Registration number: 02710265

# **Bennetts Associates Limited**

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

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# **Company Information**

**Directors** J Nelmes

S M Erridge J D Lipscombe

P Fisher

Registered office

1 Rawstorne Place

LONDON

EC1V 7NL

**Auditors** 

McBrides Accountants LLP

Nexus House Cray Road Sidcup Kent DA14 5DA

## Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 May 2021.

#### Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of architectural activities.

#### Fair review of the business

Turnover for the year was £6.6m (2020 - £6.5m) generating a profit after tax of £414k (2020 - £410k). Turnover increased by 1.3% (2020 - 8.4% decrease) and there was an downward movement in the gross profit margin of 0.41%.

These results reflect the stability of our business in response to challenging external circumstances which have been dominated by the continuing impacts of the Covid pandemic. The practice continues to be successful in all our sectors, and our work in the UK is supplemented by income from projects overseas.

The practice has responded to the lessons of the pandemic, recognising and embracing the changes in working practice that have taken place. New IT hardware and software has been made possible through investment which has provided an opportunity to improve efficiency. The practice has been able to take advantage of the flexibility offered by technology to continue with remote working alongside a structured and responsible approach to face-to-face working in our studios.

The over-arching message of our business plan; that we will put sustainability at the heart of everything we do, is supported by our years of experience in the field. This has given us the opportunity to enhance our distinctiveness and edge across all our sectors. Alongside this we are also firmly committed to creating meaningful change through our Equality, Diversity and Inclusivity initiative,

Our employee-owned structure has continued to assist in the successful governance of the practice, and this year has seen the full repayment of all debt remaining from the ownership transaction, successfully completing the succession plan set out when the employee ownership trust was established.

Unprecedented success in the 2021 RIBA Awards, with three projects winning national awards and one winning a regional award acknowledges the continued high quality of the practices work.

## Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

#### Key performance indicators

The directors continue to use both financial and non financial key performance indicators to manage the business. The business maintains a strong management information function which is focused on regular and accurate reporting. Such reporting sees particular focus on project margins and profitability.

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

#### Turnover

Turnover has increased by 1.30% to £6,625,680 from £6,540,544 in the previous year.

## **Gross profit**

The company's gross profit margin has remained relatively static at 31.33% (2020: 31.74%) and overall gross profit increased by £152.

#### Profit after tax

Profit after tax has increased from £409,644 to £476,959.

#### **Balance Sheet**

After paying off the outstanding Employee Ownership debt in full, plus significant investment in IT equipment across the practice and further research and development tax relief claims, the balance sheet shows that the company's net assets at the year end have increased from £1,830,254 to £1,966,084.

#### **Cash Flow**

The company saw a net cash inflow during the year of £365,464 (2020: £310,352).

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors remain alert to the risks prevalent in the commercial environment and continue to take steps to minimise or mitigate these risks.

Approved by the Board on ...... and signed on its behalf by:

S M Erridge Director

## Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2021.

#### Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

J Nelmes

S M Erridge

J D Lipscombe

P Fisher

#### **Financial instruments**

#### Objectives and policies

The company does not have any complex financial instruments. Accordingly, its principal financial instruments are its bank current accounts. In addition, the company has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade debtors and trade creditors arising directly from operations.

#### Price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk

The company manages its cash in order to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring it has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of the business.

Investments of cash surpluses are made through banks and institutions which must fulfill credit rating criteria approved by the Board. All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures and trade debtors are reviewed on a regular basis and provision is made for doubtful debts when necessary.

#### **Future developments**

The practice will continue to work towards the targets identified in the Business Plan and it is intended that the core architectural activity of the company will continue to develop in the UK, Europe and the rest of the world. Further benefits for staff and the practice will accrue with the greater engagement and participation which has resulted from employee ownership.

#### **Contributions**

Particulars of contributions to the Employee Ownership Trust are detailed in note 18 to the financial statements.

#### Research and development

The company is currently undertaking a number of Research and Development projects as part of its ongoing work to find innovative solutions to meet the needs of clients.

## Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

#### Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

S M Erridge Director

## **Statement of Directors' Responsibilities**

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bennetts Associates Limited

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Bennetts Associates Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 May 2021, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, 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 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 May 2021 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 entity'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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bennetts Associates Limited

#### Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which
  the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our 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 Directors' 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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 6], 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.

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

Discussions were held with, and enquiries made of, management and those charged with governance with a view to identifying those laws and regulations that could be expected to have a material impact on the financial statements. During the engagement team briefing, the outcomes of these discussions and enquiries were shared with the team, as well as consideration as to where and how fraud may occur in the entity.

## Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Bennetts Associates Limited

The following laws and regulations were identified as being of significance to the entity

- these taws and regulations considered to have a direct effect on the financial statements include UK financial reporting standards, Company Law, Tax and Pensions legislation, and distributable profils legislation.
- it is considered that there are no laws and regulations for which non-compliance may be fundamental to the operating aspects of the business.

Audit procedures undertaken in response to the potential risks relating to Irregularities (which include fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations) comprised of: inquiries of management and those charged with governance as to whether the entity compiles with such laws and regulations; enquiries with the same concerning any actual or potential higation or claims; inspection of relevant legal correspondence; review of board minutes, testing the appropriateness of entries in the nominal ledger, including journal entries, reviewing transactions around the end of the reporting period, and the performance of analytical procedures to identify unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of flaud.

No instances of material non-compliance were identified. However, the likelihood of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is limited by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the entity's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed. Irregularities that result from fraud might be inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error. As explained above, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements may not be detected, even though the audit has been planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report,

Use of our 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 fulbest 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.

M. G. h. fembelle

Andrew Warren (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of McBrides Accountants LLP, Statutory Auditor

Nexus House Cray Road Sidoup Kent DA14 5DA

Date: 20/13/21

# Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	3	6,625,680	6,540,544
Cost of sales		(4,549,540)	(4,464,556)
Gross profit		2,076,140	2,075,988
Administrative expenses		(1,913,030)	(2,072,166)
Other operating income	4	26,682	30,653
Operating profit Other interest receivable and similar income	5 6	189,792 5,403	34,475 13,463
Profit before tax		195,195	47,938
Taxation	10	281,764	361,706
Profit for the financial year		476,959	409,644

No Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented as there is no movement through other comprehensive income for the year

(Registration number: 02710265) Balance Sheet as at 31 May 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	11	143,079	53,330
Current assets			
Debtors	12	1,240,360	1,500,073
Cash at bank and in hand		2,671,899	2,306,435
		3,912,259	3,806,508
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	14	(1,291,499)	(1,106,319)
Net current assets		2,620,760	2,700,189
Total assets less current liabilities		2,763,839	2,753,519
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(797,755)	(923,265)
Net assets		1,966,084	1,830,254
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		23,079	23,079
Share premium reserve		178,812	178,812
Capital redemption reserve		2,564	2,564
Profit and loss account		1,761,629	1,625,799
Total equity		1,966,084	1,830,254

Approved and authorised by the Board on ...... and signed on its behalf by:

S M Erridge

Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 June 2020 Profit for the year	23,079 	178,812	2,564	1,625,799 476,959	1,830,254 476,959
Total comprehensive income Contributions	- 	<u>-</u>	- 	476,959 (341,129)	476,959 (341,129)
At 31 May 2021	23,079	178,812	2,564	1,761,629	1,966,084
	Share	Share	Capital redemption	Profit and loss	
	capital £	premium £	reserve £	account £	Total £
At 1 June 2019 Profit for the year	<del>-</del>	-	reserve	-	
At 1 June 2019 Profit for the year Total comprehensive income Contributions	£	£	reserve £	£ 1,557,284	<b>£</b> 1,761,739

# Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		476,959	409,644
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation	5	37,827	23,863
Profit on disposal of property plant and equipment	_	-	(2,083)
Foreign exchange loss	5	-	8,955
Finance income	6	(5,403)	(13,463)
Corporation tax		(281,764)	(361,706)
		227,619	65,210
Working capital adjustments			
Decrease in trade and other debtors	12	300,065	176,068
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other creditors	14	(142,350)	326,177
Increase/(decrease) in deferred income, including government grants		246,950	(351,112)
Cash generated from operations		632,284	216,343
Corporation tax received		281,764	361,706
Net cash flow from operating activities		914,048	578,049
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received	6	5,403	13,463
Acquisitions of property plant and equipment		(127,576)	(18,970)
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment			2,612
Net cash flows from investing activities		(122,173)	(2,895)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Contributions paid	18	(426,411)	(255,847)
Foreign exchange (gains) / losses	5		(8,955)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(426,411)	(264,802)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		365,464	310,352
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 June		2,306,435	1,996,083
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 May	13	2,671,899	2,306,435

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

#### 1 General information

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

The principal activity of the company is disclosed in the Strategic Report.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is: 1 Rawstorne Place LONDON EC1V 7NL

## 2 Accounting policies

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' 'FRS 102', and with the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention.

#### 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.

#### Going concern

At the time of approving these accounts, business continues to be hampered by Covid-19. However, the company is well positioned to take advantage of whatever opportunities might arise when business confidence is fully regained. We continue to monitor the developing situation with the Omicron variant carefully in order to safeguard the well-being of our employees, clients and other stakeholders.

Despite this, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

## Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

In calculating accrued and advance fees in accordance with the company's accounting policy, estimates of the amount of future human resource costs have been used.

Specifically, judgements and estimates are required in determining the recoverability of trade debtors.

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 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 and after eliminating sales within the company.

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.

#### **Government grants**

The company has adopted the accrual model for accounting for government grants. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the same period as the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset.

#### 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 expenses when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

## Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

#### Tax

The tax charge for the period comprises current corporation 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 corporation 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.

#### **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.

#### **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

Leasehold land and buildings

Plant and machinery

#### Depreciation method and rate

over the term of the lease 33.33% straight line & 25% reducing balance

#### **Financial instruments**

#### Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and debtors, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other creditors, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

### Recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Thereafter financial instruments are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (less impairment where appropriate) unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial in which case they are stated at cost (less impairment where appropriate). The exception to this are those financial instruments where it is a requirement to continue recording them at fair value through profit and loss.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

#### Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when 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 of the asset have been affected.

#### 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 and other debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for 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 debtors.

#### Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors 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.

#### Accrued and advance fees including work in progress

Deferred income is valued in relation to the budgeted overall profit on the contract. The profit is adjusted by actual throughout the life of the contract, and apportioned each year over the term of the contract with reference to the ratio of human resource costs per annum as a percentage of the human resource cost over the term of the contract. The human resource costs represent labour costs uplifted by the overhead factor. The value is the measurement of deferred in come or a clawback thereof. Losses are recognised immediately and full provision is made.

#### 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.

#### **Contributions**

Contribution distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the contributions are declared.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

## 3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Provision of architectural services	6,625,680	6,540,544
The analysis of the company's turnover for the year by market is		
	2021 £	2020 £
UK	5,330,930	6,343,835
Europe	÷	186,709
Rest of world	1,294,750	10,000
	6,625,680	6,540,544
	•	
4 Other operating income		
The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year	ar is as follows:	
	2021 £	2020 £
Government grants	26,682	30,653
During the year Bennetts Associates Limited received Covid (2020: £30,653) from the furlough scheme.	-19 government suppo	ort of £26,682
5 Operating profit		
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation	37,827	23,863
Foreign exchange losses	-	8,955
Operating leases - plant and machinery	48,082	39,593
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(2,083)
6 Other interest receivable and similar income		•
	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest income on bank deposits	5,403	13,463

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

#### 7 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

•	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	3,045,157	3,158,089
Social security costs	340,815	340,629
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	105,465	80,326
	3,491,437	3,579,044

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	,	. 2021 No.	2020 No.
Technical staff		53	49
Administrative staff		14	12
Directors		4	6
		71	67

During the year gross EOT Qualifying Bonuses of £Nil (2020: £70,600) were voted to staff and are included within the costs analysed above.

## 8 Directors' remuneration

The directors' remuneration for the year was as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration	420,759	428,698
Contributions paid to money purchase schemes	33,768	11,123
	454,527	439,821

During the year the number of directors who were receiving benefits and share incentives was as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Accruing benefits under money purchase pension scheme	4	4
In respect of the highest paid director:		
	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration	116,248	118,255
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	8,987	3,478

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

## 9 Auditors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Audit of the financial statements	8,750	8,750
10 Taxation		
Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2021 £	2020 £
Current taxation	•	
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(281,764)	(361,706)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2020 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2020 - 19%).

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit before tax	195,195	47,938
Corporation tax at standard rate  Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax	37,087	9,108
loss)	1,168	299
Effect of tax losses	(19,320)	-
Tax decrease from effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(18,935)	(1,762)
Tax decrease from effect of adjustment in research and development tax credit	(281,764)	(369,351)
Total tax credit	(281,764)	(361,706)

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

# 11 Tangible assets

	Leasehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 June 2020 Additions	140,857	1,047,846 127,576	1,188,703 127,576
At 31 May 2021	140,857	1,175,422	1,316,279
<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 June 2020 Charge for the year	. 131,239 6,412	1,004,134 31,415	1,135,373 37,827
At 31 May 2021	137,651	1,035,549	1,173,200
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2021	3,206	139,873	143,079
At 31 May 2020	9,618	43,712	53,330
12 Debtors			
		2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income		677,967 297,863 264,530	1,232,458 28,380 239,235
	=	1,240,360	1,500,073
13 Cash and cash equivalents			
·		2021 £	2020 £
Cash on hand Cash at bank		3,203	3,378
Casil at Dalik	_	2,668,696	2,303,057
		2,671,899	2,306,435

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

#### 14 Creditors

	2021 £	2020 £
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	120,111	169,335
Social security and other taxes	353,364	431,783
Other creditors	28,659	22,513
Accrued expenses	180,521	286,656
Deferred income	608,844	196,032
	1,291,499	1,106,319
Due after one year		
Deferred income	797,755	923,265

#### 15 Share capital

## Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2021		2020	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £0.10 each Preference shares of £1 each	230,769	23,077 2	230,769	23,077
	230,771	23,079	230,771	23,079

## Rights, preferences and restrictions

Ordinary shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

The holders of Ordinary shares are entitled to receive contributions as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company. All Ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

Preference shares have the following rights, preferences and restrictions:

The holders of Preference shares are not entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are not entitled to a vote per share at meetings of the company. All Preference shares rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

#### 16 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

#### **Operating leases**

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 . £
Not later than one year	326,418	327,953
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,174,537	194,442
Later than five years	1,400,000	-
	2,900,955	522,395

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £358,553 (2020 - £358,676).

#### 17 Pension and other schemes

#### Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £105,465 (2020 - £80,326).

#### **18 Contributions**

Contributions paid during the year (excluding those for which a liability existed at the end of the prior year):

	2021 £	2020 £
Employee Ownership Trust contributions	341,129	341,129

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 May 2021

## 19 Related party transactions

## Expenditure with and payables to related parties

2021	Key management £
Rent payable to the directors of the company	-
Contributions to the Bennetts Associates Employee Ownership Trust	341,129
	341,129
2020	Key management £
Rent payable to the directors of the company	280,000
Contributions to the Bennetts Associates Employee Ownership Trust	341,129
	621,129

## 20 Control

The ultimate contlling party is the Trustees of the Bennetts Associates Employee Ownership Trust.