

MARYMEAD LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

These financial statements have not been audited as the company is exempt under s477 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to obtain an audit of its financial statements.

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of financial position	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	90,982	118,450
Investments	5	126	126
		<u>91,108</u>	<u>118,576</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1,056,148	709,304
Cash at bank and in hand		137,545	230,656
		<u>1,193,693</u>	<u>939,960</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(360,523)	(331,270)
Net current assets		<u>833,170</u>	<u>608,690</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>924,278</u>	<u>727,266</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	8	(7,203)	(12,563)
		<u>(7,203)</u>	<u>(12,563)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>917,075</u></u>	<u><u>714,703</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	125	125
Profit and loss account		916,950	714,578
		<u>917,075</u>	<u>714,703</u>

The director considers that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

MARYMEAD LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:08352521

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr A Drake
Director

Date: 10 July 2017

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

1. General information

The company is limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom. The registered number is 08352521, the registered address of the company is 30 Mead Road, Torquay, Devon, TQ2 6TF and the trading address is Menzies House, Parkfield Road, Torquay, Devon, TQ1 4AN. The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company for a trading group.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of the first-time adoption of FRS102 is given in note 11.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-
	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	-
	25% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-
	20% straight line
Office equipment	-
	20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.3 VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.4 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.6 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings.

2.7 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 DIVIDENDS

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.10 OPERATING LEASES: THE COMPANY AS LESSEE

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of income and retained earnings on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of income and retained earnings in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of financial position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of financial position.

2.12 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of income and retained earnings, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 2 (2015: 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2016	111,900	40,537	49,040	7,664	209,141
Additions	2,015	20,778	-	1,400	24,193
Disposals	-	(11,172)	-	-	(11,172)
At 31 December 2016	<u>113,915</u>	<u>50,143</u>	<u>49,040</u>	<u>9,064</u>	<u>222,162</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2016	51,674	21,472	14,712	2,833	90,691
Charge for the year on owned assets	22,516	11,980	9,808	1,777	46,081
Disposals	-	(5,592)	-	-	(5,592)
At 31 December 2016	<u>74,190</u>	<u>27,860</u>	<u>24,520</u>	<u>4,610</u>	<u>131,180</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2016	<u>39,725</u>	<u>22,283</u>	<u>24,520</u>	<u>4,454</u>	<u>90,982</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>60,226</u>	<u>19,065</u>	<u>34,328</u>	<u>4,831</u>	<u>118,450</u>

5. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2016	126
At 31 December 2016	<u>126</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2016	<u>126</u>
At 31 December 2015	<u>126</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

5. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
Fenster Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Supply and installation of PVC-U windows, doors and ancillary products.
Fenster Fabrications Limited	Ordinary	100 %	Manufacture and supply of aluminium windows and doors.

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2016 and of the profit or loss before taxation for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) £
Fenster Limited	54,578	162,110
Fenster Fabrications Limited	40,487	50,353
	95,065	212,463

6. Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	112,848	37,731
Amounts owed by group undertakings	722,659	655,651
Other debtors	203,444	-
Prepayments and accrued income	17,197	15,922
	1,056,148	709,304

7. Creditors: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	15,148	15,169
Corporation tax	25,487	22,329
Other taxation and social security	20,946	21,578
Other creditors	253,829	226,145
Accruals and deferred income	45,113	46,049
	360,523	331,270

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8. Deferred taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
At beginning of year	12,563	20,225
Charged to profit or loss	(5,360)	(7,662)
At end of year	7,203	12,563

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	7,203	12,563
	7,203	12,563

9. Share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
SHARES CLASSIFIED AS EQUITY		
ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
125 Ordinary shares of £1 each	125	125

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

10. Related party transactions

The property that the company trades from is owned by the director, Mr A Drake and his wife. Rent of £40,000 was paid in the year in this respect.

During the year, total dividends of £21,000 were paid to the director, Mr A Drake.

Included in creditors at 31 December 2016 is a balance of £199,647 (2015: £173,331) owing to the director, Mr A Drake in respect of his director's loan account. Interest is charged on the loan at 8% per annum. There is no fixed date for repayment.

Also included in other creditors is a shareholder's loan account balance of £26,260 (2015: £22,260) owing to a shareholder, Mr R Tomlinson. No interest is charged on this loan and there is no fixed date for repayment.

Included in debtors at 31 December 2016 is an inter-company balance with the company's subsidiary, Fenster Limited of £315,801 (2015: £292,389). Marymead Limited also invoiced Fenster Limited for management charges of £119,878 in the year. As at 31 December 2016, there was a balance owing to the company of £56,734 in this respect, which is included in trade debtors.

Also included in debtors at 31 December 2016 is an inter-company balance with the company's other subsidiary, Fenster Fabrications Limited of £406,858 (2015: £363,262). Marymead Limited also invoiced Fenster Fabrications Limited in the year for management charges and rent of £70,795 and £80,000 respectively. As at 31 December 2016, there was a balance owing to the company of £56,114 which is included in trade debtors.

Also included in debtors at 31 December 2016 is a loan balance of £203,444 owing to Larkmead Homes Limited, a company in which Mr A Drake is a director and shareholder.

11. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.