Registered number: 02187947

SILVERMERE HAVEN LIMITED UNAUDITED DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

IUESDAY



A06

06/12/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

#29

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

R Fairman R Alfonso

B Jacklin

Company secretary

J Farrer

Registered number

02187947

Registered office

CVS House Owen Road Diss Norfolk IP22 4ER United Kingdom

CONTENTS

•	
	Page
Directors' report	1 - 4
Statement of comprehensive income	5
Statement of financial position	6 - 7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the financial statements	9 - 23

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Principal activity

The principle activity of the Company is the cremation of animals, the provision of burial grounds and clinical waste handling. It is a subsidiary of CVS (UK) Limited.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Business review

Revenue for the Company of £2,529,000 (2021: £2,201,000) was ahead of expectations, and the Directors consider the results for the year and year-end position to be satisfactory. The Company made a profit after taxation of £821,000 (2021: £615,000).

The Company has seen an increase in net current assets of £823,000, and an increase in net assets of £821,000.

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021: £Nil) and no dividends have been paid during the year (2021: £Nil).

The Company is an integral part of the operation of its ultimate parent undertaking CVS Group plc (the Group) and as such the "strategic report" on pages 1 to 68 of the CVS Group plc 2022 Annual Report, which does not form part of this report, should be read for a full review of the Group's business and developments in the year.

Outlook

The Directors consider the outlook of CVS Group plc and all its subsidiaries as a whole. CVS Group plc and its subsidiaries operate in a sector with favourable market and consumer trends, with pet owners who remain willing to spend money on their pets, and clinical enhancements increasing the range of services we can offer. The companion animal market has grown significantly, both in number of pets owned and in the willingness of owners to spend money on their pets health and wellbeing.

There has been a growing trend towards "humanisation" of pets, with owners treating them increasingly like family members, which translates into increased spend on both clinical care of the animals, purchase of ancillary products such as pet food and toys, preventative healthcare such as vaccines.

Financially the Group demonstrated resilience, flexibility and strength over the part year to deliver growth both organically and through acquisitions. The Group has strong foundations to continue to develop and grow with the veterinary market and our investors have demonstrated confidence in our ability to do that.

Looking ahead, we are optimistic for the future and development of the Group, its services and its people. We will continue our strategy of synergistic acquisitions to complement our organic growth.

Key performance indicators

The Directors of the Company manage the Company's operations on a consolidated basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators at the Company level (financial and non-financial) is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of Silvermere Haven Limited. The development, performance and position of CVS Group plc, which includes the Company, is discussed within the "Financial Review" on pages 54 to 58 of the CVS Group plc 2022 Annual Report which does not form part of this report.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

R Fairman

R Alfonso

B Jacklin

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors consider that the principal risks (including financial risks) and uncertainties of the Company are integrated with the principal risks and uncertainties of the Group and are not managed separately. The principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the Company, are: Key employees, Economic environment and consumer trends, Competition, Adverse publicity, Information technology, Changes in industry regulations, Sourcing pharmaceutical supplies, Sourcing and integrating acquisitions, Health and Safety legislation, Corporate legislation and regulatory requirements, Bank facilities, Future pandemic or lockdown, Sustainability and climate change, Epidemiology, and Cyber attack. These are discussed further, within the "Principal risks and uncertainties" on pages 60 to 68 of the CVS Group plc 2022 Annual report which does not form part of this report. The Group has also considered their environmental impact as disclosed in the "Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting" on pages 99 and 100 of the CVS Group plc 2022 Annual Report.

Financial risk factors

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include market risk (including currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Given the size of the Company, the Directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the Board. The policies set by the Board of Directors are implemented by the Group's financial department.

a) Market risk

As the company has no significant interest bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

b) Credit risk

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provisions for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is recognised on trade receivables if there is considered to be expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit losses is calculated using the simplified approach allowable under IFRS 9 and is updated at each reporting date to reflect changed in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in other operating expenses.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are bank with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited due to the Company's diverse customer base. The Company also has in place procedures that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales, other than on a cash basis, are made. Customer accounts are also monitored on an ongoing basis and appropriate action is taken where necessary to minimise any credit risk. The Directors therefore believe there is no further credit risk provision required in excess of normal provision for impaired receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at 30 June 2022 is the fair value of each class of receivable as disclosed in note 10 of the financial statements.

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and availability of parent company funding. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserves on the basis of expected cash flow.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Small companies

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' third-party indemnity provision

A qualifying third-party indemnity provision as defined in Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 was in force during the year and also at the Statement of Financial Position date for the benefit of each of the Directors in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office with the Company and any associated company, to the extent permitted by law. In respect of those liabilities for which Directors may not be indemnified, the Company maintained a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy throughout the financial year.

Going concern

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors have had regard to both the forecasts of the ultimate parent company CVS Group plc ("the Group"), of which the Company is an integral part.

After having regard to the financial forecasts, cash position, liquidity and total available facilities of the Group and related covenant requirements, the Directors have concluded there is a reasonable expectation that the Group as a whole will continue to trade for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will also continue to trade and meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least the same period. As a result, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Events after the reporting period

Information relating to events after the reporting period have been disclosed in note 14 of these financial statements.

This report was approved by the board on 24 November 2022 and signed on its behalf.

R Alfonso Director

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Revenue	3	2,529	2,201
Cost of sales		(933)	(766)
Gross profit	_	1,596	1,435
Administration expenses		(600)	(668)
Other operating income		10	-
Operating profit and profit before taxation	5	1,006	767
Tax on profit	6	(185)	(152)
Profit for the financial year	_	821	615
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	821	615
•	=		

All activities derive from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

SILVERMERE HAVEN LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02187947

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

AS AT 30 JUNE 2022					
	Note		2022 £'000		2021 £'000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	7		-		1
Property, plant and equipment	8		180		169
		_	180	_	170
Current assets					
Inventories	9	54		30	
Trade and other receivables	10	4,164		3,399	
Cash and cash equivalents		2		12	
	_	4,220		3,441	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(569)		(614)	
Net current assets	_		3,651		2,827
Deferred taxation	12	(5)		8	
	-		(5)	····	8
Net assets		_	3,826		3,005
Capital and reserves		_		_	
Ordinary shares	13		-		-
Retained earnings			3,826		3,005
Shareholders' funds			3,826	_	3,005
				_	

SILVERMERE HAVEN LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02187947

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 24 Notember 2022

R Alfonso Director

The notes on pages 9 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Ordinary shares £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 July 2020	-	2,390	2,390
Comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income	-	615	615
At 1 July 2021	-	3,005	3,005
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	821	821
At 30 June 2022		3,826	3,826

The notes on pages 9 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1. Statutory information

Silvermere Haven Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and is registered in England and Wales. The Company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is the Pound Sterling (£).

The principal activity of the Company in the period under review was that of the cremation of animals, the provision of burial grounds and clinical waste disposal.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements present the financial record for the year ended 30 June 2022 of Silvermere Haven Limited.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006 (the Act). FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in the standard which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the individual financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of IFRS.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101 as a member of a Group where the parent of that Group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements which are intended to give a true and fair view (of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss) and that entity must be included in the consolidation. Note 15 gives details of the Company's parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirement of paragraph 24(b) of IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources to disclose the operating and investing cash flows arising from the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115,
 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details in indebtedness relating to amounts payable after 5 years required by company law is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member

2.3 Going concern

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors have had regard to both the forecasts of the ultimate parent company CVS Group plc ("the Group"), of which the Company is an integral part.

After having regard to the financial forecasts, cash position, liquidity and total available facilities of the Group and related covenant requirements, the Directors have concluded there is a reasonable expectation that the Group as a whole will continue to trade for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements, and the Company will also continue to trade and meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least the same period. As a result, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is measured in accordance with relevant accounting standards. For all contracts within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company determines whether enforceable rights and obligations have been created with the customer and recognises revenue based on total transaction price as estimated at the contract inception, being the amount which the Company expects to be entitled to and has present enforceable rights under contract. Revenue is allocated proportionately across the contract performance obligations and recognised either over time or at a point in time as appropriate.

Service revenue

Revenue represents amounts receivable from customers for veterinary diagnostics, histopathology and histology services provided during the period. 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; typically, this is when a diagnostics procedure is completed. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding value added tax.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and deposits with maturities of three months or less from inception.

2.6 Intangible assets

Computer software

Computer software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring into use the specific software. These costs are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives of three years and charged to administrative expenses. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an administrative expense as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost (being the purchase cost, together with any incidental costs of acquisition) less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed annually, and adjusted as appropriate. Depreciation is provided so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, over the expected useful economic lives of the assets in equal annual installments at the following principal rates:

Freehold property 2% straight line

Plant and machinery 20% to 33% straight line

Motor vehicles 25% straight line

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(a) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is recognised if there is considered to be expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial asset. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(b) Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. Financial liabilities are obligations to pay cash or other financial assets and are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are recorded initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest related charges recognised as an expense in finance cost in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. A financial liability is derecognised only when the obligation is extinguished. An equity instrument is any contract that gives a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(c) Trade payables

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2,9 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Inventories comprise of goods held for sale, and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first in first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred on disposal. Where necessary, provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective inventories.

2.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax payable, deferred tax and any adjustments in respect of previous periods.

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the income statement because it excludes some items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or tax deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated on the basis of tax laws and tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Company Statement of Financial Position date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the Statement of Financial Position liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities used in the computation of taxable profits and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Company Statement of Financial Position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except where it relates to items charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income or equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentational currency

The financial information in this report is presented in pound sterling, the functional currency of the Company, rounded to the nearest thousand.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pound sterling (the functional currency of the Company) at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. All realised foreign exchange differences are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into pound sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise.

2.12 Retirement benefit costs

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the Company's pension scheme are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period to which they relate.

The Company makes contributions to stakeholder and employee personal pension schemes, which are defined contribution schemes, in respect of certain employees. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

2.13 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they become receivable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Impairment of non-current assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation but are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

As permitted by IAS 36 Impairment of Assets for the purposes of assessing impairment, individual cash-generating units ("CGUs") are grouped at a level consistent with the Company's operating segments. Recoverable amounts for CGUs are based on value in use, which is calculated from cash flow projections using data from the Company's latest internal forecasts, being a one-year detailed forecast and extrapolated forecasts thereafter, the results of which are approved by the Board. The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculations are those regarding discount rates and growth rates.

In respect of assets other than goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Impairment losses in respect of goodwill are not reversed.

2.15 Critical judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form a basis for making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making assumptions and estimates, actual outcomes will differ from those assumptions and estimates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

3. Revenue

The revenue and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principle activity of the company.

An analysis of revenue by class of business is given below:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Animal cremation services	2,529	2,201
- -	2,529	2,201
An analysis of revenue by geographical market is given below:		
	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
United Kingdom	2,529	2,201
- -	2,529	2,201

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

4. Employee benefit expense

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	599	621
Social security costs	52	42
Other pension costs	12	10
	663	673

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the year was as follows:

	No.	No.
Crematorium staff	23	20

The Company is part of a group arrangement for PAYE in the principal name of the immediate parent company CVS (UK) Limited. Under the group arrangement salaries are borne by CVS (UK) Limited and recharged to the company. As a result, the employee information presented is in relation to employees of CVS (UK) Limited who are recharged to the company.

The total recharge for the year amounted to £663,000 (2021: £673,000) and are included within the values shown above.

Employee benefit expense included within cost of sales is £371,000 (2021: £308,000).

The Directors are paid a single salary by CVS (UK) Limited in respect of their services to the group and it is not considered practicable to apportion this between the subsidiaries.

5. Profit before taxation

The profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

£'000	2021 £'000
556	457
53	51
(4)	(3)
663	673
	556 53 (4)

2022

2021

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

Taxation		
	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	177	146
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(5)	7
Total current tax	172	153
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	15	7
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(2)	(7)
Tax rate change on opening balance	-	(1)
Total deferred tax	13	(1)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	185	152
Eastern offesting toy sharps for the year		
Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard r UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%). The differences are explained below:	ate of corporation	tax in the
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard r	ate of corporation 2022 £'000	tax in the 2021 £'000
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard r	2022	2021
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard r UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%). The differences are explained below:	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard r UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in	2022 £'000 1,006	2021 £'000 767
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard r UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%)	2022 £'000 1,006	2021 £'000 767
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard r UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Adjustments to current and deferred tax charge in respect of previous	2022 £'000 1,006 ———————————————————————————————————	2021 £'000 767 146
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard of UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2022 £'000 1,006	2021 £'000 767 146
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021: higher than) the standard of UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2021: 19.0%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Adjustments to current and deferred tax charge in respect of previous periods	2022 £'000 1,006 ———————————————————————————————————	2021 £'000 767 146

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

6. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK corporation tax rate for the period was 19.0% (2021: 19.0%). In March 2021, the UK Government announced an increase in the UK corporation tax rate to 25.0% from 1 April 2023. The increase in UK corporation tax rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. As a result, the relevant deferred taxation balances have been re-measured using the rates expected to apply when the deferred tax balances reverse.

7. Intangible assets

	Computer software £'000
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2021	6
At 30 June 2022	6
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2021	5
Charge for the year	1
At 30 June 2022	6
Net book value	
At 30 June 2022	
At 30 June 2021	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £000	Plant and machinery £000	Motor vehicles £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 July 2021	157	411	267	835
Additions	15	2	49	66
Disposals	-	-	(20)	(20)
At 30 June 2022	172	413	296	881
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2021	132	360	174	666
Charge for the year on owned assets	1	14	38	53
Disposals	-	-	(18)	(18)
At 30 June 2022	133	374	194	701
Net book value				
At 30 June 2022	39	39	102	180
At 30 June 2021	25	51	93	169

9. Inventories

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Finished goods	54	30
	54	30

The Directors do not consider the difference between the purchase price of inventories and their replacement cost to be material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

10. Trade and other receivables

Trade and thich receivables		
	2022 £000	2021 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	100	118
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,063	3,274
Prepayments	1	7
	4,164	3,399
		

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and payable on demand.

11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Trade creditors	25	61
Amounts owed to group undertakings	89	60
Corporation tax	318	293
VAT	31	63
Other creditors	54	86
Accruals	52 	51
	569 ————————————————————————————————————	614

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

12. Deferred taxation

		2022 £000
At beginning of year		8
Recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income		(13)
At end of year	-	(5)
The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:		
	2022 £000	2021 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	(5)	8
	(5)	8
The Company has no unprovided deferred tax assets or liabilities.		
The deferred tax balance is considered to be non-current.		
Ordinary shares		
	2022 £	2021 £
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid	_	~
100 (2021: 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

14. Events after the reporting period

13.

There were no significant events between the Statement of Financial Position date and the date of signing of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

15. Ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent company is CVS (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

CVS Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales, is the immediate parent of CVS (UK) Limited and is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of which the Company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of the group accounts of CVS Group plc can be obtained from its registered office at CVS House, Owen Road, Diss, Norfolk, IP22 4ER.

The shares of CVS Group plc are traded on the Alternative Investment Market and as such, the Directors considered that there is no ultimate controlling party.

16. Pension schemes

The Company contributes to certain employees' personal pensions schemes in accordance with their service contracts. The amounts are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income as they fall due. The amounts charged during the year amounted to £12,000 (2021: £10,000). The amount outstanding at the end of the year included in creditors was £Nil (2021: £Nil).

17. Guarantees and other financial commitments

Bank guarantees

The Company is a member of the Group banking arrangement under which it is party to unlimited cross-guarantees in respect of the banking facilities amounting to £170,000,000 at 30 June 2022 (30 June 2021: £170,000,000). The Directors do not expect any material loss to the Company to arise in respect of the guarantees