

Euxton (No 1) Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 06363149

Year ended 31 March 2016

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Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present the Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the provision of dental services.

Business review

Review of the development and performance of the company

The company is a member of the group of companies headed by Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited ("the group"). The principal activities of the group are the operation of dental practices and the provision of materials, services and equipment to dental practices. The company provides NHS dental services to patients.

Strategy and future outlook

The directors believe that the company continues to be well positioned to take advantage of further opportunities within the market and that the company will continue to grow in the forthcoming year.

Financial review

The majority of the company's revenue was derived from a fixed income contract with the NHS Region. The fixed income nature of the contract provides the company with stability and visibility over its revenue and profit streams.

Turnover for the year was £739,659 (2015: £748,258). Profit on ordinary activities before taxation for the year was £42,554 (2015: £19,035). The profit for the financial year was £41,748 (2015: £18,885).

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA") is the key indicator for the company's stakeholders. In the year EBITDA was £105,524 (2015: £37,025).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks and uncertainties of the group. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited, which includes those of the company, are discussed in the Strategic report in the financial statements of Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited which does not form part of this report.

The consolidated financial statements of Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited are publicly available and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited, Europa House, Stoneclough Road, Kearsley, Manchester, M26 1GG.

Key performance indicators

As noted above, one of the key performance indicators ("KPIs") which the directors and other stakeholders monitor is EBITDA. This is reviewed in absolute terms and in relation to budgeted and prior year comparatives.

Other KPIs used by the company include the following:

- Staff retention percentages
- Dentist retention percentages
- NHS activity performance against target

The directors consider these ratios to be commercially sensitive and as a consequence details are not disclosed within this report.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016 (continued)

Financial risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and inflation risk.

The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer fails to meet its contractual obligations. The nature of the company's contract with the NHS Region means that credit risk is minimised for a significant proportion of the company's revenue. The patient's contribution to NHS charges is usually collected before treatment in order to minimise risk to the company.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the company's income.

The company has limited currency risk as all operations are carried out in the United Kingdom and all income and expenses are denominated in Sterling. However, as materials are principally sourced by other group companies from suppliers internationally, the company is indirectly exposed to currency risk as prices are adjusted to reflect currency movements. The group mitigates this risk through the use of, for example, derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward contracts or option contracts. This risk is also managed through competitive tendering for the group's significant supply contracts.

Inflation risk

Inflation risk is the risk that the cost of key services and products procured by the company will rise with inflation and affect the company's income. The rates paid under the terms of the company's NHS contract are reviewed on an annual basis and, over the course of the past few years, the annual uplifts have typically been lower than the rate of both RPI and CPI.

The company undergoes a regular review of key suppliers through its procurement programme to mitigate cost increases, using tendering processes where possible. In addition, the group seeks to rationalise its supplier base to benefit from its scale.

On behalf of the Board



WHM Robson

Director

7 December 2016

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2016

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Euxton (No 1) Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Financial risk management

Please refer to the Strategic report for a description of the company's financial risk management processes.

Future developments

Please refer to the strategy and future outlook section of the Strategic report for a description of future developments.

Proposed dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2015: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the financial year and to the date of this report were as follows:

R Ablett	(resigned 31 December 2015)
C Davies	
B Moroney	(appointed 22 December 2015)
WHM Robson	
S Williams	(appointed 22 December 2015)

The directors benefitted from qualifying third party indemnification provisions in place during the financial year and to the date of this report.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102), and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements; and
- 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 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.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2016 *(continued)*

Subsequent events

On 5 August 2016, IDH Finance Plc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited, issued £275 million of senior secured fixed rate notes, £150 million of senior secured floating rate notes and £130 million of second lien notes maturing between 2022 and 2023.

The proceeds were used to repay the group's existing notes and borrowings under the super senior revolving credit facility ('SSRCF').

On the same date, the group also entered into an agreement with a syndicate of banks for a new £100 million SSRCF, available until 2022.


Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution that they be reappointed as auditors will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board



WHM Robson

Director

7 December 2016

Europa House
Stoneclough Road
Kearsley
Manchester
M26 1GG

Independent auditors' report to the members of Euxton (No 1) Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Euxton (No 1) Limited's financial statements (the 'financial statements'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual report") comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 March 2016;
- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Euxton (No 1) Limited *(continued)*

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Randal Casson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Manchester
7 December 2016

Income statement
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	<i>Note</i>	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	4	739,659	748,258
Cost of sales		(384,199)	(438,969)
Gross profit		355,460	309,289
Administrative expenses		(312,906)	(334,180)
Profit on disposal of assets	5	-	43,926
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	42,554	19,035
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(806)	(150)
Profit for the financial year		41,748	18,885

The company has no items of comprehensive income during the current or previous year other than those stated above and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

Balance sheet
at 31 March 2016

	<i>Note</i>	2016	2015
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9	422,968	459,488
Tangible assets	10	106,933	116,959
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		529,901	576,447
Current assets			
Stocks	11	10,100	12,189
Debtors	12	1,464,208	1,381,164
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,474,308	1,393,353
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(1,054,161)	(1,061,500)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets		420,147	331,853
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		950,048	908,300
Provisions for liabilities	14	(3,225)	(3,225)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net assets		946,823	905,075
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	2	2
Retained earnings	16	946,821	905,073
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total shareholders' funds		946,823	905,075
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements on pages 7 to 19 were approved by the board of directors on 7 December 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:



WHM Robson
Director

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total shareholders' funds £
Balance at 1 April 2014	2	886,188	886,190
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	18,885	18,885
Balance at 31 March 2015	2	905,073	905,075
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	41,748	41,748
Balance at 31 March 2016	2	946,821	946,823

Notes to the financial statements

1 Company information

Euxton (No 1) Limited (the 'company') is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of the registered office is: Europa House, Europa Trading Estate, Stoneclough Road, Kearsley, Manchester M26 1GG.

The principal activity of the company is the provision of dental services.

The company is a member of the group of companies headed by Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited ('the group'). The principal activities of the group are the operation of dental practices and the provision of materials, services and equipment to dental practices.

2 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Euxton (No 1) Limited have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Ireland ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

This is the first year in which the company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with FRS 102. The company's deemed transition date to FRS 102 is 1 April 2014. FRS 102 allows certain transitional exemptions in the application of FRS 102 to prior periods in order to assist companies with the transition process. In particular, the company has not applied section 19 of FRS 102 to business combinations which occurred prior to 1 April 2014.

The only change to the financial statements previously reported is to include the profit arising on disposal of assets (see also note 5) in arriving at operating profit under FRS 102. Previously, this amount was reported after arriving at operating profit. This adjustment has no impact upon the profit on ordinary activities before taxation or the profit for the financial year that were previously reported. No other transition differences have arisen and therefore the income statement for the year ended 31 March 2015 and the balance sheets at both 1 April 2014 (the transition date) and 31 March 2015 are otherwise unchanged from those previously reported.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied on a consistent basis, is set out below.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions which have been complied with, including notification of, and no objection to, the use of the exemptions by the company's shareholders.

The company has taken advantage of the following exemptions:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and that the company's cash flows are included within the consolidated cash flow statement for the group;
- from preparing a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the financial year;
- from disclosing the compensation paid to the company's key management personnel; and
- from disclosing related party transactions between wholly owned entities that are part of the Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited group of companies.

Turnover

Turnover represents the income received in the ordinary course of business for dentistry goods or services provided to the extent that the company has obtained the right to consideration. NHS turnover is recognised based on the volume of dental activity delivered in the contract period. Turnover from orthodontic treatment is recognised based on the stage of the completion reached during the course of treatment.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

2 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated. Deferred tax assets are only 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. If and when all conditions for retaining tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset have been met, the deferred tax is reversed.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill (representing the excess of the fair value of the consideration and associated costs over the fair value of the separable net assets acquired, including intangible assets) arising in respect of business combinations is capitalised. Positive goodwill is amortised to nil by equal annual instalments over its estimated useful life.

The company has not applied section 19 of FRS 102 to business combinations which occurred prior to the transition date of 1 April 2014, in accordance with the transitional exemption permitted under FRS 102.

Goodwill arising prior to the transition date is amortised over a useful life of 20 years. The useful lives reflect the period over which the company expects to benefit from the assets acquired.

In calculating the goodwill, the total consideration, both actual and deferred, is taken into account. Where the deferred consideration is contingent and dependent upon future trading performance, an estimate of the present value of the likely consideration payable is made. This contingent deferred consideration is re-assessed annually and corresponding adjustment is made to the goodwill arising on acquisition.

On the subsequent disposal or termination of a business acquired, the profit or loss on disposal or termination is calculated after charging the unamortised amount of any related goodwill.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historic purchase cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset less expected residual value over its expected useful life as follows:

Fittings and equipment	4-10 years
------------------------	------------

Where the residual value of an asset is material it is reviewed at the end of each financial year, to ensure that it has been depreciated on an appropriate basis.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date fixed assets, including goodwill and tangible assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated as the higher of its fair value less costs to sell or the value in use. This is then compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell. Dental practice consumables are valued at the weighted average purchase cost during the financial year. Average purchase cost is calculated to take account of trade discounts received and transport and handling costs incurred. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective stock.

Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pensions

The company makes contributions to the National Employment Savings Trust ('NEST'), a defined contribution pension scheme, on behalf of its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Financial instruments

Basic financial assets and liabilities, including trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, amounts owed to and by group undertakings and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

3 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to make significant judgements and estimates. The principal areas of the financial statements where judgements and estimates have been made are:

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting date, fixed assets, including goodwill and tangible assets, are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. In determining whether there is an indication of impairment a number of judgemental factors must be considered, including an estimate of the future economic benefits that can be derived from the assets and current market conditions.

Income tax

The current income tax provision directly relates to the actual tax payable on the group's profits. Assumptions and judgements are made in applying tax laws to the taxable profits in any given period in order to calculate the tax charge for that year. Where the eventual tax paid or reclaimed is different to the amounts originally estimated, the difference will be charged or credited to the income statement in the period in which it is determined. See also note 8.

Useful economic lives of fixed assets

Fixed assets including goodwill and tangible assets are amortised over their useful economic lives. Useful lives are based on management's estimates of the period over which the assets will generate income. Useful lives are periodically reviewed for their continued appropriateness. Changes to estimates can result in changes in the carrying values and hence change the amounts charged to the income statement in particular periods which could be significant. More details, including carrying values, are included in notes 9 and 10.

4 Turnover

Turnover relates to the company's principal activity of the operation of a dental practice. All services are provided in the United Kingdom.

5 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

	2016 £	2015 £
<i>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):</i>		
Depreciation – owned assets	26,450	25,396
Amortisation of intangible assets	36,520	36,520
Operating leases – land and buildings	15,540	15,977
Profit on disposal of private dentistry business	-	(43,926)

On 1 April 2014 the company sold the goodwill associated with its private dentistry business at market value to Whitecross Dental Care Limited, also a wholly owned subsidiary of Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited, for a consideration of £154,341.

Auditors' remuneration:

Amounts receivable by the auditors and their associates in respect of:		
Fees payable for the audit	1,600	1,800

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

6 Employees

The average number of persons employed by the company (excluding directors), during the financial year was made up as follows:

	2016 No of employees	2015 No of employees
Surgery staff	9	8
Administration staff	4	5
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 13
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	158,395	159,903
Social security costs	7,511	10,999
Other pension costs	752	820
	<hr/> 166,658	<hr/> 171,722
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

7 Directors' remuneration

The directors received no emoluments from the company for their services during the financial year (2015: £Nil). The emoluments received as a director of a group trading company are disclosed in the financial statements of Petrie Tucker and Partners Limited for R Ablett, C Davies, B Moroney, WHM Robson and S Williams.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

8 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

a) Analysis of tax charge for the financial year

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax		
Current tax for the year	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax charge for the year	640	1,064
Adjustment relating to the prior year	(1,046)	(914)
Impact of change in tax rate	1,212	-
Total deferred tax charge for the year	806	150
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	806	150

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the financial year

The tax charge for the year is lower (2015: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 March 2016 of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	42,554	19,035
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)	8,511	3,997
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	8,177	8,557
Income not taxable for tax purposes	-	(9,224)
Difference in tax rate - capital allowances	956	(166)
Adjustment relating to the prior year	(1,046)	(914)
Impact of change in tax rate	1,212	-
Group relief claimed for nil consideration	(17,004)	(2,100)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	806	150

The main rate of corporation tax was reduced from 21% to 20% from 1 April 2015. Further reductions to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020 were substantively enacted on 18 November 2015 and the deferred tax asset has been re-measured accordingly.

A further reduction in the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April was substantively enacted as part of the Finance Act 2016 on 15 September. As this change had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effect is not included in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

9 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	730,391
	<hr/>
<i>Accumulated amortisation</i>	
At 1 April 2015	270,903
Charge for the year	36,520
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2016	307,423
	<hr/>
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 31 March 2016	422,968
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2015	459,488
	<hr/>

10 Tangible fixed assets

	Fittings and equipment £
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 April 2015	272,878
Additions	16,424
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2016	289,302
	<hr/>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	
At 1 April 2015	155,919
Charge for the year	26,450
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2016	182,369
	<hr/>
<i>Net book value</i>	
At 31 March 2016	106,933
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2015	116,959
	<hr/>

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

11 Stocks

	2016 £	2015 £
Dental practice consumables	<u>10,100</u>	<u>12,189</u>

12 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors	-	813
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,428,637	1,344,071
Prepayments and accrued income	25,303	25,206
Deferred tax	<u>10,268</u>	<u>11,074</u>
	<u>1,464,208</u>	<u>1,381,164</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, are not subject to an interest charge and are repayable on demand.

Deferred tax

The movement on deferred tax in the financial year is analysed as follows:

	£
At 1 April 2015	11,074
Accelerated capital allowances	(640)
Adjustment relating to the prior year	1,046
Impact of change in tax rate	<u>(1,212)</u>
At 31 March 2016	<u>10,268</u>

The elements of deferred taxation are as follows:

	2016 £	2015 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>10,268</u>	<u>11,074</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors	9,035	16,305
Amounts owed to group undertakings	943,092	943,092
Accruals and deferred income	<u>102,034</u>	<u>102,103</u>
	<u>1,054,161</u>	<u>1,061,500</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, are not subject to an interest charge and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14 Provisions for liabilities

	Dilapidations £
At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	3,225

Dilapidations

Provision has been made for the costs associated with contractual obligations to return the practice to its original condition at the end of the lease.

15 Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
100,000 ordinary shares of £0.00002 each	2	2

16 Reserves

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within shareholders' funds:

Retained earnings

Cumulative net gains and losses recognised in the company income statement or through equity.

17 Commitments

The company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases at the balance sheet date:

	2016 £	2015 £
Land and buildings:		
Within one year	15,540	15,540
Between one year and five years	62,160	62,160
After five years	24,624	40,196
	102,324	117,896

18 Financial assets and liabilities

The company has the following financial instruments:

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
Trade debtors	12	-	813
Amounts owed by group undertakings	12	1,428,637	1,344,071
		1,428,637	1,344,884
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Trade creditors	13	(9,035)	(16,305)
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13	(943,092)	(943,092)
		(952,127)	(959,397)

Notes to the financial statements *(continued)*

19 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Integrated Dental Holdings Limited, incorporated in England.

The results of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited, a company incorporated in England.

Turnstone Midco 2 Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group to consolidate these financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of both Turnstone Midco 2 Limited and Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited are publicly available and may be obtained from Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited, Europa House, Stoneclough Road, Kearsley, Manchester, M26 1GG.

The ultimate controlling party is considered by the Directors to be CEP III Participations S.a.r.l. SICAR, an investment vehicle for The Carlyle Group. CEP III Participations S.a.r.l. SICAR is the controlling party of Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited.

20 Subsequent events

On 5 August 2016, IDH Finance Plc, a wholly owned subsidiary of Turnstone Equityco 1 Limited, issued £275 million of senior secured fixed rate notes, £150 million of senior secured floating rate notes and £130 million of second lien notes maturing between 2022 and 2023.

The proceeds were used to repay the group's existing notes and borrowings under the super senior revolving credit facility ('SSRCF').

On the same date, the group also entered into an agreement with a syndicate of banks for a new £100 million SSRCF, available until 2022.