C V Gower Funeral Directors Ltd Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 December 2018

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Balance Sheet

31 December 2018

		2018	2017	
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets	-	•	450 000	400.000
Intangible assets	5 6		150,000	180,000
Tangible assets	0		23,130	11,989
			173,130	191,989
Current assets				
Stocks		250		250
Debtors	7	69,807		119,540
Cash at bank and in hand		44,949		.50,177
		115,006		169,967
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	47,334		67,162
Net current assets			67,672	102,805
Total assets less current liabilities			240,802	294,794
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than				
one year	9		193,362	205,789
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax			2,080	(29)
Net assets			45,360	89,034

The balance sheet continues on the following page.

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet (continued)

31 December 2018

	2018			2017
	Note	£	£	£
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital			10	10
Profit and loss account	10		45,350	89,024
Shareholder funds			45,360	89,034

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 profit and loss account has not been delivered.

For the year ending 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has 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 her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

Miss L J Lawrence Director

Company registration number: 08798245

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 December 2018

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Chalet, The Square, Winscombe, Somerset, BS25 1BS.

2. Statement of compliance

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

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.

Taxation

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.

Goodwill

Positive purchased goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the Balance Sheet and amortised over its useful economic life. Useful economic lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and revised if necessary, subject to the constraint that the revised life shall not exceed 10 years from the date of acquisition. The carrying amount at the date of revision is depreciated over the revised estimate of remaining useful economic life.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill

10 Years Straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

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.

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:

Short leasehold improvements - 4 Years Straight line
Plant and machinery - 4 Years Straight line
Motor vehicles - 25% reducing balance

Equipment - 4 Years Straight line

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowing or current liabilities.

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 balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

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 amounted to 3 (2017: 2).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

5. Intangible assets

6.

7.

		• •			Goodwill £
Cost At 1 January 2018 and 31 D	ecember 2018				300,000
Amortisation At 1 January 2018 Charge for the year					120,000 30,000
At 31 December 2018					150,000
Carrying amount At 31 December 2018					150,000
At 31 December 2017					180,000
Tangible assets					
	Short leasehold property £	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost	L	T.	L	L	
At 1 January 2018 Additions	2,887 1,364	22,738 17,584	13,795 -	3,038 972	42,458 19,920
At 31 December 2018	4,251	40,322	13,795	4,010	62,378
Depreciation At 1 January 2018 Charge for the year	1,442 1,062	21,736 4,851	5,642 2,038	1,649 828	30,469 8,779
At 31 December 2018	2,504	26,587	7,680	2,477	39,248
Carrying amount At 31 December 2018	1,747	13,735	6,115	1,533	23,130
At 31 December 2017	1,445	1,002	8,153	1,389	11,989
Debtors	,				
Trade debtors Other debtors				2018 £ 59,092 10,715 69,807	2017 £ 47,159 72,381 119,540

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	11,760	11,275
Trade creditors	22,794	27,395
Social security and other taxes	961	212
Other creditors	11,819	28,280
	47,334	67,162

The bank loans and overdrafts figure above is a secured loan with Barclays Bank Plc via a charge dated 4 October 2017. The security provided includes a first legal charge over the commercial and residential freehold property known as The Chalet, The Square, Winscombe, Somerset, BS25 1BS, an all monies guarantee from the director and an unlimited debenture from the company.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due within one year is an amount of £11,760 (2017: £11,275) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by installments which fall due for payment within one year from the reporting date.

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

•	2018	2017
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	193,362	205,789

The bank loans and overdrafts figure above is a secured loan with Barclays Bank Plc via a charge dated 4 October 2017. The security provided includes a first legal charge over the commercial and residential freehold property known as The Chalet, The Square, Winscombe, Somerset, BS25 1BS, an all monies guarantee from the director and an unlimited debenture from the company.

Included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year is an amount of £142,121 (2017: £155,824) in respect of liabilities payable or repayable by instalments which fall due for payment after more than five years from the reporting date.

10. Reserves

Profit and loss account - This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

11. Operating leases

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

,,,	2018	2017
	£	£
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	9,918	4,500

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2018

12. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

Director loan

Opening balance Withdrawn in year Repaid	2018 £ (12,247) 49,668 (28,435)	2017 £ (64,754) 85,290 (32,783)
Closing balance	8,986	(12,247)
Director property loan		
	2018 £	2017 £
Opening balance Repaid	70,257 (70,257)	218,000 (147,743)
Closing balance		70,257

Any loans made to the company by the director are interest free and repayable on demand. Any loans made to the director by the company are repayable on demand but interest is charged at the official rates of interest set by HM Revenue and Customs.

13. Related party transactions

Rent of £8,925 (2017: £2,400) was paid to Miss L J Lawrence during the year for a property owned by her personally.