Company Registration No. 05834521 (England and Wales)

LE MARE DESIGN LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LE MARE DESIGN LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Paul Le Mare
Secretary	Rodrick Le Mare
Company number	05834521
Registered office	Staines One Station Approach Staines Upon Thames Middlesex TW18 4LY
Accountants	Neill & Co. Chartered Accountants 26 New Broadway Ealing London W5 2XA

LE MARE DESIGN LIMITED

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LE MARE DESIGN LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**2**		14,378		25,857
Current assets					
Debtors	**3**	105,030		73,799	
Cash at bank and in hand		64,357		37,904	
		169,387		111,703	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**4**	(100,968)		(94,922)	
Net current assets			68,419		16,781
Total assets less current liabilities			82,797		42,638
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**6**		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			82,697		42,538
Total equity			82,797		42,638

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The director acknowledges his 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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 22 September 2017

Paul Le Mare
Director

Company Registration No. 05834521

LE MARE DESIGN LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	Share capital £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2015		100	43,510	43,610
Year ended 31 December 2015:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	146,328	146,328
Dividends		-	(147,300)	(147,300)
Balance at 31 December 2015		100	42,538	42,638
Year ended 31 December 2016:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	172,159	172,159
Dividends		-	(132,000)	(132,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016		100	82,697	82,797

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Le Mare Design Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Staines One, Station Approach, Staines Upon Thames, Middlesex, TW18 4LY.

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 a mounts 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 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Le Mare Design Limited 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 January 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 is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment - 25% on cost

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 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply 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 statement of financial position 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 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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 initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.6 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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 Taxation

The tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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.

2 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 January 2016	76,549
Additions	6,860
Disposals	(41,931)
At 31 December 2016	41,478
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2016	50,692
Depreciation charged in the year	6,546
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(30,138)
At 31 December 2016	27,100
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2016	14,378
At 31 December 2015	25,857

3 Debtors

	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	78,068	64,920
Other debtors	26,962	8,879
	105,030	73,799

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,681	11,638
Corporation tax	47,058	38,900
Other taxation and social security	40,004	30,663
Other creditors	11,225	13,721
	100,968	94,922

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 7 (2015 - 7).

6 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.