Registered number: 02302984

BRISTOL FUNERAL DIRECTORS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021





BRISTOL FUNERAL DIRECTORS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:02302984

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JULY 2021

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Note		2021 £		2020 £
FIXED ASSETS	11010		~		~
Intangible assets	3		-		2,646
Tangible assets	4		1,701,139		1,734,892
Investments	5		2,406,526		2,406,526
			4,107,665		4,144,064
CURRENT ASSETS			•		
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	221,236		150,238	
	-	221,236	_	150,238	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(49,617)		(40,655)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS	-		171,619	 	109,583
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			4,279,284		4,253,647
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	8		(1,100,827)		(1,115,532)
Deferred tax	10	(4,085)		-	
NET ASSETS	-		3,174,372 -		3,138,115
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			100		100
Revaluation reserve			855,204		876,242
Profit and loss account			2,319,068		2,261,773
			3,174,372		3,138,115

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 comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

P A Alderwick

Director

Date: 9/12/21

The notes on pages 2 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Bristol Funeral Directors is a private limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The registered office is Southville Lodge, Southville Road, Bristol, BS3 1DJ. The companies house registration number is 02302984.

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.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 GOING CONCERN

The company continues to be profitable, as well as having significant net assets, and is expected to be profitable and cash-generative over the next 12 months. The company also has sufficient overdraft facilities in place should they be required. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the forseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 INTEREST INCOME

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.5 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 BORROWING COSTS

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.7 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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.

2.8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

2.9 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

2.9 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS (CONTINUED)

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:

Freehold property

- 2.5% per annum straight line

Short-term leasehold property - period of lease

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 profit or loss.

2.10 VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

3.	INTANGIBLE ASSETS	
		Goodwill £
	COST	
	At 1 August 2020	31,758
	At 31 July 2021	31,758
	AMORTISATION	
	At 1 August 2020	29,112
	Charge for the year on owned assets	2,646
	At 31 July 2021	31,758
	NET BOOK VALUE	
	At 31 July 2021	
	At 31 July 2020	2,646

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

4. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property £	Short-term leasehold property £	Total £
COST OR VALUATION			
At 1 August 2020	1,901,843	141,719	2,043,562
At 31 July 2021	1,901,843	141,719	2,043,562
DEPRECIATION			
At 1 August 2020	176,388	132,282	308,670
Charge for the year on owned assets	32,642	1,111	33,753
At 31 July 2021	209,030	133,393	342,423
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 July 2021	1,692,813	8,326	1,701,139
At 31 July 2020	1,725,455	9,437	1,734,892

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

5.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS		
			Investments in subsidiary companies £
	COST OR VALUATION At 1 August 2020		2,406,526
	At 31 July 2021		2,406,526
6.	DEBTORS		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	213,688	140,103
	Other debtors	7,548	10,135
		221,236	150,238
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	15,453	14,803
	Other creditors	22,506 60	9,197 60
	Accruals and deferred income	11,598	16,595
	·	49,617	40,655
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	244,301	259,006
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,526	6,526
	Share capital treated as debt	850,000	850,000
		1,100,827	1,115,532

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

9.	LOANS		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2021 £	2020 £
	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	£	L
	Bank loans	15,453	14,803
		15,453	14,803
	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE 2-5 YEARS		
	Bank loans	244,301	61,211
		244,301	61,211
	AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN 5 YEARS		
	Bank loans	-	197,795
		-	197,795
		259,754	273,809
10.	DEFERRED TAXATION		
10.	DEFERRED TAXATION		
			2021 £
	Charged to profit or loss		(4,085)
	AT END OF YEAR	=	(4,085)
	The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
		2021 £	2020 £
•	Accelerated capital allowances	-	(889)
	Other timing differences	(4,085)	889
		(4,085)	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

11. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 July 2021 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	67,100	67,100
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	253,842	264,642
Later than 5 years	348,007	404,307
	668,949	736,049

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year, the company received management income of £204,000 (2020: £204,000) from its subsidiary company E C Alderwick & Son Limited. In addition, E C Alderwick & Son Limited paid costs on behalf of the company to £211,558 (2020: £274,624). Its subsidiary company paid a dividend of £80,040 (2020: £80,040). At 31 July 2021, E C Alderwick & Son Limited owed £213,688 to the company (2020: £140,103).

13. BFD PREPAID FUNERAL FUNDS

The company operated a prepayment scheme for customers who wish to provide for their funeral in advance. Monies paid by customers are lodged with Custodian Trustees under the terms of a Trust Deed dated 16 October 1995 as modified by the Deeds of Variation dated 2 February 1999 and 26 March 2002. Income arising from these funds is incorporated within these financial statements.

14. AUDITORS' INFORMATION

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2021 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 9/1210 by David Butler FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Bishop Fleming LLP.