

**Company Registration No. 02234807 (England and Wales)**

**MORRIS CONTRACTORS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# MORRIS CONTRACTORS LIMITED

## CONTENTS

---

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 6

---

# MORRIS CONTRACTORS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		625,517		559,248
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		112,110		145,035	
Debtors	4	110,009		94,873	
		<u>222,119</u>		<u>239,908</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(549,578)</u>		<u>(646,859)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(327,459)</u>		<u>(406,951)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			298,058		152,297
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	6		(184,456)		(104,269)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			<u>(60,125)</u>		<u>(41,073)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>53,477</u>		<u>6,955</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>53,475</u>		<u>6,953</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>53,477</u>		<u>6,955</u>

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 year ended 31 March 2018 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 member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18 December 2018

Mr B D Morris

**Director**

**Company Registration No. 02234807**

# MORRIS CONTRACTORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Morris Contractors Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Manor Cottage, Walton Hill, Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, GL19 4BT.

#### 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 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.

#### 1.2 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, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of 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. Revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Land	not depreciated
Buildings and Improvements	4% cost
Plant and Equipment	20% cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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).

# MORRIS CONTRACTORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 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.

##### **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.

# MORRIS CONTRACTORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and bank loans 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.

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

#### **1.8 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

#### **1.9 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.

##### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.10 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 in which it arises.

#### **1.11 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

# MORRIS CONTRACTORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.12 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 balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 1).

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land £	Buildings and Improvements £	Plant and Equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2017	30,926	117,479	1,027,142	1,175,547
Additions	-	-	453,100	453,100
Disposals	-	-	(410,280)	(410,280)
At 31 March 2018	30,926	117,479	1,069,962	1,218,367
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2017	-	38,597	577,702	616,299
Depreciation charged in the year	-	4,699	103,621	108,320
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(131,769)	(131,769)
At 31 March 2018	-	43,296	549,554	592,850
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2018	30,926	74,183	520,408	625,517
At 31 March 2017	30,926	78,882	449,440	559,248

# MORRIS CONTRACTORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

<b>4 Debtors</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	81,816	33,252
Other debtors	-	11,408
Prepayments and accrued income	28,193	50,213
	<u>110,009</u>	<u>94,873</u>
	<u><u>110,009</u></u>	<u><u>94,873</u></u>
<b>5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Bank loans and overdrafts	166,401	187,974
Obligations under finance leases	69,608	88,810
Other borrowings	30,000	40,000
Trade creditors	196,485	254,323
Other taxation and social security	16,167	520
Other creditors	51,590	48,026
Accruals and deferred income	19,327	27,206
	<u>549,578</u>	<u>646,859</u>
	<u><u>549,578</u></u>	<u><u>646,859</u></u>
<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other creditors	184,456	104,269
	<u>184,456</u>	<u>104,269</u>
	<u><u>184,456</u></u>	<u><u>104,269</u></u>
<b>7 Called up share capital</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>



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.