

Report of the Directors and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 June 2022
for
New Architecture (Bray) Limited

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New Architecture (Bray) Limited

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for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

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New Architecture (Bray) Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

DIRECTORS:

C F Skellett
A Jordan
Ms P Poussier

SECRETARIES:

Ms R E Jefferson
Quayseco Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Wessex Water Operations Centre Claverton
Claverton Down
Bath
BA2 7WW

REGISTERED NUMBER:

06348279 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Moore
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
30 Gay Street
Bath
BA1 2PA

New Architecture (Bray) Limited

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2022.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of hotel management.

DIRECTORS

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 July 2021 to the date of this report.

C F Skellett
A Jordan
Ms P Poussier

GOING CONCERN

The directors have 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 in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the Statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

New Architecture (Bray) Limited

Report of the Directors
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

AUDITORS

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



.....
Ms P Poussier - Director

Date: 10 February 2023

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
New Architecture (Bray) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of New Architecture (Bray) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2022 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (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 30 June 2022 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 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 Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Directors has 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 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; 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 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities of directors

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit in respect of fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses to those assessed risks; and to respond appropriately to instances of fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both management and those charged with governance of the company.

Our approach was as follows:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the company and considered that the most significant are the Companies Act 2006, UK Financial Reporting Standards and UK taxation legislation.

We obtained an understanding of how the company complies with these requirements by discussions with management and those charged with governance.

We assessed the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, including the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and how it might occur, by holding discussions with management and those charged with governance.

We inquired of management and those charged with governance as to any known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations.

Based on this understanding, we designed specific appropriate audit procedures to identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. This included making enquiries of management and those charged with governance and obtaining additional corroborative evidence as required.

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. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
New Architecture (Bray) 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.



M.J. Powell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Moore
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
30 Gay Street
Bath
BA1 2PA

Date:10/2/23.....

New Architecture (Bray) Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Notes	30.6.22 £	30.6.21 £
TURNOVER		3,538,503	480,066
Cost of sales		<u>2,287,138</u>	<u>590,195</u>
GROSS PROFIT/(LOSS)		1,251,365	(110,129)
Administrative expenses		<u>1,101,362</u>	<u>390,598</u>
		150,003	(500,727)
Other operating income	3	<u>8,162</u>	<u>170,581</u>
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		158,165	(330,146)
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	<u>15,969</u>	<u>272</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	6	142,196	(330,418)
Tax on profit/(loss)	7	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		142,196	(330,418)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		<u>142,196</u>	<u>(330,418)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position
30 June 2022

	Notes	30.6.22 £	30.6.21 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Owned			
Tangible assets	8	14,848	16,038
Right-of-use			
Tangible assets	8, 13	<u>2,544,892</u>	<u>-</u>
		2,559,740	16,038
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks		56,530	40,841
Debtors	9	611,308	228,226
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>236,894</u>	<u>309,579</u>
		904,732	578,646
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>4,557,671</u>	<u>3,779,773</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(3,652,939)</u>	<u>(3,201,127)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(1,093,199)	(3,185,089)
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due after more than one year	11	<u>1,949,694</u>	<u>-</u>
NET LIABILITIES		<u>(3,042,893)</u>	<u>(3,185,089)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	14	1	1
Retained earnings	15	<u>(3,042,894)</u>	<u>(3,185,090)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>(3,042,893)</u>	<u>(3,185,089)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of Financial Position - continued
30 June 2022

The 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 10 February 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P Poussier', with a stylized flourish at the end.

.....
Ms P Poussier - Director

New Architecture (Bray) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 July 2020	1	(2,854,672)	(2,854,671)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive loss	<u>-</u>	<u>(330,418)</u>	<u>(330,418)</u>
Balance at 30 June 2021	<u>1</u>	<u>(3,185,090)</u>	<u>(3,185,089)</u>
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	<u>-</u>	<u>142,196</u>	<u>142,196</u>
Balance at 30 June 2022	<u><u>1</u></u>	<u><u>(3,042,894)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,042,893)</u></u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

New Architecture (Bray) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

The Directors have considered the going concern basis of the Company and on the basis of their assessment of the company's financial position and of the letter of support received from the directors of YTL Hotels & Properties Sdn Bhd, an intermediate parent company, the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- the requirements of paragraph 24(6) of IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources;
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases;
- the requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16;
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairments of Assets.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

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 or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Leased Equipment	20% on cost
Fixtures and Fittings	15% on reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Taxation

Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Financial liabilities & equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Loans & receivables

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

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and de-recognised on a trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Leases

IFRS 16, which replaced IAS 17 and the related interpretations as of 1 January 2019, removes the distinction between operating and finance leases and requires recognition of an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability representative of discounted future rentals for all lease contracts. Operating lease expense is replaced by depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest expense on the unwinding of the discounted financial liability.

Leases are recognised as finance leases. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments which have not yet been made and subsequently measured under the amortised cost method. The initial cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, lease payments made prior to the lease commencement date, initial direct costs and the estimated costs of removing or dismantling the underlying asset per the conditions of the contract.

Where ownership of the right-of-use asset transfers to the lessee at the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the asset's remaining useful life. If ownership of the right-of-use asset does not transfer to the lessee at the end of the lease term, depreciation is charged over the shorter of the useful life of the right-of-use asset and the lease term.

In prior periods, the Company had not adopted IFRS16 as no formal lease agreement existed. As such, the Company had classified its leases as operating leases and recognised rental expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

No asset or liability was recognised except to reflect any timing differences between the rental payment period and the period in which the related expense is recognised.

Formal leases were agreed and signed during the year under review. Consequently, adoption of IFRS 16 has, in this period, a positive impact on EBITDA and a negative impact on finance costs.

The Company has entered in to a property lease; annual rent before IFRS 16 adjustments amounted to £564,000 2021: £nil - no rental agreement). The adoption of IFRS 16 affects primarily the accounting for the operating leases on the Company.

There is no effect on the opening statement of financial position, before impairment, as the above lease did not exist. The effect on the financial position at the point at which the lease was agreed is as follows:

- an increase in assets (arising from the recognition of a right-of-use asset) of £2.77m;
- an increase in liabilities (arising from the recognition of the present value of lease liabilities) of £2.77m; and

There are no reconciling adjustments to total operating lease commitments at 30 June 2021 (as disclosed in the financial statements to 30 June 2021) as the above lease was not in effect at that time. All pre-existing leases are considered low value asset leases.

Employee benefit costs

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

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in the period in which the Company recognises the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

3. **OTHER OPERATING INCOME**

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Government grants	<u>8,162</u>	<u>170,581</u>

Government Grants represent amounts received and receivable for the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

4. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,325,206	444,770
Social security costs	91,056	28,852
Other pension costs	<u>17,023</u>	<u>4,704</u>
	<u>1,433,285</u>	<u>478,326</u>

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

	30.6.22	30.6.21
Employees	<u>54</u>	<u>24</u>

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5. **INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES**

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Bank interest	8,385	272
Leasing	<u>7,584</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>15,969</u>	<u>272</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

6. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION

The profit before taxation (2021 - loss before taxation) is stated after charging/(crediting):

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	2,287,138	590,195
Leases	11,480	11,368
Depreciation - owned assets	2,620	3,693
Depreciation - assets on hire purchase contracts or finance leases	229,420	-
Auditors' remuneration	8,496	8,320
Foreign exchange differences	<u>(2,326)</u>	<u>76</u>

7. TAXATION

Analysis of tax expense

No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 30 June 2022 nor for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Factors affecting the tax expense

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2021 - higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Profit/(loss) before income tax	<u>142,196</u>	<u>(330,418)</u>
Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	27,017	(62,779)
Effects of:		
Tax losses not previously recognised	(27,017)	-
Unrecognised tax losses	<u>-</u>	<u>62,779</u>
Tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

There are taxable losses available at the year end of £1,247,638 (2021: £1,390,098). The deferred tax asset has not been recognised in the financial statements due to the uncertainty of the timing of its recovery.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Long leasehold £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Totals £
COST			
At 1 July 2021	-	24,622	24,622
Additions	<u>2,774,312</u>	<u>1,430</u>	<u>2,775,742</u>
At 30 June 2022	<u>2,774,312</u>	<u>26,052</u>	<u>2,800,364</u>
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 July 2021	-	8,584	8,584
Charge for year	<u>229,420</u>	<u>2,620</u>	<u>232,040</u>
At 30 June 2022	<u>229,420</u>	<u>11,204</u>	<u>240,624</u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 June 2022	<u>2,544,892</u>	<u>14,848</u>	<u>2,559,740</u>
At 30 June 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>16,038</u>	<u>16,038</u>

9. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Trade debtors	221,657	64,971
Amounts owed by group undertakings	152,877	99,124
Other debtors	-	20,462
VAT	16,022	16,419
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>220,752</u>	<u>27,250</u>
	<u>611,308</u>	<u>228,226</u>

10. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Leases (see note 12)	550,202	-
Trade creditors	784,982	136,253
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,533,723	3,130,766
Social security and other taxes	38,095	20,288
Other creditors	63,852	48,324
Accruals and deferred income	<u>586,817</u>	<u>444,142</u>
	<u>4,557,671</u>	<u>3,779,773</u>

New Architecture (Bray) Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

11. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Leases (see note 12)	<u>1,949,694</u>	<u>-</u>

12. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Current:		
Leases (see note 13)	<u>550,202</u>	<u>-</u>
Non-current:		
Leases (see note 13)	<u>1,949,694</u>	<u>-</u>

Terms and debt repayment schedule

	1 year or less £	1-2 years £	2-5 years £	Totals £
Leases	<u>550,202</u>	<u>552,235</u>	<u>1,397,459</u>	<u>2,499,896</u>

13. LEASING

Right-of-use assets

Tangible fixed assets

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
COST		
Additions	<u>2,774,312</u>	<u>-</u>
DEPRECIATION		
Charge for year	<u>229,420</u>	<u>-</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	<u>2,544,892</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

13. **LEASING - continued**

Other leases

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Low-value assets leases	<u>11,480</u>	<u>11,368</u>

Lease liabilities

Minimum lease payments fall due as follows:

	30.6.22	30.6.21
	£	£
Gross obligations repayable:		
Within one year	564,000	-
Between one and five years	1,974,000	-
	<u>2,538,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Finance charges repayable:		
Within one year	13,798	-
Between one and five years	<u>24,306</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>38,104</u>	<u>-</u>
Net obligations repayable:		
Within one year	550,202	-
Between one and five years	<u>1,949,694</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>2,499,896</u>	<u>-</u>

14. **CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL**

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	30.6.22	30.6.21
			£	£
1	Ordinary	1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 30 June 2022

15. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 July 2021	(3,185,090)
Profit for the year	<u>142,196</u>
At 30 June 2022	<u>(3,042,894)</u>

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

There are no outstanding balances with related parties at the year end other than those owed to group undertakings.

17. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is Monkey Island Properties Limited.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by YTL Corporation Berhad incorporated in Malaysia. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and can be obtained from Yeoh Tiong Lay Plaza, 55 Jalan Bukit Bintang, 55100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.