

Company Registration No. 09184053 (England and Wales)

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R Ainsworth S Pearson-Cougill S Keenan	(Appointed 2 September 2016)
Company number	09184053	
Registered office	35 Roundhouse Court Barnes Wallis Way Buckshaw Village Chorley Lancashire PR7 7JN	
Accountants	Jackson Stephen LLP James House Stonecross Business Park Yew Tree Way Warrington Cheshire WA3 3JD	
Business address	35 Roundhouse Court Barnes Wallis Way Buckshaw Village Chorley Lancashire PR7 7JN	
Bankers	Lloyds Bank plc 42-46 Market Street Deansgate Manchester M1 1PW	

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED

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PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Notes	2016		2015	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		1,710		949
Current assets					
Stocks		44,188		14,000	
Debtors	5	671,366		256,339	
Cash at bank and in hand		715,372		114,002	
		<u>1,430,926</u>		<u>384,341</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(1,281,569)</u>		<u>(356,969)</u>	
Net current assets			149,357		27,372
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>151,067</u>		<u>28,321</u>
Provisions for liabilities			(308)		(190)
Net assets			<u>150,759</u>		<u>28,131</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		200		100
Profit and loss reserves			150,559		28,031
Total equity			<u>150,759</u>		<u>28,131</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 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

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.

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 July 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

R Ainsworth
Director

S Keenan
Director

Company Registration No. 09184053

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 20 August 2014	-	-	-
Period ended 31 December 2015:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	49,733	49,733
Issue of shares	100	-	100
Dividends	-	(21,702)	(21,702)
Balance at 31 December 2015	<u>100</u>	<u>28,031</u>	<u>28,131</u>
Period ended 31 December 2016:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	197,453	197,453
Issue of shares	8 100	-	-
Dividends	-	(74,925)	(74,925)
Balance at 31 December 2016	<u><u>200</u></u>	<u><u>150,559</u></u>	<u><u>150,759</u></u>

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pure Exteriors Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 35 Roundhouse Court, Barnes Wallis Way, Buckshaw Village, Chorley, Lancashire, PR7 7JN.

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 December 2016 are the first financial statements of Pure Exteriors 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 20 August 2014. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for the design and installation of glazed facade systems provided prior to the balance sheet date, net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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	15% per annum on straight line basis.
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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.

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 balance sheet 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.

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

1 Accounting policies**(Continued)*****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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016****1 Accounting policies (Continued)****1.8 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.

1.9 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2015 - 3).

3 Dividends

	2016 £	2015 £
Interim paid	74,925	21,702

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

4 Tangible fixed assets	Plant and machinery etc	
	£	
Cost		
At 1 January 2016		1,117
Additions		1,092
		<u>2,209</u>
At 31 December 2016		<u>2,209</u>
Depreciation and impairment		
At 1 January 2016		168
Depreciation charged in the year		331
		<u>499</u>
At 31 December 2016		<u>499</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2016		<u>1,710</u>
At 31 December 2015		<u>949</u>
		<u>949</u>
5 Debtors		
	2016	2015
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	661,066	256,339
Other debtors	10,300	-
	<u>671,366</u>	<u>256,339</u>
	<u>671,366</u>	<u>256,339</u>
6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	895,250	282,109
Corporation tax	49,849	13,161
Other taxation and social security	72,304	14,773
Other creditors	264,166	46,926
	<u>1,281,569</u>	<u>356,969</u>
	<u>1,281,569</u>	<u>356,969</u>

PURE EXTERIORS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016****7 Provisions for liabilities**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Deferred tax liabilities	308	190
	<u>308</u>	<u>190</u>
	<u><u>308</u></u>	<u><u>190</u></u>

8 Called up share capital

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
200 (2015: Nil) Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	-
Nil (2015: 50) Ordinary 'A' shares of £1 each	-	50
Nil (2015: 45) Ordinary 'B' shares of £1 each	-	45
Nil (2015: 5) Ordinary 'C' shares of £1 each	-	5
	<u>200</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u><u>200</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

9 Related party transactions

Included within other creditors is an amount of £12,693 (2015: £12,693) due to R Ainsworth, a director.

