Company Registration No. 04469533 (England and Wales)	
SPEEDS PHARMACY LTD	
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018	
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1
Notes to the financial statements	2 - 7

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

		2018		2017		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Intangible assets	3		105,000		131,250	
Tangible assets	4		35,102		35,468	
Current assets						
Stocks		81,216		82,133		
Debtors	5	606,097		523,669		
Cash at bank and in hand		17,331		118,232		
		704,644		724,034		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one						
year	6	(354,563)		(357,713)		
Net current assets			350,081		366,321	
Total assets less current liabilities			490,183		533,039	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	7		100		100	
Profit and loss reserves			490,083		532,939	
Total equity			490,183		533,039	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20 February 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Speed

Director

Company Registration No. 04469533

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Speeds Pharmacy Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4 Minerva Court, Minerva Avenue, Chester, Cheshire, CH1 4QT.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary a mounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 20 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold land and buildings

Plant and equipment 15% on NBV
Fixtures and fittings 15% - 25% on NBV
Computers 25% on cost
Motor vehicles 25% on NBV

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.10 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 25 (2017 - 25).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3	Intangible fixed assets	
	•	Goodwill
	•	£
	Cost	
	At 1 October 2017 and 30 September 2018	525,000
	Amortisation and impairment	
	At 1 October 2017	393,750
	Amortisation charged for the year	26,250
	At 30 September 2018	420,000
	Carrying amount	
	At 30 September 2018	105,000
	At 30 September 2017	131,250

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

At 30 September 2017	Carrying amount At 30 September 2018	At 30 September 2018	Depreciation and impairment At 1 October 2017 Depreciation charged in the year	At 30 September 2018	Cost At 1 October 2017 Additions		Tangible fixed assets
		16,285	16,285	16,285	16,285	מו	Leasehold land and buildings
6,232	4,981	41,550	40,299 1,251	46,531	46,531	כיון	Plant and equipment
10,680	9,077	146,073	144,470 1,603	155,150	155,150	מיז	Fixtures and fittings
14,804	18,231	61,130	57,663 3,467	79,361	72,467 6,894	מא	Computers Motor vehicles
3,752	2,813	15,299	14,360 939	18,112	18,112	ריו	tor vehicles
35,468	35,102	280,337	273,077 7,260	315,439	308,545 6,894	מיז	Total

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

5	Debtors	2042	2247
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2018 £	2017 £
	Trade debtors	431,445	372,707
	Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	34,506 1,392	17,423 1,392
			204 500
		467,343 ———	391,522
		2018	2017
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	138,754	132,147
	Total debtors	606,097	523,669
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2018	2017
	Notes	£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	17,189	-
	Trade creditors	304,735	325,186
	Corporation tax		
	Other terration and a sight according	21,524	22,478
	Other taxation and social security	6,651	5,897
	Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	,	
	Other creditors	6,651 1,464	5,897 1,152
	Other creditors	6,651 1,464 3,000	5,897 1,152 3,000
7	Other creditors	6,651 1,464 3,000 354,563	5,897 1,152 3,000 357,713
7	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	6,651 1,464 3,000 354,563	5,897 1,152 3,000
7	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Called up share capital Ordinary share capital	6,651 1,464 3,000 354,563	5,897 1,152 3,000 357,713
7	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Called up share capital	6,651 1,464 3,000 354,563	5,897 1,152 3,000 357,713
7	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid	6,651 1,464 3,000 354,563 2018	5,897 1,152 3,000 357,713 2017 £

8 Directors' transactions

Included in other creditors was a loan from Mr D J Speed, who is a director and shareholder of the company. The outstanding balance at the year end was £1,464 (2017: £1,152).

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.