Company Registration No. 03620884 (England and Wales)	
MORLEY NURSERIES (WAKERING) LTD	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022	
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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		246,457		380,862
Current assets					
Stocks		690,105		599,199	
Debtors	5	28,588		29,528	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,070,281		1,205,777	
		1,788,974		1,834,504	
Creditors: amounts falling due withiπ one	6	(502,254)		(716,435)	
year	U	(302,234)		(710,433)	
Net current assets			1,286,720		1,118,069
Total assets less current liabilities			1,533,177		1,498,931
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		(43,940)		(158,091)
Provisions for liabilities	8		(16,000)		(5,000)
Net assets			1,473,237		1,335,840
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Revaluation reserve			-		88,283
Profit and loss reserves			1,473,137		1,247,457
Total equity			1,473,237		1,335,840

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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 members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

RB Wright Mrs L Wright
Director Director

Company Registration No. 03620884

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Morley Nurseries (Wakering) Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Grosvenor House, Southend Road, Great Wakering, Essex, SS3 0PU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain fixed plant and equipment at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets include fixed plant and equipment which is stated at its fair value less depreciation. In the opinion of the directors, the treatment adopted in the financial statements is necessary in order to give a true and fair view. Other assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements 0% to 15% reducing balance and straight line

Plant and machinery 15% reducing balance
Fixed plant and equipment 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

1.8 Employee benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Depreciation

The depreciation expense is recognition of the decline in the value of the asset and the allocation of the cost of the assets over the periods in which the assets will be used. Judgements are made on the estimated useful life of the assets which are regularly reviewed to reflect the changing environment.

Deferred tax

The deferred tax expense is recognition of the difference between the accounting value and tax value of plant and machinery. Judgements are made on the estimated net book value of plant and machinery compared to written down value. The fixed asset register is regularly reviewed to reflect changes in assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 61 (2021 - 41).

			2022 Number	2021 Number
	Total		61	<u>41</u>
4	Tangible fixed assets	Leasehold additions £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
	Cost or valuation	_		-
	At 1 January 2022	866,847	213,290	1,080,137
	Additions	17,600	7,156	24,756
	Disposals	(235,557)	-	(235,557)
	At 31 December 2022	648,890	220,446	869,336
	Depreciation			
	At 1 January 2022	570,535	128,740	699,275
	Depreciation charged in the year	46,205	14,051	60,256
	Eliminated in respect of disposals	(136,652)		(136,652)
	At 31 December 2022	480,088	142,791	622,879
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 December 2022	168,802	77,655	246,457
	At 31 December 2021	296,312	84,550	380,862
5	Debtors			
	Amounts falling due within one year:		2022 £	2021 £
	Trade debtors		1,194	4,870
	Other debtors		27,394	24,658
			28,588	29,528

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	-	2022	2021
		£	£
	Bank loans	18,182	52,770
	Trade creditors	189,370	278,153
	Corporation tax	135,431	193,146
	Other taxation and social security	51,770	39,831
	Other creditors	107,50 1	152,535
		502,254	716,435

Bank borrowings are secured by personal guarantees given by two of the directors with a maximum liability of £150,000 (2021: £150,000) and supported by a legal charge over Grosvenor House, Southend Road, Great Wakering, Essex. This land is owned by directors and shareholders of the company.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

•	ordanors, uniquite tuning due after more than one year	2022 £	2021 £
	Bank loans	43,940 ——	158,091
8	Provisions for liabilities	2022 £	2021 £
	Deferred tax liabilities	16,000	5,000

9 Related party transactions

The company operates from land owned by certain of the Directors and Shareholders. The land was provided on a rent free basis during this and the previous year.

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.