Company Registration No. 11368676 (England and Wales)

INTEND ARCHITECTURE LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2019

FILLETED ACCOUNTS

Faulkner House
Victoria Street
St Albans
Hertfordshire
AL1 3SE

Rayner Essex LLP
Chartered Accountants

INTEND ARCHITECTURE LTD

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INTEND ARCHITECTURE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£
Current assets			
Debtors	**2**	11,245	
Cash at bank and in hand		836	
		12,081	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**3**	(11,155)	
Net current assets			926
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	**4**		2
Profit and loss reserves			924
Total equity			926

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 May 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 January 2020 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N Fleming
Director

Company Registration No. 11368676

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Intend Architecture Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Faulkner House, Victoria Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire, AL1 3SE.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts 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.

These financial statements for the period ended 31 May 2019 are the first financial statements of Intend Architecture Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland as this is the first period since incorporation.

1.2 Reporting period

The annual financial statements are presented for a period of one year. The accounting period is twelve months from the date of incorporation to 31 May 2019. There are no comparatives as this is the first year of trading.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.5 Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

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

1 **Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

1.6 Equity instruments

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

1.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

2 **Debtors**

	2019
Amounts falling due within one year:	**£**
Trade debtors	5,760
Other debtors	5,485
	11,245

3 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2019 £
Corporation tax	6,371
Other taxation and social security	3,034
Other creditors	1,750
	11,155

4 **Called up share capital**

	2019 £
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.