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Morpeth II Limited

Financial Statements

30th September 2018

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Morpeth II Limited

Company Information

for the year ended 30th September 2018

DIRECTORS:

M Dransfield

S J Stead

SECRETARY:

S Burgess

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Dransfield House 2 Fox Valley Way

Fox Valley Sheffield

South Yorkshire

S36 2AB

REGISTERED NUMBER:

05607094 (England and Wales)

AUDITORS:

Smailes Goldie

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor Regent's Court Princess Street

Hull

East Yorkshire HU2 8BA

Balance Sheet

30th September 2018

		20	18	20	17
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Investment property	3		28,156,000		30,250,000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank	4	1,659,140 232,786		2,470,161 72,111	
CREDITORS		1,891,926		2,542,272	
Amounts falling due within one year	5	2,300,368		2,885,098	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			(408,442)		(342,826)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			27,747,558		29,907,174
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than or year	ne 6		(19,250,000)		(19,750,000)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	9		<u>(7,537</u>)		(15,073)
NET ASSETS			8,490,021		10,142,101
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Non-distributable reserves Retained earnings	10 11 11		1,238,593 2,628,572 4,622,856		1,238,593 4,744,016 4,159,492
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			8,490,021		10,142,101

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Statement of Comprehensive Income has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21st March 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

M Dransfield - Director

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended 30th September 2018

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Morpeth II Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards including Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 the Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value.

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT. The policies adopted for the recognition of turnover are as follows:

Turnover from the rental of premises and related service charges are accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease term, save where under the transitional rules on the introduction of FRS 102, rental income on pre-existing leases continues to be accounted for on a straight line basis over the shorter of the period from the lease commencement date to the date of the first open market rent review or the lease break clause, whichever is earlier. The company treats any general incentive for lessees to enter into a lease agreement as a revenue cost and accounts for rental income from the lease commencement date. The cost of all lease incentives is therefore offset against the total rent due.

Investment property

Investment properties are measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Tax

Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured as the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax represents the future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods. It is recognised in respect of all timing differences, with certain exceptions. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expense in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. In addition deferred tax is only recognised on accelerated capital allowances on plant in investment properties where the difference in tax treatment is not considered to be permanent in view of the available tax elections on disposal.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws, that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing differences. Deferred tax on revalued non-depreciable tangible fixed assets and investment properties is measured using the rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

for the year ended 30th September 2018

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment.

Finance charges

Finance charges incurred relating directly to the construction of tangible fixed assets are capitalised as part of that asset cost. Capitalisation is limited to the period during which the development is ongoing.

Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in other administrative expenses.

Impairment

Assets not measured at fair value are reviewed for any indication that the asset may be impaired at each balance sheet date. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, or the asset's cash generating unit, is estimated and compared to the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount where the impairment loss is a revaluation decrease.

3. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

·	Total £
FAIR VALUE	
At 1st October 2017	30,250,000
Additions	21,444
Revaluations	_(2,115,444)
At 30th September 2018	28,156,000
-NET BOOK VALUE	
At 30th September 2018	28,156,000
At 30th September 2017	30,250,000

A completed investment property was valued as at 30th September 2018 by Jones Lang LaSalle at open market value.

Finance costs

In order to show an asset's true cost, finance costs incurred whilst construction of an asset is ongoing, are capitalised as part of that asset's cost. Total finance costs capitalised on the construction of the above investment properties to date amount to £574,239.

4. **DEBTORS**

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	121,881	45,323
Amounts owed by group undertakings	109,192	907,844
Other debtors	884,963	837,080
Prepayments	<u>131,525</u>	171,938
	1,247,561	1,962,185

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

for the year ended 30th September 2018

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4.	DEBTORS - continued	2018 £	2017 £
	Amounts falling due after more than one year: Other debtors	411,579	507,976
	Aggregate amounts	1,659,140	2,470,161
5.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2018 £	2017 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	500,000	500,000
	Trade creditors	83,693	30,669
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	764,325	1,563,492
	Taxation and social security	252,591	125,967
	Other creditors	699,759	664,970
		2,300,368	2,885,098
6.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2018	2017
	Bank loans	£ 19,250,000	£ 19,750,000

LEASING AGREEMENTS 7.

The investment property is divided into retail units which are let out to tenants under operating leases. At the year end the committed lease receipts due under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

Falling due:	2018 £	2017 £
Within one year	2,0 6 3,091	2,032,465
Between one and five years	4,869,678	5,159,503
Over five years	2,955,305	2,181,219
	9,888,074	9,373,187

8. **SECURED DEBTS**

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans	<u> 19,750,000</u>	20,250,000

The bank loan is secured by fixed and floating charges.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

for the year ended 30th September 2018

9. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Deferred toy	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax Short term timing differences	<u>7,537</u>	<u>15,073</u>
Balance at 1st October 2017		Deferred tax £ 15,073
Credit to Statement of Comprehensive Income during year		<u>(7,536</u>)
Balance at 30th September 2018		<u>7,537</u>

10. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Number:	ued and fully paid: Class:	Nominal value:	2018 £	2017 £
1 1,238,592	A Ordinary B Ordinary	£1 £1	1 <u>1,238,592</u>	1 1,238,592
			1,238,593	1,238,593

11. RESERVES

	Retained	ble		
	earnings	reserves	Totals	
	£	£	£	
At 1st October 2017	4,159,492	4,744,016	8,903,508	
Deficit for the year	(1,062,080)	•	(1,062,080)	
Dividends	(590,000)	-	(590,000)	
Reclassification	2,115,444	(2,115,444)		
At 30th September 2018	4,622,856	2,628,572	7,251,428	

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends and other adjustments.

Non-distributable reserve

Where investment properties are measured at fair value a transfer is made to the non-distributable reserve, instead of a transfer to retained earnings, to assist with the identification of profits available for distribution.

12. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Ian Lamb FCA CF (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Smailes Goldie

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

for the year ended 30th September 2018

13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102A 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

14. CONTROL RELATIONSHIPS

The company is controlled by Mark Dransfield and Deborah Holmes.

Ultimate parent company

The company's parent company is Dransfield Properties Limited. The registered office of this company is the same as can be found on page 1 of these financial statements.

The company's ultimate parent company is Dransfield Properties Investments Limited. The registered office of this company is the same as can be found on page 1 of these financial statements.

The smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Dransfield Properties Limited, and the largest group that headed by Dransfield Properties Investments Limited. The consolidated financial statements of both groups are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.