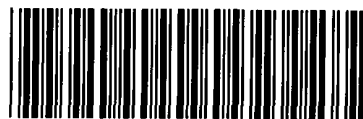


Company Registration No. 02176708 (England and Wales)

REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 JULY 2017
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REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 JULY 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4	135,691		133,322	
Investment properties	5	80,000		80,000	
Investments	6	1		1	
		<u>215,692</u>		<u>213,323</u>	
Current assets					
Stocks		35,959		44,030	
Debtors	7	1,013,702		2,314,281	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,096,117		531,397	
		<u>2,145,778</u>		<u>2,889,708</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(1,333,155)</u>		<u>(2,314,399)</u>	
Net current assets			812,623		575,309
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,028,315</u>		<u>788,632</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(19,600)		(25,469)
Net assets			<u>1,008,715</u>		<u>763,163</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10	80		80	
Profit and loss reserves		1,008,635		763,083	
Total equity		<u>1,008,715</u>		<u>763,163</u>	

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

For the financial year ended 31 July 2017 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

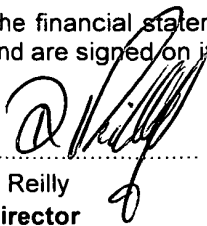
REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2017

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30/10/17 and are signed on its behalf by:


D Reilly
Director

REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Reilly Construction Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Highfield Court, Tollgate, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO53 3TY.

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.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Reilly Construction Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102. The financial statements of Reilly Construction Limited for the year ended 31 July 2016 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the adjustments made, except to the extent that the directors have taken advantage of exemptions to retrospective application of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'. Adjustments are recognised directly in equity at the transition date and are detailed in note 13.

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.

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.

Tangible fixed assets

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

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	15% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	20% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in 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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset 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.

REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' 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 loans from fellow group companies, 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.

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.

REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 25 (2016 - 24).

3 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £	2016 £
Remuneration paid to directors	160,589	127,323
Dividends paid to directors	125,160	104,829
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 3 (2016 - 3).

REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 August 2016	13,428	33,943	268,097	315,468
Additions	-	-	53,705	53,705
Disposals	-	-	(55,600)	(55,600)
At 31 July 2017	13,428	33,943	266,202	313,573
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 August 2016	11,017	25,691	145,438	182,146
Depreciation charged in the year	360	1,650	29,818	31,828
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	(36,092)	(36,092)
At 31 July 2017	11,377	27,341	139,164	177,882
Carrying amount				
At 31 July 2017	2,051	6,602	127,038	135,691
At 31 July 2016	2,411	8,252	122,659	133,322

5 Investment property

	2017 £
Fair value	
At 1 August 2016 and 31 July 2017	80,000

Investment property comprises freehold reversionary interest. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at the year end by the directors. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

6 Fixed asset investments

	2017 £	2016 £
Investments	1	1

REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

6 Fixed asset investments (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 August 2016 & 31 July 2017	1
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2017	1
At 31 July 2016	1

7 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	710,062	721,046
Other debtors	303,640	1,593,235
	<u>1,013,702</u>	<u>2,314,281</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	335,079	348,266
Corporation tax	87,394	59,017
Other taxation and social security	71,591	37,583
Other creditors	839,091	1,869,533
	<u>1,333,155</u>	<u>2,314,399</u>

Security has been given in respect of net obligations under hire purchase contracts of £24,198 (2016 - £33,242).

REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Other creditors	19,600	25,469

Security has been given in respect of net obligations under hire purchase contracts of £19,600 (2016 - £25,469).

10 Called up share capital

	2017 £	2016 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid		
54 Ordinary shares of £1 each	54	54
18 Ordinary A shares of £1 each	18	18
8 Ordinary B shares of £1 each	8	8
	80	80

11 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2017 £	2016 £
Within one year	3,566	3,566

12 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sale of goods		Purchase of goods	
	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Entities under common control	1,142,116	1,395,436	7,470	8,081
Key management personnel	828	3,748	-	-
	Management charges		Payments on account	
	2017 £	2016 £	2017 £	2016 £
Entities under common control	175,000	69,000	50,843	30,631

REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

12 Related party transactions (Continued)

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed to related parties		
Entities under common control	258,988	2,391,528
Key management personnel	61,041	43,711

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2017 Balance £
Amounts owed by related parties	
Entities under common control	136,230
Key management personnel	295

There were no amounts owed in the previous period.

13 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

Reconciliation of equity

	Notes	1 August 2015 £	31 July 2016 £
Equity as reported under previous UK GAAP		647,759	773,663
Adjustments arising from transition to FRS 102:			
Holiday pay accrual	a)	(10,500)	(10,500)
Equity reported under FRS 102		637,259	763,163

Reconciliation of profit for the financial period

	2016 £
Profit as reported under previous UK GAAP and under FRS 102	230,733

REILLY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2017

13 Reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102 (Continued)

Notes to reconciliations on adoption of FRS 102

a) Holiday pay accrual

Under FRS 102, the company has recognised a holiday pay accrual at its transition date of 1 August 2015 for £10,500.

The tax adjustment that would be required due to the inclusion of the holiday pay accrual at transition has not been included in the accounts as the net effect is nil over the 2015 and 2016 years and the required adjustment is immaterial.