DIGNITY GROUP LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Mrs J E Benn

Mrs A E Clarke

Mr A A Benn

(Appointed 1 August 2017)

Company number

03419700

Registered office

The Old Rectory

Singleton Chichester West Sussex PO18 OHF

Accountants

Moore Stephens (South) LLP

City Gates 2-4 Southgate Chichester West Sussex PO19 8DJ

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		2017		201	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		11,987		15,682
Current assets					
Stocks		500		500	
Debtors	4	352,519		525,955 .	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,804		2,952	
		362,823		529,407	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(92,030)		(206,627)	
Net current assets			270,793		322,780
Total assets less current liabilities			282,780		338,462
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		-		(26,308)
Provisions for liabilities			(2,000)		(2,610)
Not appete			200 700		200 544
Net assets			280,780 		309,544
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves	•		279,780		308,544
Total equity			280,780		309,544
- -					

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 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

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AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mrs A E Clarke

Director

Company Registration No. 03419700

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Dignity Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Old Rectory, Singleton, Chichester, West Sussex, PO18 OHF.

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 £1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first financial statements of Dignity Group 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 1 April 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

15% straight line and 33% reducing balance

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.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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.

1.5 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

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.

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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 56 (2016 - 54).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets	Plant and ma	chinery etc
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 April 2016		40,328
	Additions		4,163
	Disposals		(4,007)
	At 31 March 2017		40,484
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2016		24,646
	Depreciation charged in the year		7,360
	Eliminated in respect of disposals		(3,509)
	At 31 March 2017		28,497
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2017		11,987
	At 31 March 2016		15,682
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2017 £	2016 £
	Trade debtors	20,214	23,251
	Other debtors	332,305	502,704
		352,519	525,955
			
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2017	2016
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	59,921	114,213
	Trade creditors	13,039	22,061
	Corporation tax	· -	28,321
	Other taxation and social security	4,529	28,294
	Other creditors	14,541	13,738
		92,030	206,627
		===	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
·	2017	2016	
	£	£	
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	26,308	
Called up share capital			
	2017	2016	
Ordinary share capital	£	£	
1,000 Ordinary of £1 each	1,000	1,000	
	1,000	1,000	
	Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	Bank loans and overdrafts Called up share capital Cordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 1,000 Ordinary of £1 each 2017 £	

8 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company has provided a cross guarantee as security for the bank borrowings of its holding company. At 31 March 2016 the aggregate of these guaranteed borrowings amounted to £348,012 (2016 - £816,589).

9 Operating lease commitments

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At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2017	2016
£	£
57,597	65,579