REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

Cohesion Design Services Limited Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2017

BURGESS HODGSON LLP

Chartered accountant
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Kent
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Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

Contents	Page
Statement of financial position	. 1
Notes to the financial statements	3

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2017

		2017		2016
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets Tangible assets	5		33,324	34,920
Current assets Stocks	•	_ 72.000		1,275
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	6	73,092 103,529		54,633 108,183
		176,621		164,091
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	102,637	r	120,463
Net current assets			73,984	43,628
Total assets less current liabilities			107,308	78,548
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax			5,749	
Net assets			101,559	78,548
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital Profit and loss account			100 101,459	100 78,448
Members funds			101,559	78,548 ———

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered 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'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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 Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position (continued)

31 March 2017

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20.20. It and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P Bailes Director

Company registration number: 04630265

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2017

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 27 New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 3DN.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, '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.

Transition to FRS 102

The entity transitioned from previous UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2015. Details of how FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 11.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

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

15% reducing balance

Fixtures and fittings

15% 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 largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

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

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the director, amounted to 5 (2016: 7).

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and	Fixtures and	
	machinery	fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2016	80,805	24,519	105,324
Additions	4,284	_	4,284
At 31 March 2017	85,089	24,519	109,608
Depresiation			
Depreciation	55,758	14,646	70,404
At 1 April 2016	4,399	•	5,880
Charge for the year	4,399 ———	<u>1,481</u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2017	60,157	16,127	76,284
•			
Carrying amount	04.000	0.000	22.224
At 31 March 2017	24,932	8,392	33,324
At 31 March 2016	25,047	9,873	34,920

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

6. Debtors

	Trade debtors Other debtors	2017 £ 28,707 44,385	2016 £ 28,530 26,103
		73,092	54,633
7.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Trade creditors	17,882	17,976
	Corporation tax	17,905	4,509
	Social security and other taxes	7,932	7,207
	Other creditors	58,918	90,771
		102,637	120,463

8. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

• •	•	2017	2016
		£	£
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		34,832	56,832

9. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

barring the year the director effected into the	ic ronowing	davances and or	caits with the	company.
	2017			
	Balance	Advances/		
	brought	(credits) to the	Amounts	Balance
	forward	director	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr P Bailes	3,321	29,328	(20,026)	12,623
	2016			
	Balance	Advances/		
	brought	(credits) to the	Amounts	Balance
	forward	director	repaid	outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr P Bailes	(1,480	53,282	(48,481)	3,321
		·		

10. Related party transactions

During the year dividends of £40,000 (2016: £96,672) were paid, Mr P Bailes received £20,000. Interest of £110 was charged at the official rate on the overdrawn loan account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2017

11. Transition to FRS 102

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 102. The company transitioned to FRS 102 on 1 April 2015.

No transitional adjustments were required in equity or profit or loss for the year.