Registration number: 07781225

# The Treatment Centre Limited

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

Thompson Jenner LLP 1 Colleton Crescent Exeter Devon EX2 4DG

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# **Company Information**

**Directors** Dr C E Taylor

Dr A Taylor

Registered office Tinner's Court

Back Quay Truro Cornwall TR1 2LL

Accountants Thompson Jenner LLP

1 Colleton Crescent

Exeter Devon EX2 4DG

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# Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	<u>4</u> 5	219,263	246,671
Tangible assets	<u>5</u>	67,194	63,737
		286,457	310,408
Current assets			
Stocks	<u>6</u> <u>7</u>	748	1,046
Debtors	7	32,208	50,432
Cash at bank and in hand		9,496	5,869
		42,452	57,347
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	8	(139,950)	(146,597)
Net current liabilities		(97,498)	(89,250)
Total assets less current liabilities		188,959	221,158
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	8	(165,916)	(171,365)
Provisions for liabilities		(9,882)	(2,580)
Net assets	_	13,161	47,213
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		13,061	47,113
Total equity		13,161	47,213

For the financial year ending 30 September 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small 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.

The notes on pages  $\frac{4}{2}$  to  $\frac{11}{2}$  form an integral part of these financial statements. Page 2

# **Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2018**

Approved and autho	rised by the Board on 27 June 2019 and signed on its behalf by:
Dr A Taylor Director	
	The notes on pages $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{11}{2}$ form an integral part of these financial statements Page 3

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

#### 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: Tinner's Court Back Quay Truro Cornwall TR1 2LL

### 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.

### Reclassification of comparative amounts

Included within turnover in the prior period were various costs that this year have been recognised with cost of sales and admin expenditure. Due to the change in recognition this year, the comparative amounts have been updated.

#### 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.

### 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

Deferred income 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 income 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 statement of financial position 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** 

Equipment, fixtures and fittings Computer Equipment Short Leasehold Depreciation method and rate

20% Straight Line 33% Straight Line Over life of lease

#### 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 held in the currency of the acquired entity and revalued to the closing rate at each reporting period date. 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 Goodwill

### Amortisation method and rate

10 years from the date of transition

### 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

#### 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. 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. 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 subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## **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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

#### Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised at the lower of their fair value at inception of the lease and the present value of the minimum lease payments. These assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance costs in the Profit and Loss Account and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

### 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.

#### **Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

#### 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.

### 3 Staff numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 10 (2017 - 10).

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

# 4 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost or valuation At 1 October 2017	365,439	365,439
At 30 September 2018	365,439	365,439
Amortisation At 1 October 2017 Amortisation charge	118,768 27,408	118,768 27,408
At 30 September 2018	146,176	146,176
Carrying amount		
At 30 September 2018	219,263	219,263
At 30 September 2017	246,671	246,671

# 5 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Other tangible assets £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 October 2017	8,858	23,737	103,255	135,850
Additions	<del>-</del>	1,592	25,943	27,535
At 30 September 2018	8,858	25,329	129,198	163,385
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2017	4,067	18,314	49,732	72,113
Charge for the year	761	3,565	19,752	24,078
At 30 September 2018	4,828	21,879	69,484	96,191
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2018	4,030	3,450	59,714	67,194
At 30 September 2017	4,791	5,423	53,523	63,737

Included within the net book value of land and buildings above is £Nil (2017 - £552) in respect of freehold land and buildings and £4,030 (2017 - £4,239) in respect of short leasehold land and buildings.

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

6 Stocks	2018 £	2017 £
Other stocks	748	1,046
7 Debtors	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income	28,879 3,329	43,357 7,075
Total current trade and other debtors	32,208	50,432

# Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

### 8 Creditors

Finance lease and hire purchase liabilities

o oreators			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Due within one year			
Loans and borrowings	<u>9</u>	80,954	77,680
Trade creditors	_	15,659	29,851
Taxation and social security		5,844	13,029
Other creditors		9,502	6,482
Accrued expenses		27,991	19,555
		139,950	146,597
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
Due after one year			
Loans and borrowings	9	165,916	171,365
<b>3</b> .	- =		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
9 Loans and borrowings			
		2018 £	2017 £
Current loans and borrowings			
Bank borrowings and overdrafts Finance lease and hire purchase liabilities		78,523 2,431	77,680 -
·		80,954	77,680
		2018	2017
		£	£
Non-current loans and borrowings			
Bank borrowings		157,814	171,365

8,102

165,916

171,365

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018

Loans and borrowings are secured by way of a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company. Hire purchase liabilities are secured over the assets to which they relate.

#### 10 Transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements prepared for the year ended 30 September 2017 were done so under FRS 105. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 October 2016. The changes in accounting policies brought about through the transition from FRS 105 as previously reported to FRS 102 have had no effect on the profit for the year to 30 September 2017 or total equity as at 01 October 2016 and 30 September 2017.

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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.