Registered number: 00714208

WILLIAM MORFOOT LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2022

CONTENTS

WILLIAM MORFOOT LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:00714208

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,399,551		1,374,059
Investments	5		65		65
			1,399,616		1,374,124
Current assets					
Stocks		105,575		153,981	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	552,848		366,054	
Cash at bank and in hand		301		21,476	
		658,724		541,511	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(917,447)		(672,506)	
Net current liabilities			(258,723)		(130,995)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,140,893		1,243,129
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(317,295)		(451,047)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	11	(219,231)		(139,057)	
			(219,231)		(139,057)
Net assets			604,367		653,025
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		10,000		10,000
Revaluation reserve			284,406		284,406
Profit and loss account			309,961		358,619
			604,367		653,025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2022

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 the 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:

....

T C Sisson Director

J Morfoot Director

Date: 28 October 2022

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

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 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Income statement in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 reporting 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.

2.7 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.

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
Heavy plant	- Revaluation model

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

2.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each reporting 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.

2.10 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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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. Accounting policies (continued)

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 profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting 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.

2.15 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 ordinary shares.

2.16 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 24 *(2021 - 23)*.

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land & property	Plant & machinery	Heavy plant	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation				
At 1 February 2021	363,066	904,884	1,197,907	2,465,857
Additions	-	111,909	-	111,909
Disposals	-	(64,467)	-	(64,467)
At 31 January 2022	363,066	952,326	1,197,907	2,513,299
Depreciation				
At 1 February 2021	14,319	743,599	333,880	1,091,798
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,209	62,266	-	63,475
Charge for the year on financed assets	-	22,942	-	22,942
Disposals	-	(64,467)	-	(64,467)
At 31 January 2022	15,528	764,340	333,880	1,113,748
Net book value				
At 31 January 2022	347,538	187,986	864,027	1,399,551
At 31 January 2021	*348,747*	*161,285*	*864,027*	*1,374,059*

4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Plant and machinery	**86,468**	*68,825*
Heavy plant	**474,000**	*536,688*
	560,468	*605,513*

Cost or valuation at 31 January 2021 is as follows:

	Heavy plant £
At cost	**1,423,806**
At valuation:	
Valuation at fair value on 31 January 2022 by the directors	**(225,899)**
	1,197,907

If the heavy plant had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention as follows:

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Cost	**1,423,806**	*1,423,806*
Accumulated depreciation	**(497,369)**	*(333,880)*
Net book value	**926,437**	*1,089,926*

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 Arnolds 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 2021	65
At 31 January 2022	65

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	543,329	360,144
Prepayments and accrued income	9,519	5,910
	552,848	366,054

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank overdrafts	15,301	-
Bank loans	24,527	17,059
Trade creditors	507,291	346,168
Other taxation and social security	112,991	50,811
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	141,059	111,569
Other creditors	68,385	96,521
Accruals and deferred income	47,893	50,378
	917,447	672,506

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

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Bank loans	92,962	*117,496*
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	224,333	*333,551*
	317,295	*451,047*

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:

	2022 £	*2021* *£*
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	24,527	*17,059*
	24,527	*17,059*
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	24,527	*21,523*
	24,527	*21,523*
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	64,826	*68,292*
	64,826	*68,292*
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	3,609	*27,681*
	3,609	*27,681*
	117,489	*134,555*

10. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Within one year	**141,059**	*111,569*
Between 1-5 years	**138,262**	*116,453*
Over 5 years	**86,071**	*217,098*
	365,392	*445,120*

11. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	**(139,057)**
Charged to profit or loss	**(80,174)**
Charged to other comprehensive income	-
At end of year	**(219,231)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	*2021 £*
Accelerated capital allowances	**(235,292)**	*(170,934)*
Trading losses brought forward	**93,206**	*90,508*
Capital gain/loss	**(77,145)**	*(58,631)*
	(219,231)	*(139,057)*

12. Share capital

	2022	*2021*
	£	*£*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
5,001 *(2021 - 5,001)* Ordinary B shares of £1.00 each	**5,001**	*5,001*
4,999 *(2021 - 4,999)* Ordinary C shares of £1.00 each	**4,999**	*4,999*
	10,000	*10,000*