

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 08876679

Kirkham Healthcare Limited

Unaudited Financial Statements

31 July 2022

Kirkham Healthcare Limited

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2022

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Kirkham Healthcare Limited

Director's Report

Year ended 31 July 2022

The director presents her report and the unaudited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 July 2022 .

Director

The director who served the company during the year was as follows:

Miss A J Cocks

Small company provisions

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 18 April 2023 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Miss A J Cocks

Director

Registered office:

64 Cop Lane

Penwortham

Preston

Lancashire

England

PR1 0SP

Kirkham Healthcare Limited
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings
Year ended 31 July 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Turnover		604,140	506,240
Cost of sales		305,448	216,864
		-----	-----
Gross profit		298,692	289,376
Administrative expenses		253,452	235,092
		-----	-----
Operating profit		45,240	54,284
Interest payable and similar expenses		4,020	2,024
		-----	-----
Profit before taxation	5	41,220	52,260
Tax on profit		9,918	11,776
		-----	-----
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		31,302	40,484
		-----	-----
Dividends paid and payable		—	(2,000)
Retained earnings at the start of the year		238,125	199,641
		-----	-----
Retained earnings at the end of the year		269,427	238,125
		-----	-----

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

Kirkham Healthcare Limited

Statement of Financial Position

31 July 2022

		2022	2021
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	6	366,721	366,721
Tangible assets	7	26,949	35,932
		-----	-----
		393,670	402,653
Current assets			
Stocks		5,000	5,000
Cash at bank and in hand		52,228	64,796
		-----	-----
		57,228	69,796
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	95,692	102,224
		-----	-----
Net current liabilities		38,464	32,428
		-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities		355,206	370,225
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	85,778	132,099
		-----	-----
Net assets		269,428	238,126
		-----	-----
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		1	1
Profit and loss account		269,427	238,125
		-----	-----
Shareholders funds		269,428	238,126
		-----	-----

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

For the year ending 31 July 2022 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 financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476 ;
- The director acknowledges her responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements .

Kirkham Healthcare Limited

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

31 July 2022

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 April 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Miss A J Cocks

Director

Company registration number: 08876679

Kirkham Healthcare Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 July 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 64 Cop Lane, Penwortham, Preston, Lancashire, PR1 0SP, England.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer (usually on despatch of the goods); the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity; and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured 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.

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities. Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability. Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 10 (2021: 10).

5. Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Depreciation of tangible assets	8,983	11,780

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	366,721
Amortisation	
At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	—
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2022	366,721
At 31 July 2021	366,721

7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings
	£
Cost	
At 1 August 2021 and 31 July 2022	80,070
Depreciation	
At 1 August 2021	44,138
Charge for the year	8,983
At 31 July 2022	53,121
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2022	26,949
At 31 July 2021	35,932

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	56,603	78,150
Amounts owed to group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	16,197	1,888
Corporation tax	9,918	11,776
Other creditors	12,974	10,410
	95,692	102,224

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	85,554	129,809
Other creditors	224	2,290

85,778

132,099

10. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

The directors loan consists of Corporation Tax for the 2018 tax year paid from the directors private bank account.

11. Related party transactions

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.