

Company registration number: 04285563

**Ian Morton Limited**  
**Trading as Ian Morton Limited**

**Unaudited financial statements**

**30 September 2017**



**IAN MORTON LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	Note	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	5	-		-	
Tangible assets	6	247,629		185,900	
			247,629		185,900
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		71,757		65,963	
Debtors	7	252,090		132,788	
Cash at bank and in hand		929,497		1,105,897	
		1,253,344		1,304,648	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(195,616)		(249,403)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			1,057,728		1,055,245
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,305,357		1,241,145
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			(13,367)		(1,725)
<b>Net assets</b>			1,291,990		1,239,420
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account	9		1,290,990		1,238,420
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			1,291,990		1,239,420

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

**IAN MORTON LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**  
**30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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For the year ending 30 September 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

**Directors responsibilities:**

- The shareholders have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 01/02/2018, and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr. Ian Morton  
Director

Company registration number: 04285563

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**The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.**

## **IAN MORTON LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is Jericho, Woodhouse Fields, Uplyme, Lyme Regis, Devon, DT7 3SH.

The principal activity of the company is that of pharmacy.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### **3. Accounting policies**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### **Going concern**

As at 30 September 2017 the company had net assets totalling £1,291,990. The directors have expressed their continued support of the company and therefore consider the going concern basis of accounting to be appropriate.

##### **Transition to FRS 102**

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 October 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 13.

##### **Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

## **IAN MORTON LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)** **YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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#### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## **IAN MORTON LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)** **YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

#### **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.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

## IAN MORTON LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

#### Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

#### Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### 4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 14 (2016: 17).

#### 5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	£	£
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017	204,506	204,506
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 1 October 2016 and 30 September 2017	204,506	204,506
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 30 September 2017	-	-
At 30 September 2016	-	-

**IAN MORTON LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

**6. Tangible assets**

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 October 2016	177,274	51,428	228,702
Additions	-	74,491	74,491
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<u>177,274</u>	<u>125,919</u>	<u>303,193</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 October 2016	-	42,802	42,802
Charge for the year	-	12,762	12,762
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>55,564</u>	<u>55,564</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 30 September 2017</b>	<u>177,274</u>	<u>70,355</u>	<u>247,629</u>
At 30 September 2016	<u>177,274</u>	<u>8,626</u>	<u>185,900</u>

**7. Debtors**

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	83,615	115,270
Other debtors	168,475	17,518
	<u>252,090</u>	<u>132,788</u>

**8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	169,351	191,480
Social security and other taxes	3,079	2,992
Other creditors	23,186	54,931
	<u>195,616</u>	<u>249,403</u>



## IAN MORTON LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017

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#### 9. Reserves

Profit and loss account:

This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

#### 10. Directors' loans

During the year the directors entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

##### 2017

Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
£	£	£	£
(42)	213,485	(65,000)	148,443

##### 2016

Balance brought forward	Advances /(credits) to the directors	Amounts repaid	Balance o/standing
£	£	£	£
23,193	32,765	(56,000)	(42)

#### 11. Related party transactions

Interest was charged to the directors at the official rate.

The company rents the property from the directors at £10,000 per annum.

#### 12. Controlling party

The company is controlled by its director & secretary, Mr I Morton & Mrs P Morton who both hold 50% of the issued share capital.

#### 13. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 October 2015.

##### Reconciliation of equity

No transitional adjustments were required.

**IAN MORTON LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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**Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year**  
No transitional adjustments were required.