

FAULKNERBROWNS LLP

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

FAULKNERBROWNS LLP

INFORMATION

Designated Members

R Davenport (resigned 1 April 2021)
B M Sykes
A J Kane (resigned 31 March 2022)
L C McLaughlin
S A McIntyre

Members

N Deeming (resigned 1 April 2021)
M J Hall
P Richardson
P Rigby
K G Logan (appointed 1 April 2022)
N J Durney (appointed 1 April 2022)
P J McMahon (appointed 1 April 2022)

LLP registered number

OC386918

Registered office

Dobson House, Northumbrian Way, Killingworth, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne & Wear, NE12 6QW

Independent auditors

Ryecroft Glenton, 32 Portland Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1QP

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC, 5 St Ann's Street, Quayside, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 3DX

Solicitors

Muckle LLP, Time Central, 32 Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne & Wear, NE1 4BF

CONTENTS

	Page
Members' Report	1 - 5
Independent Auditors' Report	6 - 9
Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Balance Sheet	11 - 12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Reconciliation of Members' Interests	31
Statement of Cash Flows	14 - 15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16 - 33

**MEMBERS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

The members present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Faulknerbrowns LLP (the "LLP") for the ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities

The principal object of the LLP is to provide Architectural services.

About

FaulknerBrowns is a multi-award winning practice of architects, designers and masterplanners which is internationally recognised for an ability to re-interpret typologies and design places where people do better.

We are an architectural design practice with a long-established reputation for designing innovative and operationally successful buildings and masterplans across Europe, the Middle East and North America. Our work covers a broad range of sectors, including feasibility studies for sport and leisure, education, residential and commercial projects.

With talented teams in the UK, Ireland and Canada, we have the flexibility to react to the needs of our clients, whilst maintaining a 'one studio culture' – a connected entity with effective communication and knowledge sharing. Our cosmopolitan mix of people from around the world also provides us with a diverse range of expertise.

This experience and knowledge of different building types and locations allows us to challenge and re-interpret traditional solutions. At feasibility stage, we spend time carefully weighing pragmatic considerations with ambition and innovation, to create exciting and commercially successful places.

One example of this approach is innovatively combining sport, education and community services. Across high-performance aquatic and dry sport facilities, we have questioned the status quo to show that integrating community leisure engages the widest cross section of the community in sport. These buildings and places drive physical and mental wellbeing and encourage communities to gather.

Similarly, with our experience in elite cycling venues, our analysis of existing velodrome shortfalls has allowed us to evolve the building typology to create venues with diverse sport, leisure and events programmes. The result of challenging typologies is added value for our clients and end uses; our projects are award winning for exemplary design, community impact, sustainability, and functional efficiency.

Our process is creative and innovative

We combine our considerable experience with research and testing through making to create designs that go beyond our clients' aspirations.

First, we look and listen. Every project at feasibility stage starts by developing a deep understanding of the local context, through physical, material, social and economic analysis of place. We believe in then looking at a broader picture, to take inspiration from examples of best practice in building design and placemaking. We use research visits at home and abroad to inform our thinking and bring innovative ideas to the places we design. Our research also includes new materials, systems, and processes to ensure we deliver architecture of enduring quality.

MEMBERS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Climate and carbon

In parallel with ingenuity in approach, our team drives sustainable design innovation. We have developed skills and expertise in net zero carbon strategies, lifecycle carbon modelling, Passivhaus principles and BREEAM advisory services. We have also linked specialist software to our BIM models to define the carbon performance of our projects and to inform a database of building types. 2021/2022 has seen significant investment in time and software in analysing a number of new projects with an holistic oversight of carbon in construction, material embodiment and in life-cycle operation.

With our clients and professional colleagues, we strive to set ambitious targets for carbon reduction at the early stages of a project, and we support the robust framework offered by the RIBA's 2030 Climate Change initiative. This brings added value to the places we create; in 2021 we received the first UK award of a BREEAM Outstanding Design Stage Certificate for a wet and dry sports facility.

Finally, we bring creativity to the design process by testing through making. We build, test and review our projects both digitally and physically, with the support of our in-house modelshop. Using models maintains strong communication with clients and stakeholders throughout the design process and are particularly useful at feasibility stage to ensure ideas and concepts are conveyed clearly.

This overall combination of technical innovation and creative thinking in our design process sets us apart, and we truly delight in the repeat commissions and collaborative relationships we forge with our clients as a result.

Placemaking and connectivity

We firmly believe that successful places are created by weaving into the existing networks and infrastructure of any given site.

Where new cultural destinations are being considered, especially at the feasibility stage, we believe the ability to link into existing activity networks is highly advantageous. We are passionate about finding ways to build our architectural concepts from heritage and place and strive to form a strong bond between new and old by developing tangible yet contemporary references to a project's context.

A strong sense of urban and public realm thinking drives our feasibility work and projects as they progress. For example, when designing a sports and wellbeing hub for a municipality in the Netherlands, our proposal formed an anchor within a new urban development to the north of the city. The facility was designed with a compact form and efficient plan to allow an 'arrival space' to be created in the public realm. This space allows visitors to connect directly to an 'urban fit track' planned for the wider masterplan, encouraging the community to discover new leisure facilities along a recreation loop and as a result get more involved in sport.

Designing places that promote activity is a key part of our approach to placemaking. Whilst leisure buildings can provide an essential focus for both team and individual activity, good design has a key role to play in creating active places and effective active infrastructure in our towns and cities. We believe the relationship between buildings, places and infrastructure can be critical in promoting active lifestyles, increased public engagement and significantly aid in the creation of new social destinations.

Social, environmental and commercial sustainability are at the heart of our thinking. We consider them to be mutually interrelated – with good design, no single aspect need be sacrificed. Considering this from feasibility stage means that as well as delivering added value for our clients, we deliver maximum social value. As a result, we have been presented with the Special Award for Community Impact and Engagement by the Civic Trust twice in five years.

The combination of experience, ingenuity and a focus on 'place' before 'space', at feasibility stage and beyond, is why our clients keep returning to us to deliver well grounded and innovative buildings and places.

MEMBERS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Awards won

This year, our projects have won the industry's most prestigious awards, including the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Awards and World Architecture Festival. Across both completed buildings and ongoing projects, our work has been recognised and celebrated for its quality, innovation and successful placemaking.

Highlights include:

World Architecture Festival, Commercial Mixed-Use Future Project of the Year, Sunderland High Street West

Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), National and Regional Award, Lower Mountjoy Teaching and Learning Centre

Civic Trust, High Commendation, Lower Mountjoy Teaching and Learning Centre

Mixology North, Public Sector Interiors Project of the Year, Newcastle Civic Centre

Lord Mayor's Design Awards (Newcastle), Refurbishment and Renewal Award, Newcastle Civic Centre

Lord Mayor's Design Awards (Newcastle), New Building Award, INNSiDE Melia Hotel

Insider North East Property Awards, Residential Development of the Year, Hadrian's Tower

Looking at the year ahead

We have many projects in construction and a significant amount of work reaching tender and construction stages. In the UK, this work has proved challenging through the inflation pressures of the construction industry of the latter stages of 2022, however projects are working through the challenges and currently face delays, avoiding cancellations at this stage.

With our continued emphasis on designing and delivering ambitious and commercially realistic designs and places, we look forward to strength through the forecasted economic headwinds. We have focused on opening up new opportunities in new markets and work through Ireland/ Europe and North America through our Canadian office will hopefully assist.

Going concern

At the balance sheet date, the LLP had net assets of £1,720,097, net current assets of £1,634,304 and cash resources of £1,554,015.

The Members have prepared cash flow forecasts covering a period of 14 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements which indicate that, the LLP will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The LLP is financed through the capital introduced by the members, bank loans and by profits retained within the business. The LLP has facilities with the bank which are renewed annually to provide working capital.

Where appropriate, the LLP will negotiate additional finance to assist in capital expenditure projects.

The annual budgets and forecasts take account of the expected changes in the trading performance due to the COVID-19 risk and inherent uncertainty around the impact of the pandemic on the UK society and economy. These budgets and forecasts demonstrate that the LLP expects to be able to operate within its current facilities.

The Members having assessed the risk to the LLP and concluded that it is not significantly exposed and it is well placed to continue to operate and manage the situation.

Consequently, the members are confident they will have sufficient funds to continue to meet liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on the going

concern basis.

There have been no changes in the objectives since the last annual report.

MEMBERS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Designated Members

The designated members who held office during the period and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

R Davenport (resigned 1 April 2021)

B M Sykes

A J Kane (resigned 31 March 2022)

L C McLaughlin

S A McIntyre

Members

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

N Deeming (resigned 1 April 2021)

M J Hall

P Richardson

P Rigby

K G Logan (appointed 1 April 2022)

N J Durney (appointed 1 April 2022)

P J McMahon (appointed 1 April 2022)

Future Developments

The members do not expect any change to the principal activities of the LLP for the foreseeable future and though the outlook for the wider economy looks challenging for some time to come, the members are confident that the LLP is well placed to exploit opportunities as they arise.

Auditor

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

Members' capital and interests

Each member's subscription to the capital of the LLP is determined by their share of the profit and is repayable following retirement from the LLP.

Details of changes in members' capital in the ended 31 March 2022 are set out in the Reconciliation of Members' Interests.

Members are permitted to make drawings in anticipation of profits which will be allocated to them. The amount of such drawings is agreed during each financial year, taking into account the anticipated cash needs of the LLP.

COVID-19 Risk

The LLP is exposed to the COVID-19 risk as a result of the inherent uncertainty around the impact of the pandemic on the UK society and economy. The Members have assessed the risk to the LLP and concluded that it is not significantly exposed and it is well placed to

continue to operate and manage the situation. Due to the evolving nature of the risk, the Members continue to actively monitor developments. For further information,

MEMBERS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

please refer to the basis of preparation note 2.3.

Members' responsibilities statement

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

Company law, (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008), requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members 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, (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) the members 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 LLP and of the profit or loss of the LLP for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 LLP will continue in business.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the LLP's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the LLP and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of the Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the LLP and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The members are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the LLP and financial information included on the LLP's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are members at the time when this Members' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that member is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the LLP's auditors are unaware, and
- that member has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a member in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the LLP's auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the members on 20 December 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

.....
B M Sykes

Designated member

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FAULKNERBROWNS LLP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Faulknerbrowns LLP (the 'LLP') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, 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 LLP's affairs as at 31 March 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, as applied to limited liability partnerships by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

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 LLP in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 members' 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 LLP'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 members with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FAULKNERBROWNS LLP (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The members are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 course of 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships, 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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of members

As explained more fully in the Members' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 1, the members 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 members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the members are responsible for assessing the LLP'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 members either intend to liquidate the LLP or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FAULKNERBROWNS LLP (CONTINUED)

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 an Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the LLP through discussions with members and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the architectural sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the LLP, including the Companies Act 2006 and other legislation identified as being of significance e.g. taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation.
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- we ensured that the identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the LLP's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by: -

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud and their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we: -

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions; and
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to: -

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- reading the minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and

- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, relevant regulators and the LLP's legal expenditure.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FAULKNERBROWNS LLP (CONTINUED)

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the members and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

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 Auditors' Report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the LLP's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by Part 12 of The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Applications of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the LLP's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the LLP and the LLP's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grahame Maughan (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Ryecroft Glenton

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditors

32 Portland Terrace

Newcastle upon Tyne

NE2 1QP

22 December 2022

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

		2022	2021
		£	£
Turnover	4	8,086,905	7,140,328
Cost of sales		(4,338,127)	(3,369,212)
Gross profit		3,748,778	3,771,116
Distribution costs		(905,630)	(664,853)
Administrative expenses		(934,556)	(941,423)
Other operating income	5	23,959	192,007
Operating profit	6	1,932,551	2,356,847
Interest receivable and similar income	10	94	168
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(3,031)	(3,976)
Profit before tax		1,929,614	2,353,039
Profit for the year before members' remuneration and profit shares		1,929,614	2,353,039
Profit for the year before members' remuneration and profit shares		1,929,614	2,353,039
Members' remuneration charged as an expense		(1,929,614)	(2,353,039)
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members		-	-

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022(2021:£NIL).

The notes on pages 16 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	129,126	181,121
Investments	13	86	3
		<u>129,212</u>	<u>181,124</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	84,911	84,911
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	3,871,041	3,537,376
Cash at bank and in hand	15	1,554,015	1,551,916
		<u>5,509,967</u>	<u>5,174,203</u>
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	16	(3,875,663)	(2,480,339)
Net current assets		<u>1,634,304</u>	<u>2,693,864</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,763,516</u>	<u>2,874,988</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17	(43,419)	(73,799)
		<u>1,720,097</u>	<u>2,801,189</u>
Net assets		<u><u>1,720,097</u></u>	<u><u>2,801,189</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to members within one year			
Other amounts	20	1,110,097	1,961,189
		<u>1,110,097</u>	<u>1,961,189</u>
Members' other interests			
Members' capital classified as equity	21	610,000	840,000
		<u>610,000</u>	<u>840,000</u>
		<u>1,720,097</u>	<u>2,801,189</u>
Total members' interests			
Loans and other debts due to members	20	1,110,097	1,961,189
Members' other interests		610,000	840,000
		<u>1,720,097</u>	<u>2,801,189</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf on 20 December 2022.

.....
B M Sykes
Designated member

The notes on pages 16 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Members capital (classified as equity) £	Total equity £
At 1 April 2020	840,000	840,000
At 1 April 2021	840,000	840,000
Contributions by and distributions to members		
Capital introduced by members	210,000	210,000
Capital amounts repaid to members	(440,000)	(440,000)
At 31 March 2022	610,000	610,000

The notes on pages 16 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit for the financial year	-	-
Adjustments for:		
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	1,929,614	2,353,039
Depreciation of tangible assets	41,103	97,791
Loss / (profit) on disposal of tangible assets	10,049	(9,567)
Interest paid	3,031	3,976
Interest received	(94)	(168)
Increase in debtors	(325,490)	(701,671)
Increase in amounts owed by groups	(8,175)	-
Increase in amounts owed by associates	-	(26,594)
Increase in creditors	1,060,432	161,092
Net cash generated from operating activities before transactions with members	2,710,470	1,877,898
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(49,155)	(46,630)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	50,000	9,567
Purchase of fixed asset investments	(83)	-
Interest received	94	168
Net cash from investing activities	856	(36,895)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	(30,112)	(28,720)
Repayment of/new finance leases	(3,213)	(18,698)
Interest paid	(3,031)	(3,976)
Members' capital contributed	50,000	-
Members' capital repaid	(320,000)	-
Distribution paid to members	(789,288)	-
Drawings paid to members	(867,013)	(670,958)
Other transactions with members	(746,574)	(583,678)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,709,231)	(1,306,030)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,095	534,973
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,551,916	1,016,943
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	1,554,011	1,551,916

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	1,554,015	1,551,916
Bank overdrafts	(4)	-
	<u>1,554,011</u>	<u>1,551,916</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

1. General information

Faulknerbrowns LLP is a Limited Liability Partnership registered in England and Wales, registration number OC386918. The registered office is Dobson House, Northumbrian Way, Killingworth, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne & Wear, NE12 6QW.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the LLP's accounting policies (see note 3).

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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The LLP, and the Group headed by it, qualify as small as set out in section 383 of the Companies Act 2006 and the parent and Group are considered eligible for the exemption to prepare consolidated accounts.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The firm had net assets of £1,720,097 as at 31 March 2022.

The Members have prepared cash flow forecasts covering a period of 14 months from the date of the approval of these financial statements which indicate that, the LLP will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The LLP is financed through the capital introduced by the members, bank loans and by profits retained within the business. The LLP has facilities with the bank which are renewed annually to provide working capital.

Where appropriate, the LLP will negotiate additional finance to assist in capital expenditure projects.

The annual budgets and forecasts take account of the expected changes in the trading performance due to the COVID-19 risk and inherent uncertainty around the impact of the pandemic on the UK society and economy. These budgets and forecasts demonstrate that the LLP expects to be able to operate within its current facilities.

The Members having assessed the risk to the LLP and concluded that it is not significantly exposed and it is well placed to continue to operate and manage the situation.

Consequently, the members are confident they will have sufficient funds to continue to meet liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The LLP's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the LLP will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.6 Operating leases: the LLP as lessee

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.7 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.11 Pensions****Defined contribution pension plan**

The LLP operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the LLP pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the LLP has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the LLP in independently administered funds.

2.12 Division and distribution of profits

A division of profits is the mechanism by which the profits of an LLP become a debt due to members. A division may be automatic or discretionary, may relate to some or all of the profits for a financial period and may take place during or after the end of a financial period.

An automatic division of profits is one where the LLP does not have an unconditional right to avoid making a division of an amount of profits based on the members' agreement in force at the time, whereas a discretionary division of profits requires a decision to be made by the LLP, which it has the unconditional right to avoid making.

The LLP divides profits automatically. Automatic divisions of profits are recognised as 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.13 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, as follows.

Long-term leasehold property	- 10% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 10%/20% straight line
Computer equipment	- 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted LLP shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.15 Associates and joint ventures

Associates and Joint Ventures are held at cost less impairment.

2.16 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.17 Long-term contracts

Profit on long-term contracts is taken as the work is carried out if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty. The profit is calculated on a prudent basis to reflect the proportion of the work carried out at the year end, by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Turnover is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs incurred to date bear to total expected costs for that contract. Revenues derived from variations on contracts are recognised only when they have been accepted by the customer. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the LLP's cash management.

2.19 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.20 Financial instruments

The LLP only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.20 Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the LLP would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing the asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual values consider such things as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Fees receivable	8,814,093	6,596,959
Movement in work in progress	(334,383)	444,914
Movement in payments on account	(645,943)	17,923
Expenses recovered	249,617	76,710
Foreign currency	3,521	3,822
	<u>8,086,905</u>	<u>7,140,328</u>

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2022 £	2021 £
United Kingdom	6,694,484	6,343,506
Rest of Europe	1,392,421	796,822
	<u>8,086,905</u>	<u>7,140,328</u>

5. Other operating income

	2022 £	2021 £
Other operating income	23,959	-
Government grants receivable	-	192,007
	<u>23,959</u>	<u>192,007</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Exchange differences	38,109	50,196
Other operating lease rentals	<u>164,274</u>	<u>164,359</u>

7. Auditors' remuneration

	2022	2021
	£	£
Fees payable to the LLP's auditor and its associates for the audit of the LLP's annual accounts	17,650	16,500
	<u>17,650</u>	<u>16,500</u>
Fees payable to the LLP's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
The auditing of accounts of associates of the LLP pursuant to legislation	17,650	16,500
	<u>17,650</u>	<u>16,500</u>

8. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,839,734	3,410,436
Cost of defined contribution scheme	263,550	217,984
	<u>4,103,284</u>	<u>3,628,420</u>

The average monthly number of persons (including members with contracts of employment) employed during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
	<u>105</u>	<u>101</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

9. Information in relation to members

	2022 Number	2021 Number
The average number of members during the year was	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

	2022 £	2021 £
The amount of profit attributable to the member with the largest entitlement was	<u>327,776</u>	<u>524,733</u>

10. Interest receivable

	2022 £	2021 £
Other interest receivable	<u>94</u>	<u>168</u>
	<u>94</u>	<u>168</u>

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2022 £	2021 £
Other loan interest payable	<u>3,031</u>	<u>3,976</u>
	<u>3,031</u>	<u>3,976</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2021	249,895	103,801	764,566	505,189	1,623,451
Additions	-	-	16,081	33,074	49,155
Disposals	-	(103,801)	-	-	(103,801)
At 31 March 2022	249,895	-	780,647	538,263	1,568,805
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2021	249,895	43,753	689,861	458,821	1,442,330
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	-	10,085	31,017	41,102
Disposals	-	(43,753)	-	-	(43,753)
At 31 March 2022	249,895	-	699,946	489,838	1,439,679
Net book value					
At 31 March 2022	-	-	80,701	48,425	129,126
At 31 March 2021	-	60,048	74,705	46,368	181,121

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Motor vehicles	-	60,048
	-	60,048

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

13. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £	Investments in associates £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2021	-	3	3
Additions	83	-	83
	<u>83</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>86</u>
At 31 March 2022			

Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the LLP:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
FaulknerBrowns Architects Limited	9 Clare Street, Dublin 2, Dublin, Ireland, D02HH30	"A" Ordinary	100 %

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

14. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Due after more than one year		
Due from participating interests	84,911	84,911
	<u>84,911</u>	<u>84,911</u>
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	2,743,196	2,137,047
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,175	-
Other debtors	103,454	70,951
Prepayments and accrued income	182,761	161,540
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	833,455	1,167,838
	<u>3,871,041</u>	<u>3,537,376</u>

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,554,015	1,551,916
Less: bank overdrafts	(4)	-
	<u>1,554,011</u>	<u>1,551,916</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank overdrafts	4	-
Bank loans	30,756	30,488
Payments received on account	1,830,238	1,184,295
Trade creditors	346,931	275,565
Other taxation and social security	545,338	451,824
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	3,213
Other creditors	637,155	235,500
Accruals and deferred income	485,241	299,454
	<u>3,875,663</u>	<u>2,480,339</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	30,756	30,488
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	3,213
	<u>30,756</u>	<u>33,701</u>

Details of security provided:

Bank loans are secured by a debenture dated 12 May 2014.

Hire purchase creditors are secured on the assets to which they relate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	43,419	73,799
	<u>43,419</u>	<u>73,799</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	43,419	73,799
	<u>43,419</u>	<u>73,799</u>

Details of security provided:

Bank loans are secured by a debenture dated 12 May 2014.

18. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	30,756	30,488
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	32,070	31,509
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	11,349	42,290
	<u>74,175</u>	<u>104,287</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

19. Financial instruments

	2022 £	2021 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>2,939,736</u>	<u>2,292,909</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(1,543,510)</u>	<u>(918,019)</u>

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors, intercompany loans and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of bank overdrafts, accruals, trade creditors, other creditors and bank loans.

20. Loans and other debts due to members

	2022 £	2021 £
Other amounts due to members	<u>(1,110,097)</u>	<u>(1,961,189)</u>
	<u>(1,110,097)</u>	<u>(1,961,189)</u>

Loans and other debts due to members may be further analysed as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Falling due within one year	<u>(1,110,097)</u>	<u>(1,961,189)</u>
	<u>(1,110,097)</u>	<u>(1,961,189)</u>

Loans and other debts due to members rank equally with debts due to ordinary creditors in the event of a winding up.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

21. Reconciliation of members' interests

	EQUITY Members' other interests	DEBT Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors	Total members' interests
	Members' capital (classified as equity) £	Other amounts £	Total £
Amounts due to members		1,961,189	
Members' remuneration charged as an expense	-	580,000	580,000
Members' interests after profit for the year	840,000	2,541,189	3,381,189
Other division of profits	-	1,297,310	1,297,310
Amounts introduced by members	210,000	-	210,000
Repayment of capital	(440,000)	-	(440,000)
Drawings	-	(1,027,012)	(1,027,012)
Repayment of debt	-	(1,007,117)	(1,007,117)
Interest on capital	-	52,302	52,302
Tax payments	-	(746,575)	(746,575)
Amounts due to members		1,110,097	
Balance at 31 March 2022	610,000	1,110,097	1,720,097

There are no existing restrictions or limitations which impact the ability of the members of the LLP to reduce the amount of Members' other interests.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

22. Analysis of Net Debt

	At 1 April 2021 £	Arising from cash flows £	At 31 March 2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,551,916	2,099	1,554,015
Bank overdrafts	-	(4)	(4)
Borrowings due within 1 year	(30,488)	(338,097)	(368,585)
Borrowings due after 1 year	(73,799)	30,380	(43,419)
Finance leases	(3,213)	3,213	-
Net debt (before members' debt)	1,444,416	(302,409)	1,142,007
<i>Loans and other debts due to members</i>			
Other amounts due to members	(1,961,189)	851,092	(1,110,097)
	<u>(516,773)</u>	<u>548,683</u>	<u>31,910</u>

23. Pension commitments

The entity operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the entity in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the entity to the fund and amounted to £263,550 (2021 - £217,984). Contributions totalling £20,974 (2021 - £41,135) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

24. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2022 the LLP had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	205,164	181,845
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	647,709	639,937
Later than 5 years	496,662	645,662
	<u>1,349,535</u>	<u>1,467,444</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

25. Related party transactions

FaulknerBrowns Architecture Inc. has been identified as a related party due to FaulknerBrowns LLP's investment in this associate.

During the year, FaulknerBrowns LLP received income of £nil (2021 - £27,269), and made purchases of £39,258 (2021 - £70,349), from FaulknerBrowns Architecture Inc.

There was £9,806 (2021 - £9,806) owed by FaulknerBrowns Architecture Inc. at the year end and £1,083 (2021 - £794) owed to FaulknerBrowns Architecture Inc. at the year end in regard to these transactions which took place in the year to 31st March 2022.

FaulknerBrowns LLP also entered into a loan agreement with FaulknerBrowns Architecture Inc. with £84,911 due to FaulknerBrowns LLP at the year end (2021 - £84,911), recognised in debtors due after more than one year. The total value of the loan commitment to FaulknerBrowns Architecture Inc. is \$240,000 CAD, with \$140,000 CAD been drawn down by FaulknerBrowns Architecture Inc. to 31 March 2022.

Additionally, FaulknerBrowns Architecture Limited has been identified as a related party due to FaulknerBrowns LLP's investment in this wholly owned Irish subsidiary.

During the year, FaulknerBrowns LLP made purchases of £17,515 (2021 - £nil), from FaulknerBrowns Architecture Limited. At the year end, FaulknerBrowns Architecture Limited owed the LLP £8,175 (2021 - £nil).

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.