

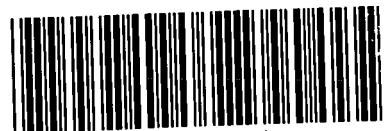
Company Registration No. 02766377 (England and Wales)

**MULLEN & KELLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
31 JANUARY 2018**

**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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**MULLEN & KELLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018**

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		257,282		338,120
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks		8,000		10,234	
Debtors	5	787,635		471,605	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,200		14,103	
		<u>796,835</u>		<u>495,942</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(756,422)</u>		<u>(366,149)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			40,413		129,793
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			297,695		467,913
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	7		(183,951)		(255,974)
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	8		(21,193)		(30,726)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>92,551</u>		<u>181,213</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		2		2
Profit and loss reserves			92,549		181,211
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>92,551</u>		<u>181,213</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 January 2018 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 of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

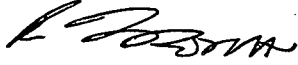
# MULLEN & KELLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2018

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27/11/18



R J Doran  
Director

# MULLEN & KELLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Mullen & Kelly Construction Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Alpha House, Countesthorpe Road, Wigston, Leicestershire, LE18 4PJ.

##### 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 are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### Going concern

The use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

##### Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

##### 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.

# MULLEN & KELLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **Tangible fixed assets (continued)**

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	25% written down value
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% written down value and 33.33% on cost
Motor vehicles	25% written down value

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.

#### **Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

#### **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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

#### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# MULLEN & KELLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### **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 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 trade and other 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### **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 trade and other creditors and 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.

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

#### **Equity instruments**

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

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

# MULLEN & KELLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

#### Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

#### Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 3 (2017 - 3).

### 3 Director's remuneration and dividends

	2018 £	2017 £
Remuneration paid to directors	16,439	16,020
Dividends paid to directors	40,000	26,000

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 1 (2017 - 1).

# MULLEN & KELLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 February 2017	586,829	8,321	105,916	701,066
Additions	-	-	4,091	4,091
At 31 January 2018	586,829	8,321	110,007	705,157
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 February 2017	294,453	7,407	61,086	362,946
Depreciation charged in the year	73,099	24	11,806	84,929
At 31 January 2018	367,552	7,431	72,892	447,875
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 January 2018	219,277	890	37,115	257,282
At 31 January 2017	292,376	914	44,830	338,120

### 5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	787,635	469,405
Corporation tax recoverable	-	2,200
	787,635	471,605

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

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	83,301	-
Trade creditors	355,713	206,973
Corporation tax	15	18
Other taxation and social security	137,994	64,104
Other creditors	179,399	95,054
	756,422	366,149

Included within other creditors are net obligations under hire purchase contracts of £71,308 (2017: £79,923) which are secured.



# MULLEN & KELLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

**7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2018 £	2017 £
Other creditors	183,951	255,974

Included within other creditors are net obligations under hire purchase contracts of £183,951 (2017: £255,974) which are secured.

**8 Provisions for liabilities**

	2018 £	2017 £
Deferred tax liabilities	21,193	30,726

**9 Called up share capital**

	2018 £	2017 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

**10 Related party transactions**

**Transactions with related parties**

At 31 January 2018 the balance owed to R J Doran amounted to £85,816 (2017: £10,316).