

**Modus Construction Limited**  
**FILLETED ACCOUNTS COVER**

**Modus Construction Limited**

**Company No. 07362317**

**Information for Filing with The Registrar**

**31 March 2017**

**Modus Construction Limited**

**DIRECTORS REPORT REGISTRAR**

The Directors present their report and the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017.

**Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was General builders.

**Directors**

The Directors who served at any time during the year were as follows:

C. Badcock

I. Badcock

H. Kidd

P. Kidd

The above report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the board

I. Badcock

Director

14 July 2017

**Modus Construction Limited**  
**BALANCE SHEET REGISTRAR**  
**at 31 March 2017**

**Company No. 07362317**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2017</b> <b>£</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>£</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	3	75,000	135,000
Tangible assets	4	40,635	36,957
		<u>115,635</u>	<u>171,957</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	5	750	750
Debtors	6	304,188	305,688
Cash at bank and in hand		632,183	357,171
		<u>937,121</u>	<u>663,609</u>
<b>Creditors: Amount falling due within one</b>	7	<u>(215,751)</u>	<u>(210,728)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		721,370	452,881
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		837,005	624,838
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred taxation	8	(4,508)	(3,267)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>832,497</u>	<u>621,571</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		2	2
Profit and loss account	9	832,495	621,569
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>832,497</u>	<u>621,571</u>

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime of the Companies Act 2006.

For the year ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit 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 accounts.

As permitted by section 444 (5A) of the Companies Act 2006 the directors have not delivered to the Registrar a copy of the company's profit and loss account.

Approved by the board on 14 July 2017

true

And signed on its behalf by:

I. Badcock  
Director  
14 July 2017

**Modus Construction Limited NOTES  
TO THE ACCOUNTS REGISTRAR  
for the year ended 31 March 2017**

**1 Accounting policies**

**Basis of preparation**

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard.

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

**Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
  - the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
  - the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
  - it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

**Intangible fixed assets**

Intangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

## **Taxation**

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

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit and loss account because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

## **Tangible fixed assets and depreciation**

Tangible fixed assets held for the company's own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life:

Plant and machinery	25% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	25% Straight Line
Furniture, fittings and equipment	25% Straight Line

## **Stocks**

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Costs, which comprise direct production costs, are based on the method most appropriate to the type of inventory class, but usually on a first-in-first-out basis. Overheads are charged to profit or loss as incurred. Net realisable value is based on the estimated selling price less any estimated completion or selling costs.

When stocks are sold, the carrying amount of those stocks is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of stocks to net realisable value and all losses of stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of stocks is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

### **Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

### **Trade and other 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.

### **Leased assets**

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease.

Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet date as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's policy on borrowing costs (see the accounting policy above).

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated in the same way as owned assets.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis.

### **Provisions**

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 profit and loss account in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at balance sheet 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 balance sheet.

## **2 Employees**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
The average number of persons employed during the year :	4	4

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 April 2016	300,000	300,000
At 31 March 2017	300,000	300,000
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>		
At 1 April 2016	165,000	165,000
Charge for the year	60,000	60,000
At 31 March 2017	225,000	225,000
<b>Net book values</b>		
At 31 March 2017	75,000	75,000
At 31 March 2016	135,000	135,000

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or revaluation</b>				
At 1 April 2016	2,896	49,184	10,466	62,546
Additions	-	17,495	2,826	20,321
At 31 March 2017	2,896	66,679	13,292	82,867
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 April 2016	1,899	19,110	4,580	25,589
Charge for the year	724	13,025	2,894	16,643
At 31 March 2017	2,623	32,135	7,474	42,232
<b>Net book values</b>				
At 31 March 2017	273	34,544	5,818	40,635
At 31 March 2016	997	30,074	5,886	36,957

### 5 Stocks

	2017 £	2016 £
Raw materials and consumables	750	750
	750	750

### 6 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	289,334	298,406
Loans to directors	2,619	-
Prepayments and accrued income	12,235	7,282
	304,188	305,688

**7 Creditors:**

amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors	67,075	52,986
Corporation tax	121,427	89,542
Other taxes and social security	26,103	59,643
Loans from directors	-	4,620
Other creditors	-	2,719
Accruals and deferred income	1,146	1,218
	<u>215,751</u>	<u>210,728</u>

**8 Provisions for liabilities*****Deferred taxation***

	<b>Accelerated capital allowances, losses and other timing differences</b>	<b>Arising from revaluation</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
At 1 April 2016	3,267	-	3,267
Charge to the profit and loss account for the period	1,241		1,241
At 31 March 2017	<u>4,508</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,508</u>
	<b>2017</b>		<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>		<b>£</b>
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>4,508</u>		<u>3,267</u>
	<u>4,508</u>		<u>3,267</u>

**9 Reserves**

Profit and loss account - includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

**10 Dividends**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Dividends for the period:		
Dividends paid in the period	280,000	240,000
	<u>280,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>
Dividends by type:		
Equity dividends	280,000	240,000
	<u>280,000</u>	<u>240,000</u>



## 11 Advances and credits to directors

Included within Other debtors are the following loans to directors:

Director	Description	At 1 April 2016	Advanced	Repaid	At 31 March 2017
		£	£	£	£
I. Badcock	Directors loan	-	665	-	665
P. Kidd	Directors loan	-	1,954	-	1,954
		<u>-</u>	<u>2,619</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,619</u>

## 12 Related party disclosures

### *Controlling party*

Immediate controlling party      No single party controls the company.

## 13 Additional information

Its registered number is:

07362317

Its registered office is:

Power Steele Building

Wessex Hall

Whiteknights Road

Earley

RG6 6DE

## 14 Transitional Adjustments under FRS102

On 1 April 2016 the company adopted financial reporting standard 102 (FRS102) and therefore these accounts represent the first accounts prepared under this reporting standard.

The directors have considered the transitional disclosures upon adoption and have concluded there are no transitional adjustments arising in equity or profit and loss.

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.