Registration number: 06555921

Leeds City Dentalcare Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

30 April 2017

Leeds City Dentalcare Limited

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Chartered Accountants' Report to the Director on the Preparation of the Unaudited Statutory Accounts of Leeds City Dentalcare Limited for the Year Ended 30 April 2017

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the accounts of Leeds City Dentalcare Limited for the year ended 30 April 2017 as set out on pages 2 to 11 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at http://www.icaew.com/membershandbook.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Leeds City Dentalcare Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 1 May 2013. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the accounts of Leeds City Dentalcare Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Leeds City Dentalcare Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Leeds City Dentalcare Limited and its Board of Directors as a body for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Leeds City Dentalcare Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory accounts that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Leeds City Dentalcare Limited. You consider that Leeds City Dentalcare Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the accounts of Leeds City Dentalcare Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory accounts.

Dodd & Co Limited
Chartered Accountants
Clint Mill
Cornmarket
PENRITH
CA11 7HW

10 November 2017

Leeds City Dentalcare Limited

(Registration number: 06555921)
Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	303,189	341,088
Tangible assets	5	78,600	97,000
		381,789	438,088
Current assets			
Stocks		3,000	3,000
Debtors	6	188,557	222,149
Cash and cash equivalents		128,563	59,532
		320,120	284,681
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	(118,345)	(157,874)
Net current assets		201,775	126,807
Total assets less current liabilities		583,564	564,895
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(45,903)	(55,547)
Provisions for liabilities		(13,351)	(17,304)
Net assets		524,310	492,044
Capital and reserves			
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		524,210	491,944
Total equity		524,310	492,044

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Leeds City Dentalcare Limited

(Registration number: 06555921)
Balance Sheet as at 30 April 2017 (continued)

For the financial year ending 30 April 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's 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 director acknowledges his 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 prepared and 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.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 10 November 2017

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D S Brown

Director

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:
Clint Mill
Cornmarket
PENRITH
CA11 7HW

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 - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

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

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.
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.

Government grants

Government grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to a deferred income account and are released to profit over the expected useful lives of the relevant assets by equal annual instalments.
Grants of a revenue nature are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate to.

Tax

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

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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between taxable profits and profits reported in the financial statements.
Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised when 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	25% reducing balance/straight line basis

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the entity recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised over its useful life, which shall not exceed ten years if a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made.

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their useful life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Goodwill	10 years 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 the sale of goods or services performed in the ordinary course of business.
Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. 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 receivables.

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. Trade creditors 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 subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method where due after more than one year.

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.

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 benefit pension obligation

Typically defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.
The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date minus the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is measured using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future payments by reference to market yields at the reporting date on high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.
Actuarial gains and losses are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, was 11 (2016 - 12).

4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 May 2016	583,058	583,058
At 30 April 2017	583,058	583,058
Amortisation		
At 1 May 2016	241,970	241,970
Amortisation charge	37,899	37,899
At 30 April 2017	279,869	279,869
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2017	303,189	303,189
At 30 April 2016	341,088	341,088

5 Tangible assets

	Furniture, fittings and office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 May 2016	282,490	282,490
Additions	8,079	8,079
At 30 April 2017	290,569	290,569
Depreciation		
At 1 May 2016	185,490	185,490
Charge for the year	26,479	26,479
At 30 April 2017	211,969	211,969
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2017	78,600	78,600
At 30 April 2016	97,000	97,000

6 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade debtors	3,217	3,602
Other debtors	185,340	218,547
	188,557	222,149

7 Creditors

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	6,760	6,058
Trade creditors		36,047	41,795
Taxation and social security		2,584	956
Corporation tax liability		66,948	100,715
Other creditors		6,006	8,350
		118,345	157,874
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	8	45,369	54,835
Other creditors		534	712
		45,903	55,547

8 Loans and borrowings

	2017	2016
	£	£
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	6,760	6,058

Current loans and borrowings includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank borrowings	6,760	6,058

Bank borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges over the company's assets.

	2017	2016
	£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank borrowings	45,369	54,835

Non-current loans and borrowings includes the following liabilities, on which security has been given by the company:

	2017	2016
	£	£
Bank borrowings	45,369	54,835

Bank borrowings are secured by fixed and floating charges over the company's assets.

9 Related party transactions

Transactions with directors

2017	At 1 May 2016 £	Advances £	Repayments £	Other payments £	Dividends credited £	Interest £	At 30 April 2017 £
D S Brown							
	211,207	470,809	(472,054)	-	(33,000)	4,392	181,354

2016	At 1 May 2015 £	Advances £	Repayments £	Other payments £	Dividends credited £	Interest £	At 30 April 2016 £
D S Brown							
	76,809	448,218	(318,277)	-	-	4,457	211,207

Directors' advances are repayable on demand.
Interest has been charged at a rate of 3% on advances to directors.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.