

Company Registration No. 04674960 (England and Wales)

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2017

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SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	RJ Charlton
Secretary	N McGlew
Company number	04674960
Registered office	Spaceworks Benton Park Road Benton Newcastle upon Tyne NE7 7LX
Auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants 1 St. James' Gate Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4AD
Bankers	National Westminster Bank plc 87 Grey Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE99 1PY Santander UK Plc 6 South Administration Block Bridle Road Bootle Merseyside L30 4GB

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The director presents the strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Fair review of the business

Space Architecture trading as Space Group consists of three specialist divisions; Space Architects, BIM Technologies and bimstore.

All divisions work across the UK property sector from Real Estate Investment Trusts to universities, global businesses to government, helping them all achieve better project outcomes. The business is headquartered in Newcastle with regional offices in London and Leeds.

Space Group has a particular emphasis on innovation in the sector through the use of technology. This has allowed the business to work with clients such as Google, Hammerson, Barratt PLC and Travis Perkins.

Sales and profit in 2017 were consistent with the previous year and in line with the business plan. For the year to 30 June 2017 turnover was £5,383,959, an increase of £118,740 (2.2%). Gross profit margin in the period was stable at 39.5% compared 40.8% in 2016. Net profit margin saw a marginal reduction from 19.5% to 17.6%. Overheads increased by 5.2% mostly attributable to our continued investment in information technology and capital expenditure depreciation. Disciplined cost control is exercised by the management and directors throughout the year.

The business is connected to the construction industry, which continues to be a challenging market however the strategy to diversify services and grow nationally has enabled margins to be maintained. Overall the company achieved a net profit of £936,936 and an increase in net asset value of £723,612 after tax, net assets rising to £2,956,791 representing an uplift of 32.4%. The Board was satisfied at the performance of the company and the financial results achieved in 2017.

We expect trading conditions to remain challenging in 2018, however the Board is confident of continuing this performance.

Key performance indicators

The director receives a comprehensive set of management accounts each month with detailed analysis of income, expenses, balance sheet and cash flow statement measured against budget. All significant variances are investigated and explained.

The company's key performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2017	2016	Var
	£'000	£'000	%
Turnover	5,383	5,265	2.2
Gross profit	2,125	2,149	(1.1)
Gross profit margin	39.5%	40.8%	(1.3)
Net profit (profit before tax)	948	1,025	(7.6)
Net profit margin	17.6%	19.5%	(1.9)
Net assets	2,957	2,233	32.3
Current ratio	2.3	2.0	0.3
Debtors days ratio	58	78	(20)

The company monitors trade debtor levels and has good credit control processes in place. This assists in efficient working capital management and has resulted in a reduction in debtor days from 78 days at June 2016 to 58 days at June 2017. As at 30 June 2017 96% of trade debtors were less than 60 days old.

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

Principal risks and uncertainties

Economic conditions

The principal risk facing the business is that of economic and political uncertainty driven largely by the UK's exit from the European Union. The impact of this uncertainty could cause delays to capital investment programmes in property within both the private and public sectors.

The tragedy at Grenfell Tower has put a focus on the construction industry. Whilst in the long term this is likely to have a positive impact on the culture of the sector there will be short term disruption along with insurance impacts.

Future developments

The business will continue to challenge how we do things in the sector so we can innovate, achieving improved outcomes for our clients. We will invest in all of our divisions as well as incubating new technologies for the future.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The main risks associated with the company's financial assets and liabilities are set out below:

Interest rate risk

Interest on the overdraft is charged at a variable rate. Therefore financial assets, liabilities, interest charges, and interest income and cash flows can be affected by movements in interest rates. The risk is reduced and managed by regularly reviewing the rates available to the company.

Price risk

There is no significant exposure to changes in the carrying value of financial liabilities because these bear interest at floating rates.

Credit risk

The majority of company debtors are in relation to amounts owed as set out in agreed legal contracts. Therefore, the company does not consider there to be a significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generated by its operations in the most effective manner. It is company policy to invoice amounts recoverable on contracts as soon as possible and all amounts owed by the debtors are to be collected promptly. All capital expenditure must be approved by the director.

On behalf of the board



RJ Charlton
Director

20.2.18

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the provision of architectural and technical consultancy services.

Director

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

RJ Charlton

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends were paid amounting to £213,324. The director does not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Auditor

The auditor, RSM UK Audit LLP, are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the director has taken all the necessary steps that he ought to have taken as director in order to make himself aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



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RJ Charlton

Director

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20.2.18

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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. He is 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Space Architecture (Europe) Limited for the year ended 30 June 2017 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Statement Of Financial Position and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 30 June 2017 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the director has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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 director is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the director's report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the director is 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 director is 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 director 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 for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RSM UK Audit LLP

Iain Corner FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
1 St. James' Gate
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4AD

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5 March 2018

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 JUNE 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11	41,552		304	
Tangible assets	12	3,207,973		3,231,056	
		<u>3,249,525</u>		<u>3,231,360</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	13	1,976,907	2,328,613		
Cash at bank and in hand		1,115,938	441,723		
		<u>3,092,845</u>	<u>2,770,336</u>		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(1,336,630)</u>	<u>(1,387,671)</u>		
Net current assets		<u>1,756,215</u>		<u>1,382,665</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>5,005,740</u>		<u>4,614,025</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15	(1,904,620)		(2,265,889)	
Provisions for liabilities	18	(144,329)		(114,957)	
Net assets		<u>2,956,791</u>		<u>2,233,179</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	21	200,000		200,000	
Profit and loss reserves		2,756,791		2,033,179	
Total equity		<u>2,956,791</u>		<u>2,233,179</u>	

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20/02/18



RJ Charlton
Director

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	3	5,383,959	5,265,219
Cost of sales		(3,258,654)	(3,115,734)
Gross profit		2,125,305	2,149,485
Administrative expenses		(1,354,192)	(1,286,869)
Other operating income		223,946	219,914
Operating profit	4	995,059	1,082,530
Interest receivable and similar income	7	-	603
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(46,989)	(57,271)
Profit before taxation		948,070	1,025,862
Taxation	9	(11,134)	(79,583)
Profit for the financial year		936,936	946,279
Retained earnings brought forward		2,033,179	1,260,224
Dividends	10	(213,324)	(173,324)
Retained earnings carried forward		2,756,791	2,033,179

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Space Architecture (Europe) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Spaceworks, Benton Park Road, Benton, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE7 7LX.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Director's Report.

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.

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.

Reduced disclosures

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' – Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues' – Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' – Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Brunton Holdings Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Spaceworks, Benton Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE7 7LX.

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents amounts chargeable to clients for services provided during the year, excluding VAT. Turnover is recognised when a right to consideration has been obtained through performance under each contract. Consideration accrues as contract activity progresses by reference to the value of work performed. Turnover is not recognised where the right to receive payment is contingent on events outside of the control of the company.

Unbilled revenue is included in debtors as 'amounts recoverable on contracts'. Amounts billed on account in excess of the amounts recognised as revenue are included in creditors.

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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 if the fair value can be measured reliably.

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

Intangible assets	33.3% straight line
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The director considers the useful life to be appropriate based on previous experience of similar assets.

Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Freehold Property	2% straight line
Fixtures & Fittings	33.3% - 37.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	33.3% straight line
Equipment	33.3% - 37.5% straight line

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.

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 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.

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 trade and other creditors, bank loans and amounts owed to group undertakings, 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.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to receive repayments of tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider it more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have been discounted.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Employee benefits

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

Retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and the pension charge represents the amounts payable by the company to the fund in respect of the year. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

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

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 13 for the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets, and note 1 for the useful economic lives of each class of asset.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 18 for the net carrying amount of the debtors.

Classification of leases

In categorising leases as finance leases or operating leases, management makes judgements as to whether significant risk and rewards of ownership have transferred to the company as a lessee, or to the lessee where the company is a lessor.

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

3 Turnover and other revenue

An analysis of the company's turnover is as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Provision of architectural and technical consultancy services	5,383,959	5,265,219
Other revenue		
Interest income	-	603

Turnover analysed by geographical market

	2017 £	2016 £
United Kingdom	5,383,959	5,265,219

4 Operating profit

	2017 £	2016 £
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	9,750	9,500
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	148,019	148,844
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets held under finance leases	14,675	2,050
Amortisation of intangible assets	304	304
Operating lease charges	106,295	108,769

5 Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
Technical staff	58	61
Administrative staff	20	17
	78	78

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

5 Employees (Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2017 £	2016 £
Wages and salaries	2,318,988	2,236,895
Social security costs	229,084	227,095
Pension costs	179,432	177,589
	<u>2,727,504</u>	<u>2,641,579</u>

6 Director's remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	8,500	8,125
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	15,000	34,167
	<u>23,500</u>	<u>42,292</u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2016 - 1).

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	-	603
	<u>-</u>	<u>603</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £	2016 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	38,462	46,998
Other interest on financial liabilities	6,048	8,680
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,479	1,593
	<u>46,989</u>	<u>57,271</u>

9 Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	191,100	215,199
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(199,338)	(146,391)
	<u>(8,238)</u>	<u>68,808</u>
Total current tax	<u>(8,238)</u>	<u>68,808</u>

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

9 Taxation (Continued)

Deferred tax

Origination and reversal of timing differences	22,981	17,775
Changes in tax rates	(3,609)	(5,242)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	(1,758)
Total deferred tax	<u>19,372</u>	<u>10,775</u>
Total tax charge	<u>11,134</u>	<u>79,583</u>

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Profit before taxation	<u>948,070</u>	<u>1,025,862</u>
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.75% (2016: 20.00%)	187,250	205,172
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3,288	3,515
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(199,338)	(147,799)
Fixed asset differences	27,260	27,670
Impact of change to deferred tax rate	(7,326)	(8,975)
Taxation charge for the year	<u>11,134</u>	<u>79,583</u>

10 Dividends

	2017 £	2016 £
Final paid	<u>213,324</u>	<u>173,324</u>
	<u>213,324</u>	<u>173,324</u>

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

11 Intangible fixed assets

	Intangible assets £
Cost	
At 1 July 2016	912
Additions - separately acquired	41,552
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2017	42,464
	<hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2016	608
Amortisation charged for the year	304
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2017	912
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2017	41,552
	<hr/>
At 30 June 2016	304
	<hr/>

The amortisation charge for the year is recognised within administrative expenses.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold Property £	Fixtures & Motor vehicles Fittings £	£	Equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 July 2016	3,781,409	487,470	1,412	1,059,584	5,329,875
Additions	-	73,959	-	65,943	139,902
Disposals	-	-	-	(308)	(308)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2017	3,781,409	561,429	1,412	1,125,219	5,469,469
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2016	677,822	444,918	1,412	974,667	2,098,819
Depreciation charged in the year	78,076	30,144	-	54,474	162,694
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(17)	(17)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2017	755,898	475,062	1,412	1,029,124	2,261,496
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2017	3,025,511	86,367	-	96,095	3,207,973
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2016	3,103,587	42,552	-	84,917	3,231,056
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

12 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

The net carrying value of tangible fixed assets includes the following in respect of assets held under finance leases:

	2017 £	2016 £
Equipment	48,675	34,848
Depreciation charge for the year in respect of leased assets	14,675	2,050

13 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,027,595	1,352,575
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	6,281	6,281
Amounts owed by group undertakings	804,194	804,194
Other debtors	3,502	3,660
Prepayments and accrued income	135,335	161,903
	1,976,907	2,328,613

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	261,530	262,090
Obligations under finance leases	21,343	11,000
Other borrowings	115,287	126,509
Trade creditors	262,642	156,067
Corporation tax	191,100	215,199
Other taxation and social security	293,733	381,650
Other creditors	41,686	40,759
Accruals and deferred income	149,309	194,397
	1,336,630	1,387,671

Disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are bank loans of £261,530 (2016: £262,090) which are secured by the company by way of a first charge over the assets of the company.

Disclosed under creditors falling due within one year are obligations under finance lease of £21,343 (2016: £11,000) which are secured against the assets to which they relate.

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

15 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

		2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	16	1,876,161	2,142,528
Obligations under finance leases	17	28,459	24,037
Other borrowings	16	-	99,324
		<u>1,904,620</u>	<u>2,265,889</u>

Disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are bank loans of £1,876,161 (2016: £2,142,528) which are secured by the company by way of a first charge over the assets of the company.

Disclosed under creditors falling due after more than one year are obligations under finance lease of £28,459 (2016: £24,037) which are secured against the assets to which they relate.

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments	1,049,991	1,265,116
	<u>1,049,991</u>	<u>1,265,116</u>

16 Borrowings

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	2,137,691	2,404,618
Other loans	115,287	225,833
	<u>2,252,978</u>	<u>2,630,451</u>
Payable within one year	376,817	388,599
Payable after one year	<u>1,876,161</u>	<u>2,241,852</u>

Bank loans of £2,137,691 (2016: £2,404,618) are secured by way of a first charge over the assets of the company. Obligations under finance lease of £49,802 (2016: £35,037) are secured against the assets to which they relate.

Bank loans falling due after more than five years are repayable by equal quarterly instalments until January 2026 and January 2027 and bear an interest rate of 1.65%.

17 Finance lease obligations

	2017 £	2016 £
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Less than one year	21,342	11,000
Between one and five years	28,460	24,037
	<u>49,802</u>	<u>35,037</u>

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

17 Finance lease obligations (Continued)

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of computer equipment. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

18 Provisions for liabilities

	Notes	2017 £	2016 £
Indemnity claims provision		60,000	50,000
Deferred tax liabilities	19	84,329	64,957
		<u>144,329</u>	<u>114,957</u>

Movements on provisions apart from retirement benefits and deferred tax liabilities:

	Indemnity claims provision £
At 1 July 2016	50,000
Additional provisions in the year	10,000
	<u>60,000</u>
At 30 June 2017	<u>60,000</u>

Provisions for indemnity claims represent the estimated cost to the company of defending and concluding professional liability claims.

19 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2017 £	Liabilities 2016 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	86,368	67,089
Short term timing differences	(2,039)	(2,132)
	<u>84,329</u>	<u>64,957</u>

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

19 Deferred taxation (Continued)

	2017 £
Movements in the year:	
Liability at 1 July 2016	64,957
Charge to profit or loss	19,372
Liability at 30 June 2017	<u>84,329</u>

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2017 £	2016 £
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	<u>179,432</u>	<u>177,589</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions totalling £22,390 (2016 - £20,917) were payable at the year end and are included in creditors.

21 Share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
200,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

The company has one class of Ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

22 Reserves

Reserves of the company represent the following:

Retained earnings

Cumulative profit and loss net of distribution to owners.

SPACE ARCHITECTURE (EUROPE) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

23 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	74,688	123,259
Between one and five years	80,849	57,007
	<u>155,537</u>	<u>180,266</u>

24 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Interest paid 2017 £	2016 £
Key management personnel	<u>1,699</u>	<u>2,893</u>

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to related parties		
Key management personnel	<u>19,453</u>	<u>80,000</u>

At the balance sheet date the director has extended a personal guarantee up to a value of £150,000 (2016: £150,000) in respect of the company's principal bank loan.

25 Controlling party

Throughout the year Space Group (Europe) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, owned 100% of the share capital of Space Architecture (Europe) Limited. The ultimate parent company is Brunton Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom, by virtue of its holding of the entire share capital of Space Group (Europe) Limited.

Brunton Holdings Limited is the largest and smallest company for which consolidated accounts including Space Architecture (Europe) Limited are prepared. The consolidated accounts of Brunton Holdings Limited are available from Spaceworks, Benton Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE7 7LX.

The ultimate controlling party is Mr R J Charlton by virtue of his holding of the majority of the share capital of Brunton Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent company.