# Masonry Solutions (UK) Limited

Registered number: 05190844

## Information for filing with the registrar

For the year ended 31 July 2019

**MASONRY SOLUTIONS (UK) LIMITED**
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 05190844**

## BALANCE SHEET
## AS AT 31 JULY 2019

| | Note | | 2019 £ | | 2018 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fixed assets** | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | | 365,673 | | 338,452 |
| | | | 365,673 | | 338,452 |
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Stocks | | 210,859 | | 100,200 | |
| Debtors | 5 | 1,742,473 | | 1,435,586 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 49,958 | | 132,813 | |
| | | 2,003,290 | | 1,668,599 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | (1,446,486) | | (1,312,771) | |
| **Net current assets** | | | 556,804 | | 355,828 |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | | 922,477 | | 694,280 |
| **Provisions for liabilities** | | | | | |
| Deferred tax | 7 | (59,057) | | (52,536) | |
| | | | (59,057) | | (52,536) |
| **Net assets** | | | 863,420 | | 641,744 |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 8 | | 250 | | 250 |
| Capital redemption reserve | 9 | | 49,950 | | 49,950 |
| Profit and loss account | 9 | | 813,220 | | 591,544 |
| | | | 863,420 | | 641,744 |

The Directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of 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 financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the profit and loss account in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**
**AS AT 31 JULY 2019**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

**D Bourne**
Director

Date: 30 April 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019**

## 1. General information

Masonry Solutions (UK) Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England. The Company's registered number is 05190844. The address of its registered office is Cedar House, Units 1 & 2 Cedar Park, Ninian Way, Tame Valley Industrial Estate, Tamworth, Staffordshire, B77 5ES.

The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be that of the manufacture and sale of prefabricated masonry.

The financial statements have been presented in Pound Sterling (£) as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and is rounded to the nearest pound.

## 2. Accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### 2.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

**Sale of goods**

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

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

### 2.3 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### 2.5 Pensions

**Defined contribution pension plan**

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 payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

### 2.6 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### 2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following annual basis:

| | |
|---|---|
| Plant & machinery | - 25% reducing balance |
| Motor vehicles | - 25% reducing balance |
| Fixtures & fittings | - 15% and 25% reducing balance |

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

### 2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks.

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct material and labour costs plus attributable overheads based on a normal level of activity.

### 2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at transaction value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

### 2.10 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.

### 2.11 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at transaction value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 2.12 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties and loans to related parties.

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.13 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

## 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including Directors, during the year was 65 (2018 - 60).

## 4. Tangible fixed assets

| | Plant & machinery | Motor vehicles | Fixtures & fittings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| **Cost** | | | | |
| At 1 August 2018 | 590,859 | 105,475 | 192,619 | 888,953 |
| Additions | 142,991 | 4,650 | 8,462 | 156,103 |
| Disposals | (205,502) | - | (47,357) | (252,859) |
| At 31 July 2019 | 528,348 | 110,125 | 153,724 | 792,197 |
| **Depreciation** | | | | |
| At 1 August 2018 | 368,607 | 62,027 | 119,867 | 550,501 |
| Charge for the year | 72,062 | 10,958 | 11,627 | 94,647 |
| Disposals | (180,128) | - | (38,496) | (218,624) |
| At 31 July 2019 | 260,541 | 72,985 | 92,998 | 426,524 |
| **Net book value** | | | | |
| At 31 July 2019 | 267,807 | 37,140 | 60,726 | 365,673 |
| **At 31 July 2018** | 222,252 | 43,448 | 72,752 | 338,452 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2019

## 5. Debtors

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Trade debtors | 872,523 | 662,611 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| Other debtors | 429,439 | 311,764 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 90,511 | 111,211 |
| | 1,742,473 | 1,435,586 |

## 6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Trade creditors | 529,716 | 609,537 |
| Corporation tax | 88,990 | 59,570 |
| Other taxation and social security | 237,619 | 114,423 |
| Hire purchase contracts | - | 10,640 |
| Other creditors | 582,331 | 394,597 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 7,830 | 124,004 |
| | 1,446,486 | 1,312,771 |

An amount of £580,756 (2018: £391,207), included within other creditors, are secured against the assets to which they relate.

## 7. Deferred taxation

| | 2019 £ | 2018 £ |
|---|---|---|
| At beginning of year | (52,536) | (59,256) |
| Charged to profit or loss | (6,521) | 6,720 |
| **At end of year** | (59,057) | (52,536) |

## 7. Deferred taxation (continued)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

| | 2019<br>£ | 2018<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Accelerated capital allowances | (59,057) | (52,536) |
| | (59,057) | (52,536) |

## 8. Share capital

| | 2019<br>£ | 2018<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| **Allotted, called up and fully paid** | | |
| 188 Ordinary A shares of £0.50 each | 94 | 94 |
| 250 Ordinary B shares of £0.50 each | 125 | 125 |
| 62 Ordinary C shares of £0.50 each | 31 | 31 |
| | 250 | 250 |

The rights attaching to each class of share can be viewed at Companies House in the Articles of Association.

## 9. Reserves

**Capital redemption reserve**

The capital redemption reserve represents the nominal of shares repurchased by the Company.

**Profit and loss account**

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses of the Company.

## 10. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of a Company in an independently administered fund. Contributions totalling £5,414 (2018 - £2,958) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

## 11. Related party transactions

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of MSOL Holdings Limited, and as such has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by FRS 102 Section 1A Appendix C.34-36 "Related party disclosures" not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with other wholly owned members of the group.

At the year end, an amount of £14,000 (2018: £Nil) was owed by Camperdanhire.co.uk Limited, a Company in which D Bourne and E Bourne are Directors.

At 1 August 2018 the Company was owed £216,058 by D Bourne and E Bourne, both Directors of the Company. During the year repayments of £53,200 were made by D Bourne and E Bourne, and advances of £163,753 were made to D Bourne and E Bourne, leaving a balance of £326,611 owing to the Company at the year end.

These loans were interest free and repayable upon demand.

## 12. Post balance sheet events

The Board have considered the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on the business, and at this stage, having spoken to its bank and other key stakeholders, consider the Company to be a going concern for the foreseeable future.

## 13. Parent undertaking

The parent undertaking is MSOL Holdings Limited, a Company registered in England.

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.