

Granit Chartered Architects Ltd

Annual Report and Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

10. Chartered Accountants
10 Cheyne Walk
Northampton
Northamptonshire
NN1 5PT

Granit Chartered Architects Ltd

Contents

Company Information	1
Abridged Balance Sheet	2 to 3
Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements	4 to 9

Granit Chartered Architects Ltd

Company Information

Directors	Mr R M C Wilson Mr J R L Munro
Registered office	Studios 18-19 16 Porteus Place London SW4 0AS
Accountants	10. Chartered Accountants 10 Cheyne Walk Northampton Northamptonshire NN1 5PT

Granit Chartered Architects Ltd
(Registration number: 03574451)
Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	41,952	52,003
Current assets			
Debtors		209,317	273,226
Cash at bank and in hand		57,640	40,679
		266,957	313,905
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(80,587)	(99,152)
Net current assets		186,370	214,753
Total assets less current liabilities		228,322	266,756
Provisions for liabilities		(7,103)	(9,287)
Accruals and deferred income		(2,650)	(27,605)
Net assets		218,569	229,864
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		190	190
Profit and loss account		218,379	229,674
Shareholders' funds		218,569	229,864

For the financial year ending 31 March 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

All of the company's members have consented to the preparation of an Abridged Profit and Loss Account and an Abridged Balance Sheet in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

Granit Chartered Architects Ltd
(Registration number: 03574451)
Abridged Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

Approved and authorised by the Board on 9 September 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

.....

Mr R M C Wilson
Director

Granit Chartered Architects Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Studios 18-19
16 Porteus Place
London
SW4 0AS

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 9 September 2020.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These abridged financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These abridged financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

**Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended
31 March 2020**

Judgements

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in determining the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The directors' best judgements, estimates and assumptions are based on the best and most reliable evidence available at the time when the decisions are made, and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be appropriate.

Due to the inherent subjectivity involved in making such judgements, estimates and assumptions, the actual results and outcomes may differ.

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

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.

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

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

**Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended
31 March 2020**

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office equipment	3 to 4 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the Profit and Loss Account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Granit Chartered Architects Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

**Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended
31 March 2020**

Financial instruments

Classification

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

Debt instruments such as loans and other accounts receivable and payable are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method; Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, 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, such as the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an outright short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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 profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position 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.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 22 (2019 - 22).

4 Profit before tax

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2020	2019
	£	£
Depreciation expense	<u>16,763</u>	<u>24,408</u>

Granit Chartered Architects Ltd

Notes to the Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

5 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2019	331,472	9,303	340,775
Additions	13,026	-	13,026
Disposals	-	(9,303)	(9,303)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	344,498	-	344,498
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2019	285,783	2,989	288,772
Charge for the year	16,763	-	16,763
Eliminated on disposal	-	(2,989)	(2,989)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2020	302,546	-	302,546
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2020	<u>41,952</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,952</u>
At 31 March 2019	<u>45,689</u>	<u>6,314</u>	<u>52,003</u>

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £Nil (2019 - £Nil) in respect of long leasehold land and buildings.