Registered number
09736421

MLE Construction Limited

Filleted Accounts

30 April 2018

AMENDED



MLE Construction Limited
Registered number: 09736421
Balance Sheet
as at 30 April 2018

	Notes		2018 £		2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		18,791		30,332
Current assets					
Debtors	4	234,881		68,481	
Cash at bank and in hand		114,579		290,936	
		349,460		359,417	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(181,708)		(93,043)	
Net current assets			167,752		266,374
Total assets less current liabilities			186,543		296,706
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(2,827)		(11,060)
Provisions for liabilities			(3,570)		(6,066)
Net assets			180,146		279,580
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			180,046		279,480
Shareholders' funds			180,146		279,580

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

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

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Mr R Drew
Director
Approved by the board on 25 January 2019

MLE Construction Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 30 April 2018

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation
The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover
Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Plant and equipment	over 5 years

Debtors
Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors
Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation
A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Employees

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Average number of persons employed by the company	2	1

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 May 2017	23,094	27,215	50,309
Additions	698	-	698
At 30 April 2018	23,792	27,215	51,007
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2017	7,788	12,189	19,977
Charge for the year	3,167	9,072	12,239
At 30 April 2018	10,955	21,261	32,216
Net book value			
At 30 April 2018	12,837	5,954	18,791
At 30 April 2017	15,306	15,026	30,332

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	226,974	63,991
Other debtors	7,907	4,490
	234,881	68,481

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	8,791	3,043
Trade creditors	112,380	28,665
Corporation tax	22,897	23,832
Other taxes and social security costs	(14,317)	(18,289)
Other creditors	51,957	55,792
	181,708	93,043

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	2,827	11,060

7 Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is that of the parent company MLE Construction Holdings Limited.

8 Other information

MLE Construction Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. Its registered office is:
New Cambridge House
Bassingbourn Road
Litlington
Hertfordshire
SG8 0SS