

Company Registration No. 06618430 (England and Wales)

COLEY JOHNSON BUILDING SERVICES LTD

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

FRIDAY



A6JV5NS8

A17

24/11/2017

#190

COMPANIES HOUSE

COLEY JOHNSON BUILDING SERVICES LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

S Ford
M Ford-Johnson

Company number

06618430

Registered office

Globe House, Eclipse Park
Sittingbourne Road
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 3EN

Accountants

Wilkins Kennedy LLP
Globe House
Eclipse Park
Sittingbourne Road
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 3EN

COLEY JOHNSON BUILDING SERVICES LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 6

COLEY JOHNSON BUILDING SERVICES LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		30,448		31,873
Current assets					
Debtors	4	431,908		405,845	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,271		10,000	
		<u>442,179</u>		<u>415,845</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(369,238)		(371,548)	
Net current assets			<u>72,941</u>		<u>44,297</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>103,389</u>		<u>76,170</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(966)</u>		<u>(652)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>102,423</u></u>		<u><u>75,518</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		30		30
Profit and loss reserves			<u>102,393</u>		<u>75,488</u>
Total equity			<u><u>102,423</u></u>		<u><u>75,518</u></u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

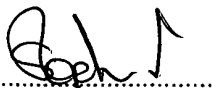
These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

COLEY JOHNSON BUILDING SERVICES LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15/11/2017
and are signed on its behalf by:



S Ford
Director

Company Registration No. 06618430

COLEY JOHNSON BUILDING SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Coley Johnson Building Services Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Globe House, Eclipse Park, Sittingbourne Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 3EN.

1.1 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 for the year ended 31 May 2017 are the first financial statements of Coley Johnson Building Services Ltd prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 June 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the value, net of value added tax and discounts, of goods provided to customers and work carried out in respect of services provided to customers.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost, net of 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:

Land and buildings	10 years straight line
Plant and machinery	25% reducing balance

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.

1.4 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).

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

COLEY JOHNSON BUILDING SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Financial instruments

The company applies 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 in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

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 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised at transaction.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the 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.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

COLEY JOHNSON BUILDING SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 2 (2016 - 2).

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 June 2016	34,859	19,261	54,120
Additions	-	3,956	3,956
At 31 May 2017	34,859	23,217	58,076
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 June 2016	6,610	15,637	22,247
Depreciation charged in the year	3,486	1,895	5,381
At 31 May 2017	10,096	17,532	27,628
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2017	24,763	5,685	30,448
At 31 May 2016	28,249	3,624	31,873

4 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	392,735	347,885
Other debtors	39,173	57,960
	431,908	405,845

COLEY JOHNSON BUILDING SERVICES LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2017

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank overdraft and factoring account (secured)	181,479	172,596
Trade creditors	10,934	12,139
Corporation tax	30,289	25,325
Other taxation and social security	90,998	115,699
Other creditors	55,538	45,789
	<u>369,238</u>	<u>371,548</u>

6 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
30 Ordinary shares of £1 each	30	30
	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>