

**PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR
BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022**

Hazlewoods LLP
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BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED

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BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	J E Milligan M N Turner
Registered office	Olympus House Britannia Road Patchway Bristol BS34 5TA
Accountants	Hazlewoods LLP Windsor House Bayshill Road Cheltenham GL50 3AT

BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07690345)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	<u>19,779</u>	<u>30,143</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	5	541,298	450,931
Debtors	6	576,181	563,071
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>72,753</u>	<u>20,748</u>
		1,190,232	1,034,750
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,145,489)</u>	<u>(1,920,342)</u>
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>44,743</u>	<u>(885,592)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		64,522	(855,449)
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	<u>(899,351)</u>	-
Net liabilities		<u>(834,829)</u>	<u>(855,449)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		<u>(834,929)</u>	<u>(855,549)</u>
Total equity		<u>(834,829)</u>	<u>(855,449)</u>

For the financial year ending 31 August 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

8/2/2023

Approved and authorised by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

.....
J E Milligan
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Olympus House
Britannia Road
Patchway
Bristol
BS34 5TA

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A smaller entities - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006 (as applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime).

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except for, where disclosed in these accounting policies, certain items that are shown at fair value.

The presentational currency of the financial statements is Pounds Sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest Pound.

Name of parent of group

These financial statements are consolidated in the financial statements of Kellaway Building Supplies Limited.

The financial statements of Kellaway Building Supplies Limited may be obtained from Companies House.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

Judgements and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements do not contain any significant judgements or estimation uncertainty.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current 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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Furniture, fittings and equipment	20% straight line basis
Motor vehicles	25% straight line basis

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the First In First Out (FIFO) method.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stocks are impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell; the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and all are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted amount of cash expected to be paid.

BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as 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. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022****Financial instruments (continued)*****Impairment***

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was as follows:

	2022	2021
	No.	No.
Average number of employees	<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>

BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022****4 Tangible assets**

	Property improvements £	Furniture, fittings and equipment £	Motor vehicles £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 September 2021	1,125	94,064	6,965	102,154
Additions	-	759	6,039	6,798
At 31 August 2022	<u>1,125</u>	<u>94,823</u>	<u>13,004</u>	<u>108,952</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 September 2021	66	71,132	813	72,011
Charge for the year	<u>112</u>	<u>9,620</u>	<u>7,430</u>	<u>17,162</u>
At 31 August 2022	<u>178</u>	<u>80,752</u>	<u>8,243</u>	<u>89,173</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2022	<u>947</u>	<u>14,071</u>	<u>4,761</u>	<u>19,779</u>
At 31 August 2021	<u>1,059</u>	<u>22,932</u>	<u>6,152</u>	<u>30,143</u>

5 Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Raw materials and consumables	<u>541,298</u>	<u>450,931</u>

6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	478,426	456,237
Other debtors	100	3,308
Prepayments	<u>97,655</u>	<u>103,526</u>
	<u>576,181</u>	<u>563,071</u>

BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2022****7 Creditors**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Loans and borrowings	8	377,956	281,024
Trade creditors		617,147	652,022
Amounts owed to group companies		-	875,478
Social security and other taxes		49,240	30,701
Other creditors		101,146	81,117
		<u>1,145,489</u>	<u>1,920,342</u>
Due after one year			
Amounts owed to group undertakings		<u>899,351</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Loans and borrowings

	2022 £	2021 £
Current loans and borrowings		
Invoice financing	<u>377,956</u>	<u>281,024</u>

The above liability is secured via fixed and floating charges on company assets.

9 Obligations under lease and hire purchase contracts**Operating leases**

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than one year	74,756	74,756
Later than one year and not later than five years	<u>49,837</u>	<u>274,105</u>
	<u>124,593</u>	<u>348,861</u>

10 Pension and other schemes**Defined contribution pension scheme**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £16,131 (2021 - £14,061).

11 Contingent liabilities

The company is bound by an unlimited bilateral cross company guarantee arrangement with its related company Kellaway Building Supplies Limited. The guarantee is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the tangible and intangible assets of the company and covers the following facilities that have been made available to Kellaway Building Supplies Limited: Bank loans and overdraft facilities of £2,054,868 (2021 - £2,171,292). There is also security over the invoice discounting facility.

12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company is controlled by Kellaway Building Supplies Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is J E Milligan, a director of this company.

BRISTOL TILE COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST
2022**

13 Disclosure under Section 444(5B) CA 2006

As permitted by Section 444 CA 2006, these accounts do not contain a copy of the company's Profit and Loss account or a copy of the Directors' Report. These accounts are unaudited.