

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07601132

**Principle Demolition Limited (formerly MadiganGill
Construction Ltd)**

Financial Statements

30 September 2018

Principle Demolition Limited (formerly MadiganGill Construction Ltd)

Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2018

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Principle Demolition Limited (formerly MadiganGill Construction Ltd)

Directors' Report

Year ended 30 September 2018

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2018 .

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Mr D Gill

Mr D J Madigan

Mr J Madigan

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to: - select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; - make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; - prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business. The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and - they have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 27 June 2019 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D J Madigan

Director

Registered office:

10 Dominion Street

London

EC2M 2EF

Principle Demolition Limited (formerly MadiganGill Construction Ltd)

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Principle Demolition Limited (formerly MadiganGill Construction Ltd)

Year ended 30 September 2018

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Principle Demolition Limited (formerly MadiganGill Construction Ltd) (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2018 which comprise the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of financial position and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). In our opinion the financial statements: - give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended; - have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; - have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion: - adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or - the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or - certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or - we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or - the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with chapter 3 of part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rosa Maria Garcia Nunez

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of

Abbots

Chartered Certified Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Printing House

66 Lower Road

Harrow

HA2 0DH

27 June 2019

Principle Demolition Limited (formerly MadiganGill Construction Ltd)

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended 30 September 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Turnover		1,476,125	5,728,383
Cost of sales		1,254,360	5,287,037
		-----	-----
Gross profit		221,765	441,346
Administrative expenses		220,990	379,803
		-----	-----
Operating profit		775	61,543
Other interest receivable and similar income		262	-
Interest payable and similar expenses		587	7,034
		-----	-----
Profit before taxation	6	450	54,509
Tax on profit		(35,132)	12,008
		-----	-----
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		35,582	42,501
		-----	-----
Retained earnings at the start of the year		617,322	574,821
		-----	-----
Retained earnings at the end of the year		652,904	617,322
		-----	-----

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Principle Demolition Limited (formerly MadiganGill Construction Ltd)

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	14,341	19,121
Current assets			
Debtors	8	1,663,605	2,196,620
Cash at bank and in hand		14,018	98,159
		1,677,623	2,294,779
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	1,035,335	1,691,945
Net current assets		642,288	602,834
Total assets less current liabilities		656,629	621,955
Provisions		2,725	3,633
Net assets		653,904	618,322
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		652,904	617,322
Shareholders funds		653,904	618,322

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 June 2019 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr D J Madigan
Director

Company registration number: 07601132

Principle Demolition Limited (formerly MadiganGill Construction Ltd)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 10 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2EF. The principal activity of the company during the year was the demolition of commercial and residential buildings.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the date of the statement of financial position. This is normally measured by the proportion contract costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable. Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable they will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract value, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised 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 that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	25% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	25% reducing balance
Equipment	-	25% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Auditor's remuneration

	2018	2017
	£	£
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	8,423	8,000
	-----	-----

5. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 3 (2017: 4).

6. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	4,780	6,374
	-----	-----

7. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	16,115	3,120	6,380	25,615
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2017	4,029	870	1,595	6,494
Charge for the year	3,021	563	1,196	4,780
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2018	7,050	1,433	2,791	11,274
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2018	9,065	1,687	3,589	14,341
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 30 September 2017	12,086	2,250	4,785	19,121
	-----	-----	-----	-----

8. Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	971,333	1,582,946
Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	376,675	604,931
Corporation tax repayable	34,474	-
Other debtors	281,123	8,743
	-----	-----
	1,663,605	2,196,620
	-----	-----

The trade debtors of £971,333 (2016 - £1,582,946) is attributable to amounts recoverable under construction contracts.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	67,145	123,081
Amounts owed to group undertakings	870,101	948,939
Accruals and deferred income	90,315	436,073
Corporation tax	-	9,034
Social security and other taxes	7,750	173,876
Other creditors	24	942
	-----	-----
	1,035,335	1,691,945
	-----	-----

Within other creditors, £nil (2017 - £542) is secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the company.

**10. Called up share capital
Issued, called up and fully paid**

	2018		2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1,000	1,000.00	1,000	1,000.00
	-----	-----	-----	-----

11. Related party transactions

Principle Demolition Limited is a 100% owned subsidiary of Madigan Gill Group Holdings Limited. Madigan Gill Group Holdings Limited intends to prepare consolidated accounts therefore Principle Demolition Limited has taken advantage of the exemption within paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 which eliminates the requirement to report related party transactions.

12. Controlling party

100% of the share capital is owned by Madigan Gill Group Holdings Limited. The directors consider this to be the ultimate parent company. The group consolidated accounts can be obtained from the company's registered office; the address is stated on page 2 of these accounts.

