

Company registration number 03647591 (England and Wales)

**ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**



# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	E Beever	
	C Jones	
	Y Pemberton	
	B Mills	
	A Evans	
	W Horwood	
	M Cullen	
	N Kearney	
	D Whitehead	
	M Brown	
	R Trivedi	(Appointed 28 June 2022)
	Mr A Tabari	(Appointed 21 November 2022)
	Mr L Marklew KC	(Appointed 31 January 2022)
<b>Secretary</b>	M Cullen	
<b>Company number</b>	03647591	
<b>Registered office</b>	55 Temple Row Birmingham West Midlands United Kingdom B2 5LS	
<b>Auditor</b>	Azets Audit Services 6th Floor, Bank House Cherry Street Birmingham United Kingdom B2 5AL	

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# **ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED**

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# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be the provision of services and facilities for barristers' chambers.

#### Directors

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

E Beever	
J Morgan KC	(Resigned 4 June 2023)
K Hegarty KC	(Resigned 31 January 2022)
C Jones	
Y Pemberton	
J Redmond	(Resigned 28 June 2022)
J Puzey	(Resigned 28 June 2022)
B Mills	
A Evans	
T Walkling	(Resigned 28 June 2022)
W Horwood	
R Atkins KC	(Resigned 20 July 2023)
M Cullen	
N Kearney	
D Whitehead	
M Brown	
L Bond	(Appointed 28 June 2022 and resigned 20 July 2023)
R Trivedi	(Appointed 28 June 2022)
Mr A Tabari	(Appointed 21 November 2022)
Mr L Marklew KC	(Appointed 31 January 2022)
L M Hancox	(Resigned 20 July 2023)

#### Auditor

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that Azets Audit Services be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

#### Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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### **Going concern and future developments**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

At the year end St Philip's Chambers Limited achieved operating profit of £294,292 (2021 - £377,251), while presenting a net current asset position of £1,243,033 (2021 - £1,136,484). The nature of the company's principal activity is the provision of services and facilities for barristers' chambers.

After reviewing the latest management information and making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, meeting liabilities as they fall due. Principally this is due to the positive forecasted cash flow and strong initial performance in FY23. As such, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

For the reasons set out above, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis, and have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to going concern.

### **Small companies exemption**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board



.....  
D Whitehead

Director

Date: **20-10-23**  
.....

# **ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022***

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The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report 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.

# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBER OF ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

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#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St. Philip's Chambers Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including 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 December 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 *Auditor's 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 other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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.

#### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

# **ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)**

### **TO THE MEMBER OF ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED**

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#### **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 directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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 in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 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 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.

#### **Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

### TO THE MEMBER OF ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

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#### **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 and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

#### **Use of our report**

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member in an auditor's 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 company and the company's member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



**Ben Sheldon ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Date: 25/10/23

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

6th Floor, Bank House  
8 Cherry Street  
Birmingham  
United Kingdom  
B2 5AL

# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022*

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	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover	3,773,761	3,661,494
Administrative expenses	(3,479,339)	(3,320,753)
Other operating (expenses)/income	(130)	36,510
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit	294,292	377,251
Interest receivable and similar income	6	6,510
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation	294,298	383,761
Tax on profit	(28,946)	(80,506)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year	<u>265,352</u>	<u>303,255</u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There were no other items of comprehensive income (2021: £nil).

# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	4		25,453		38,180
Tangible assets	5		325,155		153,625
			<u>350,608</u>		<u>191,805</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	1,337,524		1,139,246	
Cash at bank and in hand		953,759		919,610	
		<u>2,291,283</u>		<u>2,058,856</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(1,048,250)		(922,372)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>1,243,033</u>		<u>1,136,484</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>1,593,641</u>		<u>1,328,289</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(40,662)		(40,662)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>1,552,979</u></u>		<u><u>1,287,627</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			50,000		50,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>1,502,979</u>		<u>1,237,627</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>1,552,979</u></u>		<u><u>1,287,627</u></u>

These 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 20-10-23 and are signed on its behalf by:



D Whitehead  
Director

Company Registration No. 03647591

# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

St. Philip's Chambers Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 55 Temple Row, Birmingham, West Midlands, United Kingdom, B2 5LS.

##### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

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

##### 1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

At the year end St Philip's Chambers Limited achieved operating profit of £294,292 (2021 - £377,251), while presenting a net current asset position of £1,243,033 (2021 - £1,136,484). The nature of the company's principal activity is the provision of services and facilities for barristers' chambers.

After reviewing the latest management information and making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for a minimum of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, meeting liabilities as they fall due. Principally this is due to the positive forecasted cash flow and strong initial performance in FY23. As such, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

For the reasons set out above, the directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis, and have concluded that there are no material uncertainties related to going concern.

##### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the supply of services net of VAT in the period to which it relates.

The company's entire income is derived from the provision of barristers' chambers services to members of the chambers known as St. Philip's Chambers. Each member is a shareholder in the company's parent company - St Philip's Holdings Limited.

##### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Website	33.3% straight line
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# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Improvements to rented property	20% straight line
Office equipment	10% - 33.3% straight line
Computer equipment	10% - 33.3% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

##### 1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

##### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

##### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

### 1.9 Taxation

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

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. 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.

##### **1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

##### **1.11 Retirement benefits**

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

##### **1.12 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

##### **1.13 Government grants**

Government grants represent amounts received under the coronavirus job retention scheme and are recognised in other operating income when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met.

# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

There are no judgements or estimates subject to material uncertainty.

#### 3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	38	37

#### 4 Intangible fixed assets

	Website £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	38,180
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2022	-
Amortisation charged for the year	12,727
At 31 December 2022	12,727
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2022	25,453
At 31 December 2021	38,180



# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2022	960,766	1,119,840	2,080,606
Additions	53,410	171,003	224,413
Disposals	-	(17,581)	(17,581)
At 31 December 2022	1,014,176	1,273,262	2,287,438
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2022	867,487	1,059,494	1,926,981
Depreciation charged in the year	17,377	17,925	35,302
At 31 December 2022	884,864	1,077,419	1,962,283
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2022	129,312	195,843	325,155
At 31 December 2021	93,279	60,346	153,625

#### 6 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	2,972	3,911
Amounts owed by group undertakings	682,033	452,609
Other debtors	652,519	682,726
	1,337,524	1,139,246

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairments of £108,415 (2021: £108,415).

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

#### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	424,455	298,064
Corporation tax	28,945	66,741
Other taxation and social security	182,275	173,939
Other creditors	412,575	383,628
	1,048,250	922,372

# ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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**7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year** (Continued)

**8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities**

The company has given a guarantee to its bankers in respect of advances to its parent company, St. Philip's Holdings Limited which, at 31 December 2021, amounted to £1,225,768 (2021: £1,293,270). The directors are of the opinion that no liability is likely to arise in the foreseeable future. The guarantee is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge created on 31 March 2006 over all assets of the company.

In connection with the company's banking facilities, there is a debenture created on 7 November 2014 over all assets of the company.

**9 Operating lease commitments**

**Lessee**

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2022	2021
£	£
87,612	74,460
<u>87,612</u>	<u>74,460</u>

**10 Capital commitments**

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-	152,255
	<u>-</u>	<u>152,255</u>

# **ST. PHILIP'S CHAMBERS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022***

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### **11 Related party transactions**

The company's entire income is derived from the provision of barristers chambers services to members of the chambers known as St. Philip's Chambers. Each member of chambers holds one voting share in St. Philip's Holdings Limited and no such shares are held by any other party. The level of charges for the services provided to each member is determined largely by reference to the amount of fees collected and the accommodation occupied by that member on a formula which is agreed by all members in general meeting. The same formula is applied to members who are directors of the company as to members who are not.

The company has chosen not to disclose transactions entered into between wholly owned group companies in line with FRS102 paragraph 33.1A.

### **12 Parent company**

St. Philip's Holdings Limited, a company registered in the UK (registered office: 55 Temple Row, Birmingham, B2 5LS), holds 100% of the share capital of the company.

In the view of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party.