</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

4. **DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS - continued**

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
------------------------	----------	----------

Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Emoluments etc	<u>148,525</u>	<u>150,000</u>

5. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery	163,382	190,845
Depreciation - owned assets	28,161	57,414
Auditors' remuneration	12,000	10,500
Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	<u>10,186</u>	<u>21,021</u>

6. **EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS**

	30-04-23	30-04-22
	£	£
Sales to connected parties	(2,471,098)	-
Tax adjustment	469,509	-
Interest due	253,416	-
Covid 19 costs	123,439	-
Reversal of R&D tax credit	<u>1,139,397</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(485,337)</u>	<u>-</u>

7. **INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Other interest payable	<u>-</u>	<u>82</u>

8. **TAXATION**

**Analysis of the tax charge**

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	44,148	215,957
Deferred tax	<u>(3,182)</u>	<u>(737)</u>
Tax on profit	<u>40,966</u>	<u>215,220</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

8. **TAXATION - continued**

**Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Profit before tax	<u>702,320</u>	<u>1,097,074</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2022 - 19%)	133,441	208,444
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,442	2,625
Income not taxable for tax purposes	(92,214)	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(1,644)	-
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	-	4,183
Group relief	(59)	(32)
Total tax charge	<u>40,966</u>	<u>215,220</u>

9. **DIVIDENDS**

	31.3.23 £	31.3.22 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Dividends	<u>650,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>

10. **TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
<b>COST</b>					
At 1 April 2022	327,280	33,111	56,609	216,339	633,339
Additions	-	622	-	14,812	15,434
At 31 March 2023	<u>327,280</u>	<u>33,733</u>	<u>56,609</u>	<u>231,151</u>	<u>648,773</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>					
At 1 April 2022	326,472	31,340	43,903	154,672	556,387
Charge for year	808	736	3,176	23,441	28,161
At 31 March 2023	<u>327,280</u>	<u>32,076</u>	<u>47,079</u>	<u>178,113</u>	<u>584,548</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>					
At 31 March 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>1,657</u>	<u>9,530</u>	<u>53,038</u>	<u>64,225</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>808</u>	<u>1,771</u>	<u>12,706</u>	<u>61,667</u>	<u>76,952</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

11. **DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Trade debtors	2,241,679	1,943,155
Other debtors	10,750,921	9,228,906
Prepayments and accrued income	3,840,154	2,077,336
	<u>16,832,754</u>	<u>13,249,397</u>

12. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Trade creditors	3,068,421	1,999,093
Tax	289,914	312,935
Social security and other taxes	860,298	827,931
Other creditors	3,121,290	1,889,473
Accruals and deferred income	4,982,133	5,368,088
	<u>12,322,056</u>	<u>10,397,520</u>

13. **CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Other creditors	<u>987,150</u>	<u>875,212</u>

14. **PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES**

	31.3.23	31.3.22
	£	£
Deferred tax	<u>16,056</u>	<u>19,238</u>
		Deferred tax
		£
Balance at 1 April 2022		19,238
Accelerated Capital Allowances		(3,182)
Balance at 31 March 2023		<u>16,056</u>

15. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	31.3.23	31.3.22
		£1	£	£
500	Ordinary		<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2023

16. **RESERVES**

	Retained earnings £
At 1 April 2022	6,918,903
Profit for the year	661,354
Dividends	(650,000)
At 31 March 2023	<u>6,930,257</u>

17. **PENSION COMMITMENTS**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

The charge to profit and loss account in respect of defined contribution schemes was £151,995 (2022: £111,630).

18. **ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY**

London Projects Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of London Projects Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England. The consolidated accounts of this company are publicly available from 55 Broadway, London, SW1H 0BB.

The beneficial owners of 100% of the share capital of London Projects Holdings Limited are Mr N Stuttard and Cordery Limited.

19. **GUARANTEES**

In the previous year, on the 7 January 2021, a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets was issued in favour of HSBC UK Bank Plc in relation to a mortgage loan taken out by an associated company in order for the associated company to purchase a freehold investment property. This charge remains in place.



**20. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

The directors and ultimate shareholders are also directors and shareholders in James Wellesley Limited. During the year London Projects Limited had purchases from James Wellesley Limited to the value of £1,215,485 (2022: £962,403). During the year, London Projects Limited paid for invoices on behalf of James Wellesley Limited to the value of £nil (2022: £815,651) and advanced cash to James Wellesley Limited to the value of £nil (2022: £50,000). At the year end, after accounting for accrued invoices, £865,666 (2022: £867,145) was outstanding as a debtor from James Wellesley Limited.

The directors and ultimate shareholders are also directors and shareholders in Roswell Commercial Limited. During the year London Projects Limited paid for invoices on behalf of Roswell Commercial Limited to the value of £nil (2022: £12,303) and advanced net funds of £525,609 (2022: £nil). At the year end £1,172,593 (2022: £646,984) was outstanding as a debtor from Roswell Commercial Limited.

The directors and ultimate shareholders are also directors and shareholders in Roswell Investments Limited. During the year London Projects Limited paid for invoices on behalf of Roswell Investments Limited to the value of £3,292 (2022: £1,372). During the year, London Projects Limited re-charged costs to Roswell Investments Limited to the value of £1,495,234 (2022: £nil). At the year end £1,496,656 (2022: £7,372) was outstanding as a debtor from Roswell Investments Limited.

The directors and ultimate shareholders are also directors and shareholders in Roswell Industrial Limited. During the year London Projects Limited paid for invoices on behalf of Roswell Industrial Limited to the value of £40 (2022: £1,500,000). At the year end £1,500,040 (2022: £1,500,000) was outstanding as a debtor from Roswell Industrial Limited.

The directors and ultimate shareholders are also directors and shareholders in Hughtin Properties Limited. During the year London Projects Limited paid for invoices on behalf of Hughtin Properties Limited to the value of £nil (2022: £399,360) and advanced cash to Hughtin Properties Limited to the value of £23,500 (2022: £nil). At the year end £422,860 (2022: £399,360) was outstanding as a debtor from Hughtin Properties Limited.

During the year a director had personal expenses paid for by the company to the value of £728,197 (2022: £959,775) and repaid £nil (2022: £nil). Another director, had personal expenses paid for by the company to the value of £1,055,223 (2022: £nil), paid for company expenses personally to the value of £123,439 (2022: £nil) and repaid sums to the company to the value of £750,000 (2022: £nil). At the year end £1,687,972 (2022: £959,775) was outstanding as due from the directors. Corporation tax, on the loan, has been declared and paid to the value of £245,766 (2022: £311,927) and has been provided against this amount as a debtor under s455 CTA 2010. The total amount provided against this in other debtors at the year end is £557,693 (2022: £311,927).

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.