The Mersea Road Clinic Limited

Unaudited Filleted Accounts

31 October 2022

The Mersea Road Clinic Limited

Registered number: 04570163

Balance Sheet

as at 31 October 2022

	Notes		2022		2021
			£		£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		46,200		46,200
Tangible assets	4		24,065		20,428
		_	70,265	_	66,628
Current assets					
Stocks		839		839	
Debtors	5	186,372		102,989	
Cash at bank and in hand		68,635		162,525	
	•	255,846		266,353	
Creditors: amounts falling					
due within one year	6	(8,419)		(21,787)	
Net current assets			247,427		244,566
Net assets		-	317,692	<u> </u>	311,194
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			101		101
Profit and loss account			317,591		311,093
Shareholder's funds		_ _	317,692	_ _	311,194

The director is satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

M R Clarke

Director

Approved by the board on 17 November 2022

The Mersea Road Clinic Limited Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 31 October 2022

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings no charge

Plant and equipment 25% per annum

Motor vehicles 25% per annum

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Taxation

A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in a previous period. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences between the recognition of income and expenses in the financial statements and their inclusion in tax assessments. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only 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 and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference, except for revalued land and investment property where the tax rate that applies to the sale of the asset is used. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the company's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pensions

Contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed in the period to which they relate.

2	Employees	2022 Number	2021 Number
	Average number of persons employed by the company	5	5
3	Intangible fixed assets		£
	Goodwill:		
	Cost		
	At 1 November 2021		46,200
	At 31 October 2022		46,200
	Amortisation		
	At 31 October 2022		

At 31 October 2022	46,200
At 31 October 2021	46,200

4 Tangible fixed assets

		Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Motor vehicles	Total
		£	£	£	£
	Cost				
	At 1 November 2021	20,135	59,698	-	79,833
	Additions	<u>-</u>	684	4,450	5,134
	At 31 October 2022	20,135	60,382	4,450	84,967
	Depreciation				
	At 1 November 2021	-	59,405	-	59,405
	Charge for the year	-	385	1,112	1,497
	At 31 October 2022	-	59,790	1,112	60,902
	Net book value				
	At 31 October 2022	20,135	592	3,338	24,065
	At 31 October 2021	20,135	293	-	20,428
5	Debtors			2022	2021
				£	£
	Trade debtors			-	3,463
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in				
	which the company has a participating interest			127,848	
	Other debtors		-	58,524	99,526
				186,372	102,989
6	Creditors: amounts falling d	lue within one yea	ır	2022	2021
	J	,		£	£
	Trade creditors			2,402	546
	Taxation and social security of	osts		1,026	15,778
	Other creditors			4,991	5,463
			•	8,419	21,787
			•		

7 Other information

The Mersea Road Clinic Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is:

The Coach House

Headgate

Colchester

Essex

CO3 3BT

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