

**Morgan Associates (Cheltenham)
Limited Filled Accounts Cover**

Morgan Associates (Cheltenham) Limited

Company No. 00848466

Information for Filing with The Registrar

30 September 2023

Morgan Associates (Cheltenham)

Limited Directors Report Registrar

The Director presents his report and the accounts for the year ended 30 September 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year under review was the provision of property services.

Director

The Director who served at any time during the year was as follows:

N. Atkinson

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

R.A. Atkinson

Company Secretary

12 December 2023

Morgan Associates (Cheltenham)
Limited Balance Sheet Registrar
at 30 September 2023
Company No. 00848466

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	8,284	9,467
Investment property	5	308,967	385,442
		<u>317,251</u>	<u>394,909</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	6	219,085	259,880
Cash at bank and in hand		1,084,985	1,142,173
		<u>1,304,070</u>	<u>1,402,053</u>
Creditors: Amount falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,245,469)</u>	<u>(1,305,852)</u>
Net current assets		58,601	96,201
Total assets less current liabilities		375,852	491,110
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	<u>(218,222)</u>	<u>(313,050)</u>
Net assets		<u>157,630</u>	<u>178,060</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		4,950	4,950
Capital redemption reserve	9	250	250
Profit and loss account	9	152,430	172,860
Total equity		<u>157,630</u>	<u>178,060</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 30 September 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit 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 12 December 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

N. Atkinson
 Director
 12 December 2023

Morgan Associates (Cheltenham)
Limited Notes to the Accounts
Registrar
for the year ended 30 September 2023

1 General information

Morgan Associates (Cheltenham) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales.

Its registered number is: 00848466

Its registered office is:

Rotunda Buildings

Montpellier Exchange

Cheltenham

GL50 1SJ

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 Section 1A - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

2 Accounting policies

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.

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.

Freehold investment property

Investment properties are revalued annually and any surplus or deficit is dealt with through the profit and loss account.

No depreciation is provided in respect of investment properties.

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.

Defined contribution pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as expenses when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

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.

3 Employees

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
The average monthly number of employees (including directors) during the year was:	15	16

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	Total £
Cost or revaluation		
At 1 October 2022	175,858	175,858
At 30 September 2023	175,858	175,858
Depreciation		
At 1 October 2022	166,391	166,391
Charge for the year	1,183	1,183
At 30 September 2023	167,574	167,574
Net book values		
At 30 September 2023	8,284	8,284
At 30 September 2022	9,467	9,467

5 Investment property

	Freehold Investment Property £
Valuation	
At 1 October 2022	385,442
Disposals	(76,475)
At 30 September 2023	308,967

6 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax recoverable	10,609	10,792
Loans to directors	147,696	199,675
Other debtors	22,840	14,478
Prepayments and accrued income	37,940	34,935
	<u>219,085</u>	<u>259,880</u>

7 Creditors:

amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	23,315	41,370
Other loans	20,940	18,396
Trade creditors	18,940	23,743
Taxes and social security	60,095	44,298
Other creditors	1,115,289	1,172,551
Accruals and deferred income	6,890	5,494
	<u>1,245,469</u>	<u>1,305,852</u>

8 Creditors:

amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other loans	218,222	313,050
	<u>218,222</u>	<u>313,050</u>

9 Reserves

	Capital redemption reserve	Total other reserves
	£	£
At 1 October 2021	250	250
At 30 September 2022 and 1 October 2022	250	250
At 30 September 2023	250	250

Capital redemption reserve - records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

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

10 Dividends

	2023	2022
	£	£
Dividends for the period:		
Dividends paid in the period	105,599	105,599
	<u>105,599</u>	<u>105,599</u>
Dividends by type:		
Equity dividends	105,599	105,599
	<u>105,599</u>	<u>105,599</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.