Registered number: 00714208

WILLIAM MORFOOT LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

WILLIAM MORFOOT LIMITED

CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

	Note		2017 £		2016 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,205,327		1,115,138
Investments	5		65		65
			1,205,392		1,115,203
Current assets					
Stocks		38,738		50,481	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	283,148		312,026	
Cash at bank and in hand		41,096		52,766	
		362,982		415,273	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(289,331)		(283,762)	
Net current assets			73,651		131,511
Total assets less current liabilities			1,279,043		1,246,714
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(233,089)		(197,169)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax		(158,217)		(161,356)	
			(158,217)		(161,356)
Net assets			887,737		888,189
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			10,000		10,000
Revaluation reserve			428,886		429,294
Profit and loss account			448,851		448,895
			887,737		888,189

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

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 income statement 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:

....
W A Morfoot
Director

....
J Morfoot
Director

....
T C Sisson
Director

Date:
The notes on pages 3 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1. General information

William Morfoot Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 00714208. The registered office is The Airfield, Shipdham, Thetford, Norfolk, IP25 7SD.

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 financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 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.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2% straight line
Plant & machinery	- 15 to 25% straight line

2.4 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Heavy plant is carried at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the Statement of financial position date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence by the directors.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in the Income statement.

2.5 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Income statement for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income statement.

2.7 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.

2.8 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 24 hours. 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. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 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, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

2.10 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.

2.11 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Income statement over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.12 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. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.13 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Income statement using the effective interest method.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Income statement in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income statement, 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 reporting 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 Statement of financial position 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 reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 19 *(2016 - 17)*.

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land & property £	Plant & machinery £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 February 2016	**363,066**	**1,970,764**	**2,333,830**
Additions	**-**	**235,203**	**235,203**
Disposals	**-**	**(392,935)**	**(392,935)**
At 31 January 2017	**363,066**	**1,813,032**	**2,176,098**
Depreciation			
At 1 February 2016	**8,274**	**1,210,418**	**1,218,692**
Charge for the period on owned assets	**1,209**	**85,084**	**86,293**
Charge for the period on financed assets	**-**	**58,001**	**58,001**
Disposals	**-**	**(392,215)**	**(392,215)**
At 31 January 2017	**9,483**	**961,288**	**970,771**
Net book value			
At 31 January 2017	**353,583**	**851,744**	**1,205,327**
At 31 January 2016	*354,792*	*760,346*	*1,115,138*

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Plant and machinery	**271,392**	*246,088*
	271,392	*246,088*

Cost or valuation at 31 January 2017 is as follows:

	Plant and machinery £
At cost	**1,652,640**
At valuation:	
Valuation at fair value on 31 January 2017 by the directors	**160,392**
	1,813,032

If the certain items of plant and machinery had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Cost	**603,244**	*603,244*
Accumulated depreciation	**(427,636)**	*(427,636)*
Net book value	**175,608**	*175,608*

Under FRS 102 Section 1A, the directors have elected to use a previous revaluation of their freehold property before the date of transition as its deemed cost at the revaluation date. The directors have therefore deemed that at 1 February 2015 the freehold property was revalued to £345,173, which is based on an Arnold Keys valuation in January 2016 adjusted for the property improvements taking place that year.

5. Fixed asset investments

	Unlisted investments £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 February 2016	**65**
At 31 January 2017	**65**
Net book value	
At 31 January 2017	**65**
At 31 January 2016	*65*

6. Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	256,008	286,600
Prepayments and accrued income	27,140	25,426
	283,148	312,026

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	12,000	12,000
Trade creditors	91,684	88,718
Corporation tax	-	2,276
Other taxation and social security	57,247	39,016
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	88,292	73,009
Other creditors	36,329	50,180
Accruals and deferred income	3,779	18,563
	289,331	283,762

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by the land and property of the company.

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Bank loans	120,000	132,000
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	113,089	65,169
	233,089	197,169

Bank loans and overdrafts are secured by the land and property of the company.

Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are secured by fixed charges on the assets concerned.

9. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	**12,000**	*12,000*
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	**120,000**	*12,000*
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	**-**	*120,000*
	132,000	*144,000*

10. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Within one year	**100,278**	*83,307*
Between 1-2 years	**94,595**	*29,638*
Between 2-5 years	**34,964**	*47,146*
	229,837	*160,091*
Less: Finance charges allocated to future periods	**(28,456)**	*(21,913)*
	201,381	*138,178*

11. Share capital

	2017 £	*2016 £*
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
3,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	**3,000**	*3,000*
4,000 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	**4,000**	*4,000*
3,000 Ordinary C shares of £1 each	**3,000**	*3,000*
	10,000	*10,000*

12. First time adoption of FRS 102

The Company transitioned to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 February 2015. The impact of the transition to FRS 102 is as follows:

Reconciliation of equity at 1 February 2015

	£
Equity at 1 February 2015 under previous UK GAAP	400,745
Revaluation of freehold land and property	322,902
Deferred tax on land and buildings revaluation	(53,692)
Equity shareholders funds at 1 February 2015 under FRS 102	**669,955**

Reconciliation of equity at 31 January 2016

	£
Equity at 31 January 2016 under previous UK GAAP	619,287
Revaluation of freehold land and property	322,902
Excess depreciation on buildings following revaluation	(513)
Deferred tax on land and buildings revaluation	(53,487)
Equity shareholders funds at 31 January 2016 under FRS 102	**888,189**

The following were changes in accounting policies arising from the transition to FRS 102:

1 The directors have elected to use a previous revaluation of their freehold land and property as its deemed cost at the revaluation date.

2 Depreciation on the freehold property is being charged at 2% straight line. The realised depreciation charge resulting from the revaluation uplift is transferred from the profit and loss reserve to the revaluation reserve annually.

3 Deferred tax is now charged where the carrying amount of the freehold land and property exceeds its tax written down value.