

Registered number: 02765389

CAPITAL ARCHITECTURE LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

FRIDAY



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07/09/2018
COMPANIES HOUSE

LUBBOCK FINE
Chartered Accountants
Paternoster House
65 St Paul's Churchyard
London EC4M 8AB

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	7,308	9,745
		<u>7,308</u>	<u>9,745</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	275,471	332,249
Cash at bank and in hand	6	362	1,522
		<u>275,833</u>	<u>333,771</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(353,261)	(265,782)
Net current (liabilities)/assets		<u>(77,428)</u>	<u>67,989</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>(70,120)</u>	<u>77,734</u>
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u>(70,120)</u>	<u>77,734</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	999	999
Profit and loss account		(71,119)	76,735
		<u>(70,120)</u>	<u>77,734</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:


Gerard Cunningham
Director


John Bennett
Director

Date: 30/6/18

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

CAPITAL ARCHITECTURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1. General information

Capital Architecture Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 02765389. The registered office and principal place of business is 34 Margery Street, London, WC1X 0JJ.

The financial statements have been prepared in sterling, which is the company's functional currency, and rounded to the nearest £.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements by support from its shareholders. The directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future on the basis of the company's plans, the continued support of the shareholders and key customers.

If the company is unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values of assets to their recoverable amounts and provide for further liabilities that might arise.

2.3 Revenue

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents the value of the work done including estimates of amounts not yet invoiced in the year, exclusive of value added tax.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

CAPITAL ARCHITECTURE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	- 25% per annum on a reducing balance basis
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Debtors

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

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.7 Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

contract.

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.8 Creditors

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

2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.10 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

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2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 9 (2017 - 10).

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4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2017	20,703
At 31 March 2018	<u>20,703</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2017	10,958
Charge for the year on owned assets	<u>2,437</u>
At 31 March 2018	<u>13,395</u>
Net book value	
At 31 March 2018	<u><u>7,308</u></u>
At 31 March 2017	<u><u>9,745</u></u>

5. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	221,095	216,705
Other debtors	49,865	105,763
Prepayments and accrued income	4,511	1,730
Deferred taxation	-	8,051
	<u>275,471</u>	<u>332,249</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>362</u>	<u>1,522</u>

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7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	83,993	32,360
Corporation tax	-	1,184
Other taxation and social security	85,013	120,574
Other creditors	129,355	58,414
Accruals and deferred income	54,900	53,250
	<u>353,261</u>	<u>265,782</u>

8. Deferred taxation

	2018
	£
At beginning of year	8,051
Charged to profit or loss	(8,051)
At end of year	<u><u>-</u></u>

9. Share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
999 Ordinary Share shares of £1 each	<u>999</u>	<u>999</u>

10. Related party transactions

During the year the directors of the company received remuneration of £229,901 (2016 - £127,907). At the balance sheet date £52,523 (2017 - £57,611) was due to the directors. This amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.